

AMERICAN POCKET MEDICAL DICTIONARY

CONTAINING THE PRONUNCIATION AND
DEFINITION OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL TERMS
USED IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DENTISTRY,
VETERINARY MEDICINE, NURSING, AND
KINDRED SCIENCES; WITH OVER 60 EXTEN-
SIVE TABLES

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PHILADELPHIA

PREFACE TO THE SEVENTEENTH EDITION.

THIS is one of the most extensive revisions the American Pocket Medical Dictionary has ever had: over 70 per cent of the pages have been altered and approximately 2,000 new words are defined. All new words, and many old ones also, have been respelled for pronunciation. A large number of definitions have been completely revised and brought up to date, and many old definitions are expanded to include correlated words that are in reality new terms.

New words cover the whole field of medicine and surgery. Prominent among these are, for example, terms relating to vitamins and other phases of nutrition, endocrinology, psychology and psychiatry. Significant, too, are the new definitions of words used in aviation medicine. The basic sciences are represented: microbiology, physiology, pathology, clinical pathology, pharmacology, toxicology, therapeutics and chemotherapy. Included, also, are a number of new terms from physical medicine.

This edition follows the general plan originally established which has proved so useful to the student. It represents a complete word-book of medicine and the kindred sciences.

PREFACE

THIS small volume is the outcome of a need for a pocket dictionary which, though handy in size, should be so full and complete as to supply the wants of the practising physician no less than those of the student of medicine. It is not the editor's intention to attempt to take the place of the larger dictionaries indispensable to a thorough understanding of the language of medicine, but he has striven to develop the possibilities of the pocket lexicon to a degree not heretofore attained.

The chief aim has been to make the selection of words as complete as possible. To this end the larger dictionaries have been freely used, and a systematic gleaning has been made through the latest medical literature, so that the vocabulary may be said to be strictly up to date. Of necessity the definitions of terms are brief, but the endeavor has been to make them clear, adequate, and to the point.

The order of arrangement of matter is strictly alphabetical. In cases of a phrase, consisting of a noun and qualifying adjective, the definition will usually be found under the noun, under which all the phrases containing that noun have been grouped.

Besides the ordinary dictionary words it has seemed desirable to insert a considerable amount of matter in tabular form. This matter, it is believed, will prove of value to students for memorizing in preparing for examinations, besides serving to group correlated facts in a convenient form for quick consultation.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

A. Accommodation. Anode. Anterior Argon. Total acidity.	An. Anode. Actinium.
A°. Angström unit.	A. N. A. American Nurses Association.
A ₂ . Aortic second sound.	Anat. Anatomy.
A. A. Achievement age.	A. O. Anodal opening.
ââ. Ana, of each.	A. O. C. Anodal opening contraction.
aaa. Amalgam.	A. O. O. Anodal opening odor.
A. A. P. American Academy of Periodontology.	A. O. S. Anodal opening sound.
A. B. Artium Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Arts; axilobuccal.	A. O. T. A. American Occupational Therapy Association.
abdom. Abdomen.	a. p. An'te pran'dium, before dinner.
abs. feb. Absen'te fe'bre, in the absence of fever.	A. P. A. American Physiotherapy Association.
abstr. Abstrac'tum, abstract.	A. P. H. A. American Public Health Association.
a. c. An'te ci'bos, before meals.	aq. A'qua, water.
a.-c. Auriculocarotid.	aq. astr. A'qua astric'ta, ice.
A. C. Anodal contraction. Anodal closure. Air conduction.	aq. bull. A'qua bul'llens, boiling water.
Acc. Accommodation.	aq. com. A'qua commu'nis, ordinary water.
A. C. C. Anodal closure contraction.	aq. dest. A'qua destilla'ta, distilled water.
A. Ch. Acetylcholine.	aq. ferr. A'qua fer'vens, hot water.
A. C. O. Anodal closing odor.	aq. fluv. A'qua flu'vil, river water.
A. C. S. Anodal closing sound.	aq. font. A'qua fonta'na, spring water.
ad. Add.	aq. mar. A'qua mari'na, sea water.
A. D. Au'ris dex'ter, right ear.	aq. menth. pip. A'qua men'thae piperitac, peppermint water.
A. D. A. American Dental Association. American Dietetic Association.	aq. niv. A'qua nivla'lls, snow water.
ad effect. Ad effec'tum, until effectual.	aq. pluv. A'qua pluvia'lls, rain water.
ad grat. acid. Ad gra'tam acidita'tem, to a pleasing acidity.	aq. pur. A'qua pu'ra, pure water.
adhib. Adhibea'tur, let it be administered.	Arg. Argentum, silver.
ad lib. Ad lib'itum, as much as is needed.	A. S. Au'ris sinis'tra, left ear.
admov. Admovea'tur, it is to be applied.	As. Astigmatism. Arsenic. Auricles.
ad pond. om. Ad pon'dus om'nium, to the whole weight.	As. H. Hyperopic astigmatism.
adv. Adver'sum, against.	As. M. Myopic astigmatism.
ad 2 vic. Ad du'as vi'ces, for two times, for two doses.	Ast. Astigmatism.
Ag. Argentum, silver.	At. wt. Atomic weight.
agit. Agita'tum, to be shaken.	Au. Aurum, gold.
agit. vas. Agita'to va'se, by shaking the vessel.	A. u. Angström unit.
aggred. feb. Aggredien'te feb're, while fever is developing.	Av. Avoir. Avoldrups.
Ah. Hyperopic astigmatism.	ax. Axis.
A. H. P. Assistant House Physician.	Az. Azote, i. e., nitrogen.
A. H. S. Assistant House Surgeon.	B. Base. Bacillus. Bowels. Boron. Magnetic induction.
Al. Aluminum.	Ba. Barium.
alt. dieb. Alter'nis die'bus, every other day.	b. a. Bal'neum are'nae, sand bath.
alt. hor. Alter'nis ho'ris, every other hour.	Bact. Bacterium.
alt. noc. Alter'nis noc'ta, every other night.	Bals. Balsam.
alv. adstrict. Al'vo adstrict'o, the bowels being constipated.	b. b. a. Born before arrival.
alv. deject. Al'vi dejectio'nes, the intestinal discharges.	B. C. Bone conduction.
Am. Myopic astigmatism.	B. C. G. Vaccine for prevention of tuberculosis.
A. M. Metric angle. Amperemeter.	B. D. Base of prism down.
A. M. A. American Medical Association.	Bé. Baumé.
Amp. Ampere.	B. I. Base of the prism in.
	Bi. Bismuth.
	bib. Bi'be, drink.
	b. i. d. Bis in di'e, twice a day.
	b. i. n. Bis in noc'te, twice during the night.
	biol. Biology.
	b. m. Bal'neum ma'ris, a bath of sea water.
	B. M. A. British Medical Association.

B. M. R.	Basal metabolic rate.	collut.	Colluto'rium, a mouth wash.
BNA, B. N. A.	Basie nomina anatomica, the Basie anatomic nomenclature.	collyr.	Collyr'um, an eye wash.
B. O.	Base of the prism out.	color.	Colore'tur, it is to be colored.
b. o.	Bowels open.	comp.	Compos'itus, compound.
bol.	Bolus, a large-sized pill.	cong.	Conglus, a gallon.
B. P.	Boiling point. Blood pressure.	cons.	Conser'va, preserve.
Br.	Bromine.	contin.	Continue'tur, it is to be continued.
B. S.	Bachelor of Science.	cont. rem.	Continue'tur reme'dia, let the remedy be continued.
B. T. U.	British thermal unit.	coq.	Co'que, boil.
B. U.	Base of the prism up.	coq. in s. a.	Co'que in sufficien'te a'qua, boil in enough water.
bull.	Bul'lens, boiling. Bul'lat, let it boil.	coq. s. a.	Co'que secun'dum ar'tem, boil properly.
but.	Buty'rum, butter.	cort.	Cortex, bark.
Bv.	Brevium.	C. O. T.	Cathodal opening tetanus.
b. v.	Bal'neum vapo'ris, vapor bath.	C. P., c.p.	Chemically pure.
C.	Carbon. Cathode. Centigrade.	Cr.	Chromium.
Cervical.	Closure. Clonus. Conglus.	crast.	Crastinus, to-morrow.
Contract.	Contraction. Contact.	crys.	Crystal.
Cubic.	Current. Cylinder.	C. S.	Current strength.
Ca.	Calcium.	Cs.	Cesium.
CaCC.	Cathodal closure contraction.	Ct.	Celtium.
calef.	Calefac'tus, warm, let it be warmed.	Cu.	Cuprum, copper. Cubic.
cap.	Ca'piat, let him take.	cuj.	Cujus, of which.
Cat.	Cataplasma, a poultice.	c. v.	Cras ves'pere, to-morrow evening.
Cb.	Columbium.	cwt.	A hundredweight.
cc., c. c.	Cubic centimeter.	Cy.	Cyanogen.
C.C.	Cathodal closure.	cyath.	Cy'athus, a glassful.
C. C. C.	Cathodal closure contraction.	cyath. vin.	Cy'athus vina'rius, a wine-glass.
C. C. Cl.	Cathodal closure clonus.	cyl.	Cylinder. Cylindric lens.
c. cm.	Cubic centimeter.	D.	Da, give. Diopter. Duration.
C. C. T.	Cathodal closure tetanus.	Density.	Dose.
Cd.	Cadmium. Caudal.	D. A. H.	Disordered action of the heart.
Ce.	Cerium.	D. C.	Dental Corps. Direct curent.
Cel.	Celsius.	D. D.	Doctor of Chiropractic.
Cent.	Centigrade.	D. D. De'tur ad,	to be given to.
cg.	Centigram.	D. D. A.	Dangerous Drug Act.
C. G. S., c. g. s.	Centimeter-gram-second.	D. D. S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery.
C. H. A.	Catholic Hospital Association.	decoct.	Decoc'tum, a decoction.
chart.	Charta, paper.	decub.	Decu'bitus, lying down.
charti.	Charta, paper.	de d. in d.	De die in die, from day to day.
Ch. F.	Charta, paper.	def.	Defecation.
C. I.	Charta, paper.	deg.	Degree. Degeneration.
Cib.	Charta, paper.	deglut.	Deglutia'tur, it is to be swallowed.
Cl.	Charta, paper.	dep.	Depura'tus, purified.
C. M.	Charta, paper.	DeR.	Reaction of degeneration.
cm., cm.	Centimeter.	destil.	Destil'ia, distil.
c. m.	Cras mane, to-morrow morning.	det.	De'tur, it is to be given.
C. M. B.	Central Midwives Board.	det. in dup., det. in aplo.	De'tur in du'plo, give twice as much.
c. m. s.	Cras ma'ne sumen'dus, should be taken to-morrow morning.	D. Hy.	Doctor of Hygiene.
CN.	Cyanogen.	dieb. alt.	Die'bus alter'ius, every other day.
c. n.	Cras noc'te, to-morrow night.	dieb. tert.	Die'bus ter'tius, every third day.
Co.	Cobalt.	dig.	Digera'tur, it is to be digested.
C. O. C.	Cathodal opening contraction.	dil.	Dilue, dissolve it. Dilu'tus, dilute.
cochl.	Cochlea're, spoonful.	diluc.	Diluculo, at daybreak.
cochl. ampl.	Cochlea're am'plum, a tablespoonful.	dim.	Dimid'ius, one half.
cochl. infant.	Cochlea're infan'tis, a teaspoonful.	d. in p.	Divi'de in par'tes aequa'les, divide into equal parts.
cochl. mag.	Cochlea're mag'num, a tablespoonful.	div.	Divide.
cochl. med. or mod.	Cochlea're me'dium, a dessertspoonful.	D. M. D.	Doctor of Dental Medicine.
cochl. parv.	Cochlea're par'vum, a teaspoonful.	D. N. P. M.	Dinitrophenylmorphine.
col.	Cola, strain.	D. O.	Doctor of Osteopathy.
colat.	Cola'tus, strained.	donec alv. sol. fuerit.	Do' nec al'vus solu'ta fue'rit, until the bowels are moved.
colet.	Cole'tur, strain.	D. O. C. A.	Desoxycorticosterone-acetate.

- d. p. Directio'ne pro'pria, with proper directions.
D. P. H. Diplömäte in Public Health.
D. R. Reaction of degeneration.
Dr. Dram. Doctor.
Dt. Duration tetanus.
d. t. d. Da'tur ta'lls do'sis, such a dose is to be given.
D. T. N.
D. T. P.
dur. dolor.
as the pain lasts.
D. V. M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
Dy. Dysprosium.
E. Electromotive force. Emmetropia. Eye. Erblum.
Eb. Erblum.
E-j Elbow jerk.
ejusd. Ejus'dem, of the same.
elec. Electricity. Electuary.
elix. Elixir.
Emb. Embryology.
E. M. F. Electromotive force.
emp. Emplas'trum, a plaster.
emp. vesic. Emplas'trum vesicato'rum, a blister.
enem. Enema.
Er. Erblum. External resistance.
exhib. Exhibea'tur, it is to be given.
ext. Extract. External.
Fahrenheit. Fluorine. Formula.
F. Field of vision.
F. A. Fatty acid. Field ambulance.
F. A. C. D. Fellow of the American College of Dentists.
F. A. C. P. Fellow of the American College of Physicians.
F. A. C. S. Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. M. A. Fellow of the American Medical Association.
F. and R. Force and rhythm (of pulse).
Far. Faradic.
fasc. Fascic'ulus, a bundle.
Fe. Fer'rum, iron.
feb. dur. Fe'bre duran'te, as long as the fever continues.
fem. intern. Femo'ribus inter'nus, on the inner aspect of the thighs.
filt. Filter.
f. i. a. Fl'at le'ge ar'tis, do it according to rule.
Fld. Fluid.
Fldr., fldr. Fluidram.
flor. Flores, flowers.
Floz., floz. Fluidounce.
f. m. Fl'at mistu'ra, make a mixture.
fol. Folla, leaves.
f. p. Fl'at po'tio, make a potion.
f. pil. Fl'ant pil'ulae, make pills.
fract. dos. Frac'ta do'sis, in divided doses.
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
frust. Frustillatim, in small portions.
ft. Fl'at, let it be made. Fl'ant, let them be made.
ft. mas. div. in pil. Fl'at mas'sa dividen'da in pil'ulas, make a mass and divide into pills.
f. vs. Fl'at venaesec'tio, do a venesection.
G. Glucinum.
g. Gram.
Ga. Gallium.
Galv. Galvanic.
garg. Gargaris'ma, a gargle.
Gd. Gadolinium.
gel. quav. Gelati'na qua'vis, in some kind of jelly.
Germ. Germanium.
G. G. G. Gamboge.
Gl. Glucinum. Glyceryl.
Gm. Gram.
G. N. C. General Nursing Council.
G. P. General paresis.
Gr., gr. Grain.
grad. Gradatim, by degrees.
gtt. Guttæ, drops.
guttat. Gutta'tim, drop by drop.
gutt. quibusd. Gut'tis quibus'dam, along with a few drops.
H. Hydrogen. Horizontal. Hyperopia.
H+. Hydrogen ion.
haust. Haustus, a draught.
H. C. Hospital Corps.
H. D. Hearing distance.
H. D. L. W. Hearing distance of a watch by left ear.
H. D. R. W. Hearing distance of a watch by right ear.
hd. Ho'ra decu'bitus, at bedtime.
He. Helium.
Hf. Hafnium.
Hg. Hectogram. Hydrargyrum (mercury).
Hl. Hectoliter. Latent hypermetropia.
Hm. Hectometer. Manifest hypermetropia.
h. n. Hac noc'te, to-night.
hor. decub. Ho'ra decu'bitus, at bedtime.
hor. intern. Ho'ris interme'diis, at intermediate hours.
H. P. House Physician.
H. S. House Surgeon.
h. s. Ho'ra som'ni, at bedtime.
Ht. Total hypermetropia.
hypo. Hypodermically.
I. Iodine. Intensity. Ampere.
i. Optically inactive.
I. C. N. International Council of Nurses.
Id., id. Idem, the same.
I. M. S. India Medical Service.
In. Indium.
in d. In die, daily.
inf. Infun'de, pour in.
inj. enem. Injicia'tur en'ema, inject the enema.
in pulm. In pulmen'to, in gruel.
I. Q. Intelligence quo'tient.
Ir. Iridium. Internal resistance.
I. U. Immunizing unit.
J. Joule's equivalent.
jusc. Jusculum, a broth.
K. Kalium (potassium). Kathode. Electrostatic capacity.
Ka. Kathode.
K. C. Kathodal closure.
K. C. C. Kathodal closure contraction.
K. C. T. Kathodal closure tetanus.
K. D. Kathodal duration.
K. D. C. Kathodal duration contraction.
K. D. T. Kathodal duration tetanus.
Kg. Kilogram.
K.-j. Knee jerks.

k. k. Knee kicks (knee jerks).	Mmm. Micromillimeter.
Kl. Kiloliter.	Mn. Manganese.
Km. Kilometer.	M. O. Medical Officer.
K. O. C. Kathodal opening contraction.	Mo. Molybdenum.
Kr. Krypton.	M. O. H. Medical Officer of Health.
K. w. Kilowatt.	mol. wt. Molecular weight.
L. Lactobacillus. Left. Length.	mor. dict. Mo're dic'to, as directed.
Light sense. Libra, a pound.	mor. sol. Mo're sol'ito, in the usual manner.
Limes (boundary). Lithium. Liter.	M. R. C. Medical Reserve Corps.
La. Lanthanum.	M. R. C. P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. and A. Light and accommodation.	M. R. C. S. Member Royal College of Surgeons.
lag. Lagena, a flask.	Ms. Masrium.
lat. dol. Lat'eri dolen'ti, onto the painful side.	M. T., Mt. Membrana tympani,
Lb., lb. Libra, a pound.	mt. or mit. Mit'te, send.
L. D. Light difference.	M. u. Mache unit.
L. D. A. Left dorso-anterior position of fetus in uterus.	muc. Mucilage.
L. D. P. Left dorsoposterior position of fetus in uterus.	Myco. Mycobacterium.
L. E. Left eye.	myg. Myriagram.
L. F. A. Left fronto-anterior position of fetus in uterus.	myl. Myrialiter.
L. F. P. Left frontoposterior position of fetus in uterus.	my
Li. Lithium.	N. Nerve.
Lib. Libra, a pound.	Ns
Liq. Liqueur.	N. A. Numerical aperture.
L. M. Licentiate in Midwifery.	N. A. C. G. N. National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.
L. M. A. Left mento-anterior position of fetus in uterus.	N. A. D. No appreciable distance.
L. M. P. Left mentoposterior position of fetus in uterus.	n. b. No'ta be'ne, note well.
L. O. A. Left occipito-anterior position of fetus in uterus.	Nb. Niobium.
loc. dol. Lo'co dolen'ti, at the painful spot.	N. D. A. National Dental Association.
L. O. P. Left occipitoposterior position of fetus in uterus.	N. E. M. A. National Eclectic Medical Association.
L. S. A. Left sacro-anterior position of fetus in uterus.	N. F. National Formulary.
L. S. P. Left sacroposterior position of fetus in uterus.	Ni. Nickel.
Lu. Lutecium.	N. L. N. E. National League of Nursing Education.
M. Meter. Meridies (noon). Micrococcus. Misce, mix. Mistura, m'.	N. N. R. New and Nonofficial Remedies.
of " " " "	No. Number. To the number of.
m. " " " "	noct. Noc'te, at night.
μ. " " " "	noct. mane. Noc'te mane'que, at night and morning.
meter.	non rep., non repetat. Non repeta'tur, not to be repeated.
Ma. Millampere.	N. O. P. H. N. National Organization for Public Health Nursing.
M. A. Meter angle.	noct. Nox'te, at night.
mac. Macerate.	N. P. N. Nonprotein nitrogen.
man. Manip'ulus, a handful.	Nt. Niton.
man. pr. Ma'ne pri'mo, the first thing in the morning.	N. Y. D. Not yet diagnosed.
manip. Manip'ulus, a handful.	O. Oxygen. Oculus (eye). Opening of circuit. Octarius, a pint.
mass. pil. Mas'sa pilula'rum, pill-mass.	Absence of perception of sound.
Matut. Matu'tinus, in the morning.	O. Ortho-
M. C. Medical Corps. Master of Surgery.	Oz. Both eyes.
Md. Molybdenum.	O. B. Obstetrics.
M. D.	O. D. Oculus dexter, right eye.
M. D.	Of. Official.
m. ft.	ol. Oleum, oil.
Mg.	ol. res. Oleoresin.
mic.	O. L. A. Oculi laterales position
crumb.	O. L. P. Oculi laterales position
mil. Milliliter.	o. m. Oculi medii, middle eye.
Min., min. Minim.	omn. b. Oculi bini, every two days.
mist. Mistu'ra, mixture.	omn. bih. Om'ni biho'ra, every two hours.
Ml. Milliliter.	omn. hor. Om'ni ho'ra, every hour.
M. L. Mac'ula lu'tea.	omn. noct. Om'ni noc'te, every night.
M. L. D., m. l. d. Minimum lethal dose.	o. n. Om'ni noc'te, every night.
Mm., mm. Millimeter.	O. S. Oc'ulus sinis'ter, left eye.
	Os. Osmium.

O. T. Old terminology (in anatomy). Occupational therapy.	R. A. M. C. Royal Army Medical Corps.
o. u. Oculus uter'que, either eye.	ras. Rasu'rae, shavings.
Ov., ov. Ovum, egg.	Rb. Rubidium.
Ox. Oxy mel.	R. C. P. Royal College of Physicians.
Oz., oz. Ounce.	R. C. S. Royal College of Surgeons.
P. Phosphorus. Pugillus (handful).	R. D. Reaction of degeneration.
Pulse. Pupil. Pondere (by weight).	R. D. A. Right dorso-anterior position of fetus in uterus.
Pharmacopœia.	R. D. P. Right dorsoposterior position of fetus in uterus.
p. para-.	R. E. Right eye. Radium emanation.
P ₂ . Pulmonary second sound.	rect. Rectified.
p. Pupil. Optic papilla.	reg. umb. Re'gio umbil'ici, the umbilical region.
p. a. Per abdomen, by the abdomen.	rep. Repeta'tur, to be repeated.
part. aeq. Par'tes aequa'les, equal parts.	R. E. S. Reticulo-endothelial system.
part. vic. Par'tibus vic'ibus, in divided doses.	R. F. A. Right fronto-anterior position of fetus in uterus.
Pb. Plumbum, lead.	R. F. P. Right frontoposterior position of fetus in uterus.
P. B. British Pharmacopœia.	Rh. Rhodium.
p. c. Post ci'bum, after a meal.	R. M. A. Right mento-anterior position of fetus in uterus.
P. C. Pon'dus civi'le, avoirdupois weight.	R. M. P. Right mentoposterior position of fetus in uterus.
Pcs. Preconscious.	R. N. Registered Nurse.
Pd. Palladium.	R. O. A. Right occipito-anterior position of fetus in uterus.
p.-d. Prism diopter.	R. O. P. Right occipitoposterior position of fetus in uterus.
P. D. Potential difference.	R. S. A. Right sacro-anterior position of fetus in uterus.
PD. Prism diopter.	R. S. P. Right sacroposterior position of fetus in uterus.
penic. cam. Penicil'lum camell'num, a camel's-hair brush.	Ru. Ruthenium.
Ph. Hydrogen ion concentration.	S. Sulphur. Semis (half). Sight.
Phar. Pharmacopœia.	Sign. Sinister (left). South pole of a magnet. Spheric lens.
Ph. G. Graduate in Pharmacy.	s. Sinister (left).
pil. Pil'ula, pill.	s. a. Secundum artem, according to art; properly; skillfully.
P. L. Perception of light.	sat. Saturated.
po. cill. Pocillum, a little cup.	Sb. Stibium, antimony.
pocul. Poculum, a cup.	Sc. Scandium.
pond. Pon'dere, by weight.	Sc. D. A. Right scapulo-anterior position of fetus in uterus.
pot. Potion, Potassa.	Sc. D. P. Right scapuloposterior position of fetus in uterus.
p. p. Punc'tum prox'imum, near-point.	Sc. L. A. Left scapulo-anterior position of fetus in uterus.
p. p. a. Ph'ala pri'us agita'ta, after shaking the bottle.	Sc. L. P. Left scapuloposterior position of fetus in uterus.
P. P. D. Purified protein derivative.	scr. Scruple.
ppt. Precipitate.	S. D. A. Right sacro-anterior position of fetus in uterus.
Pr. Presbyopia.	S. D. P. Right sacroposterior position of fetus in uterus.
P. r., p. r. Punc'tum remo'tum, far-point.	Se. Selenium.
p. rat. aetat. Pro ra'ta aetat'is, in accordance with the age.	sed. Se'des, a stool.
p. r. n. Pro re na'ta, as indicated.	semih. Semihora, half an hour.
P. S. P. Phenolsulphonphthalein test.	S. G. O. Surgeon-General's Office.
Pt. Pint. Platinum.	Si. Silicon.
pulv. Pulvis, powder.	sig. Signe'tur, let it be marked with directions.
P. U. O. Pyrexia of unknown origin.	sing. Singulorum, of each.
Q. Electric quantity.	S. L. A. Left sacro-anterior position of fetus in uterus.
q. d. Qua'ter in di'e, four times a day.	S. L. P. Left sacroposterior position of fetus in uterus.
q. h. Qua'que hor'a, every hour.	Sm. Samarium.
q. l. d. Qua'ter in di'e, four times a day.	Sn. Stannum, tin.
q. l. Quan'tum li'bet, as much as you like.	s. n. Secun'dum natu'ram, according to nature; naturally.
q. p. Quan'tum pla'ceat, at discretion.	sol. Solution.
q. q. h. Qua'que quar'ta hor'a, every fourth hour.	solv. Sol'Ve, dissolve.
q. s. Quan'tum suf'ficit, a sufficient amount.	S. o. s. Si o'pus sit, if necessary.
quadrupl. Quadruplicato, four times as much.	
quotid. Quotidie, very day.	
q. v. (1) Quantum vis, as much as you like. (2) Quod vide, which see.	
R. Réaumur. Remotum. Respiration. Rickettsia. Right. Ohmic resistance.	
R. Recipe, take.	
Rad. Radix, root.	

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Including Important Headings where Large Numbers of
Correlated Facts are Grouped

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

Vowels and consonants have their ordinary English sounds.

Vowels are distinguished as short or long by the fact that a short vowel is followed by a consonant, while a long vowel is not. A vowel followed by a consonant has the short sound; as *dom*, in *ab-dom'in-al*. A vowel which is not followed by a consonant has the long sound, as *do*, in *ab-do'men*.

THE AMERICAN POCKET MEDICAL DICTIONARY

A

- A.** 1. Abbreviation for *accommodation, anode, anterior, and total acidity*.
 2. Symbol for *argon*.
- a-**. A prefix signifying "without" or "not."
- A°.** Abbreviation for *Angström unit*.
- A₂.** Abbreviation for *aortic second sound*.
- A. A.** Abbreviation for *achievement age*.
- ĀĀ, āā.** An abbreviation used in prescriptions and meaning "of each."
- Aa'ron's sign** (a'ronz). Pain or distress in the epigastric or precordial region on pressure over McBurney's point in appendicitis.
- A. B.** Abbreviation for *Ar'tium Baccalau'reus*, Bachelor of Arts.
- ab.** A Latin preposition meaning "from."
- ab-**. A prefix signifying from, off, away from.
- ab'aca** (ab'ak-ah). Manila hemp.
- abacte'rial.** Nonbacterial; free from bacteria.
- abac'tio** (ab-ak'she-o). Induced abortion.
- àbac'tus ven'ter.** Induced abortion.
- Abadie's sign** (ah-bah-deez'). See under *sign*.
- abaissement** (ah-bās-maw'). 1. Depression. 2. Coughing.
- aba'llenated** (ab-ā'lyen-a-ted). Mentally deranged.
- abaliena'tio men'tis.** Mental derangement; insanity.
- aballena'tion** (ab-a-lyen-a'shun). Decay of the mental faculties.
- abalo'ne** (ab-al-o'ne). An edible shell-fish (mollusk) of the Pacific coast.
- ab'anet** (ab'an-et). A girdle-like bandage.
- ab'anon.** A proprietary magnesium phosphotartrate; laxative.
- abaptis'ton.** A trephine so shaped as not to penetrate the brain.
- abarogno'sis** (ah-bar-og-no'sis). Loss of sense of weight.
- abarthro'sis** (ab-ar-thro'sis). Same as *abarticulation*.
- abartic'ular.** Not affecting a joint; at a distance from a joint.
- abarticula'tion.** 1. Same as *diarthrosis*. 2. A dislocation.
- aba'sia** (ah-ba'ze-ah). Inability to walk from loss of coordination.
a. asta'sia, loss of power to stand or walk. **a. atac'tica**, abasia with uncertain movements. **choreic a.**, abasia due to paralysis of the limbs. **paralytic a.**, abasia due to paralysis. **paroxysmal trepidant a.**, abasia caused by paralysis of the legs in attempting to stand. **spastic a.** Same as *paroxysmal trepidant a.* **a. stat'ica**, uncertainty of gait. **trembling a.**, **a. trep'idans**, abasia due to trembling of the legs.
- aba'sic** (ah-ba'sik). Pertaining to or affected with abasia.
- ab'asin.** Acetyl brom-diethyl-acetyl carbam'ide: used as a sedative.
- ahatardissement** (ah-bah-tar-dēz-mon'). Deterioration of race or breed.
- abate** (ab-āt'). To lessen or decrease.

abate'ment. Decrease in severity of a pain or symptom.

abat'ic (ab-at'ik). Same as *abasic*.

abattoir (ah-bat-wah'). A slaughter-house.

abax'ial (ab-ax'e-al) Not situated in the axis of the body.

Abbau (ab'ow). German term for catabolic products.

Abbé's catgut rings. Oval rings of catgut for intestinal anastomosis.

A.'s condenser or illuminator, a number of nonachromatic lenses attached to a microscope for strong illumination. **A.'s operation,** lateral anastomosis of the intestine with catgut rings.

Abbé-Zeiss apparatus. An instrument for counting blood corpuscles.

Abb'ot's paste. A paste for killing a tooth nerve.

Abbott's method. Correction of lateral curvature of the spine by a series of plaster casts.

abbreviations, Table of. See p. 9.

A. B. C. lin'iment. See under *liniment*.

A. B. C. method or process. Deodorization of sewage with alumina, blood, and charcoal.

Ab'derhalden's reaction or test (ahb'der-hahl-denz). When a foreign protein, fat, or carbohydrate is injected into the circulation, ferments which are able to digest the material injected appear in the circulation. Used in testing for pregnancy, cancer, and acute infections.

abdo'men (ab-do'men). The portion of the body lying between the thorax and the pelvis. **accordion a.,** nervous tympany, appearing and disappearing rapidly. **acute a.,** any acute condition in the abdomen demanding immediate operation. **boat-shaped a.** Same as *scaphoid a.* **carinate a.** Same as *scaphoid a.* **navicular a.** Same as *scaphoid a.* **a. obsti'pum,** shortness of the rectus abdominus muscle. **pendulous a.,** a relaxed condition of abdominal walls. **scaphoid a.,** abdomen whose anterior wall is hollowed.

abdom'inal (ab-dom'in-al). Pertaining to the abdomen. **a. cavity,** the cavity of the abdomen. **a. gestation, a. pregnancy,** pregnancy in the abdominal cavity instead of in the uterus. **a. reflex,** contraction of abdominal muscles produced by friction over the muscle. **a. regions,** the nine regions or areas into which the surface of the abdomen is divided by imaginary lines. These regions are from above downward: right hypochondriac, right lumbar, right inguinal; epigastric, umbilical, pubic or hypogastric; left hypochondriac, left lumbar, left inguinal or iliac. **a. ring, external,** an opening in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle for the spermatic cord or for the round ligament. **a. ring, internal,** an aperture in the transverse fascia for the spermatic cord or for the round ligament.

abdom'ino-ante'rior. With the abdomen forward: said of fetus in utero.

abdominocar'diac reflex. Any reflex in the heart produced by stimulating the abdominal sympathetic nerve.

abdominocente'sis. Paracentesis of the abdomen.

abdominocys'tic. Pertaining to abdomen and bladder.

abdominogen'ital nerves. The ilio-inguinal and iliohypogastric nerves.

abdominohysterec'tomy, abdominohysterot'omy. Hysterectomy or hysterotomy through an abdominal incision.

abdominoposte'rior. With the belly backward: said of fetus in utero.

abdominos'copy. Examination or inspection of the abdomen.

abdominoscro'tal muscle. The cremaster muscle.

abdominothorac'ic arch. The lower boundary of the front of the thorax.

- abdom'inous.** Having a prominent abdomen.
- abdomino-uterot'omy.** Same as *abdominohysterotomy*.
- abdominovag'inal.** Pertaining to the abdomen and the vagina.
- abdominores'ical pouch.** Fold of peritoneum which includes the urachal folds.
- abduce** (ab-dūs'). To draw away; to abduct.
- abdu'cens** (ab-du'senz). 1. External rectus muscle of the eye. 2. Sixth cranial nerve. **a. lablo'rum.** Same as *a. oris*. **a. oc'ull,** external rectus of eye. **a. o'ris,** levator anguli oris muscle.
- abdu'cent** (ab-du'sent). Abducting.
- abduct'.** To draw away from the median line.
- abduc'tion.** The act of abducting; the state of being abducted.
- abduc'tor.** A muscle which performs abduction. See *Muscle Table*.
- Abegg's rule.** All atoms have the same number of valences.
- Abel's bacillus.** *Klebsiella ozonae*.
- Abelen's reaction.** See under *reaction*.
- abenter'ic** (ab-en-ter'ik). Situated in a part other than the intestine; as *abenteric typhoid*.
- abepithy'mia** (ab'ep-e-thi'me-ab). Paralysis of the solar plexus.
- Ab'ernethy's fascia** (ab'er-ne-thēz). A layer of areolar tissue around external iliac artery. **A.'s sarcoma.** A circumscribed fatty tumor occurring on the trunk.
- aberr'ant.** Wandering from the normal or usual course.
- aberra'tio.** Metastasis, as of the humors, milk, or menses.
- aberra'tion** (ab-er-a'shun). 1. Deviation from the usual course. 2. Imperfect refraction or focalization of a lens. **chromatic a.,** unequal refraction of different colored rays producing a blurred image. **dioptric a.** Same as *spherical a.* **distantial a.,** blurring of vision due to distance. **mental a.,** mental unsoundness not sufficient to constitute insanity. **spherical a.,** imperfect focalization of a convex lens.
- aberrom'eter.** An instrument for measuring optical aberration.
- abervacu'ation** (ab-e-vak-u-a'shun). Incomplete evacuation.
- abey'ance** (ab-a'ans). A condition of suspended activity.
- A'bies** (a'be-ēz). Genus of trees, including firs, spruces, etc.
- abi'etene** (ab-i-et-ēn). Liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{17}H_{34}$, from a species of *Abies*.
- abiet'ic acid** (ab-i-et'ik). See under *acid*.
- ab'ietin** (ab'i-et-in). A resin, $C_{20}H_{30}O_8$, from Canada balsam.
- ab'ietite.** A sugar, $C_4H_8O_8$, from *Abies pectinata*.
- abiochem'istry.** Inorganic chemistry.
- ablogen'esis.** Production of life from matter not alive.
- ablogenet'ic, ablo'genous.** Pertaining to spontaneous generation.
- abiolog'ical** (ab-i-o-loj'ik-al). Having no relation to biology.
- abiol'ogy** (ab-bi-o'l'o-je). The study of nonliving things.
- abionar'ce** (ab-i-o-nar'se). Insanity due to infirmity.
- abion'ergy** (ab-i-on'er-je). Same as *abiotrophy*.
- abio'sis** (ab-i-o'sis). Absence or deficiency of life.
- abiot'ic.** Without life; not viable.
- abiotro'phia.** Same as *abiotrophy*.
- abiot'rophy** (ab-i-ot'ro-fe). A gradual loss of vitality of the body cells.
- abir'ritant** (ab-ir'it-ant). Diminishing irritation; soothing.
- abirrita'tion.** Diminished irritability; atony.
- abiu'ret** (ab-i-u'ret). Not giving the biuret reaction.
- ablacta'tion** (ab-lak-ta'shun). Weaning.
- ablastem'ic.** Not concerned with germination.

- ablas'tin.** An antibody for Trypanosomes found in infected rats.
- ablate'.** To remove, especially by cutting.
- abla'tio placen'tae.** Premature detachment of the placenta. a. *ret'inae*, detachment of the retina.
- abla'tion** (ab-la'shun). Removal, especially by cutting.
- ablepha'ria.** Total or partial absence of the eyelids.
- ableph'arous** (ab-lef'ar-us). Having no eyelids.
- ablep'sia** (ab-lep'se-ah). Lack of sight; blindness.
- abluent.** Detergent; cleansing.
- ablu'tion** (ab-lu'shun). A washing.
- abmor'tal.** Passing away from a dead or injured part.
- abner'val.** Passing from a nerve through a muscle.
- abneu'ral** (ab-nu'ral). Away from the central nervous system.
- abnor'mal.** Not normal; contrary to the usual condition.
- abnormal'ity.** 1. The state of being abnormal. 2. A malformation.
- abnor'mity.** Same as abnormality.
- abocclu'sion** (ab-ok-lu'zhun). Occlusion in which the mandibular teeth are not in contact with the maxillary teeth.
- abolement** (ah-bwah-maw'). The utterance of barking sounds.
- aboli'tion.** Destruction of a part, or suppression of a function.
- abomasi'tis** (ab-o-mas-i'tis). Inflammation of the abomasum.
- aboma'sum, aboma'sus.** The fourth stomach of ruminants.
- abo'rad** (ab-o'rad). In an aboral direction.
- abo'ral** (ab-o'ral). Opposite to, or remote from, the mouth.
- abort'** (ab-ort'). 1. To miscarry. 2. To arrest the development of disease. 3. An aborted fetus.
- abort'icide.** The killing of a fetus within the uterus.
- abort'ient** (ab-or'shent). Causing abortion; abortifacient.
- abortifa'cient.** Causing abortion; also, a drug so acting.
- abor'tion.** 1. Expulsion of a fetus before it is viable. 2. Premature arrest of a morbid or a natural process. Abortion is termed **accliden'tal** or **spontaneous**, when due to accident; **artificial** or **induced**, when brought on purposely; **criminal**, when not necessary for therapeutic reasons; **early**, when occurring within the first six weeks of pregnancy; **embryonic**, when it occurs before the fourth month; **fetal**, when after the fourth month; **habitual**, when repeated in successive pregnancies; **incomplete**, when the placenta is retained; **induced**, when brought on intentionally; **inevitable**, when the embryo is dead or there is rupture of the ovum; **missed**, when the fetus is dead, but is not expelled within two weeks; **ovular**, when occurring within the first three weeks; **spontaneous**, when occurring naturally. **therapeutic a.**, abortion done to save the mother's life. **threatened a.**, when signs of the premature expulsion of the fetus appear. **tubal**, when the pregnancy is in the fallopian tube. **contagious a.**, a disease of cattle caused by *Brucella abortus*.
- abort'ionist.** One who makes a business of producing abortions.
- abor'tive.** 1. Incompletely developed. 2. Abortifacient.
- abort'us.** An aborted fetus; abortion.
- abouchement** (ah-boosh-maw'). The termination of a vessel in a larger one.
- abou'lla, abouloma'nla.** See *abulia, abulomania*.
- abra'chia** (ab-ra'ke-ah). The condition of having no arms.
- abrachioceph'la.** Absence of the head and arms.
- abra'chius.** A monster fetus without arms.
- abrade** (ab-rād'). To rub or scrape away.
- abra'sio cor'neae.** The scraping off of corneal excrescences.

- abra'sion** (ab-ra'zhun). 1. A rubbing off or scraping off. 2. A spot rubbed bare of skin or mucous membrane.
- abra'sive**. Causing abrasion; a substance used for producing abrasion.
- abreac'tion**. The emotional reaction resulting from recall of the original psychic trauma in catharsis.
- a'brine** (a'brin). The poisonous principle of jequirity.
- abrodil** (ab'ro-dil). A sodium salt of mono-iodo-methane sulfuric acid: used for intravenous pyelography.
- Abro'ma augus'ta**. A tree of Africa furnishing a juice used in dysmenorrhea.
- abrot'anum**. Southernwood, a plant which is tonic vermifuge.
- abrup'tio placen'tae**. Premature detachment of the placenta.
- a'brus** (a'brus). A genus of plants, including jequirity, *q. v.*
- ab'scess** (ab'ses). A localized collection of pus in a cavity formed by the disintegration of tissue. **acute a.**, one which runs a short course, with fever and inflammation. **alveolar a.**, abscess of the gum. **amebic a.**, an abscess containing amebae. **anorectal a.**, an abscess in the tissue near the rectum. **apical a.**, an abscess at the apex of the root of a tooth. **appendiceal a.**, **appendicular a.**, formation of pus around or near the vermiform appendix. **arthritiduent a.**, a wandering abscess originating in a diseased joint. **atheromatous a.**, atheromatous softening of an artery. **axillary a.**, an abscess in the axilla. **Bezold's a.**, an abscess due to mastoiditis and perforating into the neck. **blind a.**, a dental granuloma. **bone a.**, osteomyelitis. **Brodie's a.**, circumscribed abscess of the head of a bone. **bursal a.**, an abscess in a bursa. **canalicular a.**, a breast abscess opening into the milk ducts. **caseous a.**, one in which the pus is of a cheesy character. **cheesy a.**, caseous abscess. **cholangitic a.**, abscess of a bile duct. **chronic or cold a.**, one of slow, noninflammatory development. **circumscribed a.**, an abscess limited by a layer of fibroblasts. **circumtonsillar a.**, quinsy. **cold a.**, an abscess of slow development and with little inflammation: usually tuberculous. **deep a.**, one occurring below the deep fascia. **diffuse a.**, a collection of pus not induced by a capsule. **dry a.**, an abscess the pus of which has been absorbed. **embolic a.**, one formed in the clot of an embolus. **fecal a.**, one containing fecal matter. **fixation a.**, one produced artificially for fixing at the site of the abscess the bacteria of an acute infection. **gas a.**, an abscess containing gas produced by a gas-forming micro-organism. **gingival a.**, an abscess in gingival tissue overlying a periclasial pocket. **gravitation a.**, an abscess in which the pus sinks to dependent parts. **hypostatic a.** Same as *gravitation a.* **ischio-rectal a.**, abscess in ischio-rectal fossa. **lacrimal a.**, an abscess around the lacrimal sac. **lacunar a.**, an abscess in the lacunae of the urethra. **lumbar a.**, an abscess in the lumbar region; a psoas abscess. **mammary a.**, abscess of the breast. **metastatic a.** Same as *embolic a.* **miliary a.**, an abscess composed of numerous small collections of pus. **milk a.**, abscess of the breast occurring during lactation. **mural a.**, an abscess in the abdominal wall. **periapical a.**, an abscess around the apex of the root of a tooth. **peribronchitic a.**, purulent inflammation around the bronchi. **pericemental a.**, an abscess in the pericemental tissue. **peridental a.**, periodontal abscess. **perinephric a.**, an abscess in the tissue around the kidney. **periodontal a.**, an abscess in the tissues around a tooth. **periproctic a.**, an abscess around the rectum. **peritonsillar a.**, an abscess around the tonsil; quinsy. **phleg-**

- monous a.**, an abscess associated with acute inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue. **primary a.**, one formed at the seat of the infection. **psoas a.**, one in which pus descends in sheath of psoas muscle. **residual a.**, one developed from the residues of former inflammations. **retropharyngeal a.**, an abscess in the posterior wall of the pharynx. **root a.**, a mass of granulation tissue at the root of a tooth, forming a focus of infection. **scrofulous a.**, a collection of pus from tuberculous degeneration of bone or lymph glands. **secondary a.** Same as *embolic a.* **shirt-stud a's**, two abscesses connected by a narrow channel. **stercoral a.**, an abscess containing pus and fecal matter. **stitch a.**, an abscess developed about a stitch or suture. **strumous a.**, a cold abscess of tuberculous causation. **subphrenic a.**, an abscess of the peritoneal surface of the diaphragm. **thecal a.**, an abscess in the sheath of a tendon. **wandering a.**, one that burrows through the tissues, moving from place to place.
- abscis'sac.** The transverse lines cutting vertical ones at right angles to show in a diagram the relations of two series of parts.
- abscis'sion.** Removal of a part or growth by cutting. **corneal a.**, excision of the projecting portion of the cornea in staphyloma.
- ab'sinthe.** A French liqueur containing oil of wormwood.
- absin'thin.** Bitter crystalline principle, $C_{20}H_{28}O_4$, from wormwood.
- absin'thism.** A condition similar to alcoholism, from excessive use of absinthe.
- absin'thium.** Wormwood, the leaves and tops of *Artemisia absin'thium*; stomachic tonic and heart stimulant.
- absin'thol.** Oily principle, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, from oil of wormwood.
- absolute alcohol.** Alcohol free from water and impurities. **a.**
- agraphia.** See *agraphia*. **a. near-point.** See *near-point*. **a. temperature,** temperature measured from the absolute zero. **a. zero,** the lowest possible temperature, 273.7° below zero Cent.
- absorbefa'cient** (ab-sor-bif-a'shent). Causing absorption.
- absorb'ent.** 1. Sucking up; taking up by suction. 2. A lacteal or lymphatic. 3. A medicine producing absorption of diseased tissue.
- absorption'm'eter.** Device for measuring the layer of liquid absorbed between two glass plates; used as a hematoscope.
- absorp'tion** (ab-sorp'shun). The act of taking up by suction. **a. lines.** Same as *Fraunhofer's lines*. **a. spectrum,** a spectrum obtained by passing light through a gas, which gas absorbs the same rays that its own spectrum consists of.
- absorp'tive.** Having the power of absorption.
- abster'gent.** Cleansing or detergent; also a cleansing agent.
- abster'sion** (ab-ster'shun). The act or process of cleansing.
- abster'sive.** Same as *abstergent*.
- ab'stinence symptom.** Symptoms of collapse due to sudden withdrawal of a customary stimulant, such as opium.
- ab'stract, abstrac'tum.** A powder made from a drug mixed with milk sugar, and having twice the strength of the original drug.
- abstrac'tion** (ab-strak'shun). 1. Concentration of mind. 2. Venesection.
- abter'minal.** Passing from tendinous to muscular tissue: said of electric currents.
- abtorsion** (ab-tor'shun). Extorsion of both eyes.
- abu'lla** (ab-u'le-ah). Lack or defect of will power.
- abu'llic** (ab-u'lik). Affected with abulia.
- abuloma'nla.** Mental disease with loss of will power.
- abut'ment.** The anchorage tooth for a bridge.

A. C. Abbreviation for *anodal closure*.

a. c. Abbreviation for *L. an'te ci'bum*, before meals.

a. c. interval. See under *interval*.

aca'cia (ak-a'she-ah). 1. A genus of trees furnishing gum arabic and catechu. 2. Gum arabic, a white transparent gum from bark of *Aca'cia sen'egal*: demulcent and used as a vehicle and emulsifying agent.

acalcero'sis (ah-kal-ser-o'sis) Deficiency of calcium in the system.

acalcicosis (ah-kal-sik-o'sis). A condition due to deficiency of calcium in the diet.

acaleu'lia. Inability to do mathematical calculations.

Acal'ypha (ak-al'if-ah). Genus of plants. **A. frutico'sa** of India and **A. hisp'i'da** are tonic in diarrhea and dyspepsia. **A. in'dica** is expectorant and emetic. **A. virgin'ica** is diuretic and expectorant.

acamp'sia. Rigidity of part or a limb.

acan'tha. A spinous process of a vertebra.

acantha'ceous (a-kan-tha'shus). Bearing prickles.

acanthesthe'sia (ak-an-thes-the'ze-ah). A feeling as if a sharp point were pricking the body.

Acan'thia lectula'ria. The common bedbug.

acan'thion. A point at the base of the anterior nasal spine.

Acanthoceph'ala (ak-an-tho-sef'al-ah). An order of worms, including *Echinorhynchus*.

acanthocephall'asis. Infection with worms of the order *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthochellone'ma per'stans. A filarial nematode of Africa infecting the mesentery, pericardium and perirenal tissues.

acanthokeratoder'mia. Hyperkeratosis. **a. adenol'des cys'ticum**, edema of the sweat glands. **a. alveola'ris**, epithelioma. **a. ver-ruco'sa seborrho'ica**, senile warts.

acanthol'ysis. Atrophy of the prickle layer of the skin. **a. bullo'sa.** Same as *epidermolysis bullosa*.

acantho'ma. A tumor in the prickle layer of the skin. **a. adenol'des cys'ticum**, a papulonodular eruption arising in the rete spinosum of the skin.

acanthopel'vis. A pelvis with a prominent pubic spine.

acantho'sis. Any disease of the prickle layer of the skin. **a. nig'-ricans**, general pigmentation of the skin with papillary growths.

acanthot'ic. Marked by or pertaining to acanthosis.

acap'nia (ak-ap'ne-ah). Decrease of carbon dioxide in the blood.

acap'nia. Marked by acapnia.

acar'bia. Diminution in the carbonate of the blood.

acar'dia. Congenital absence of the heart.

acardi'acus. A fetus without a heart.

acar'i'asis (ak-ar-i'as-is). Any infestation with mites. See *mite*.

acar'icide (ak-ar'is-id). A medicine that destroys acari.

acar'id, acar'idan. A tick or mite; an acarus.

acaridi'asis. Same as *acariasis*.

acarino'sis. Any disease caused by acari.

acarodermati'tis. Dermatitis caused by acari.

ac'aroid resin. A yellow aromatic resin from Australia: used as digestive tonic and stimulant.

acaropho'bia. Delusion that skin is infested.

Ac'arus. A genus of insects including mites, ticks, etc. **A. folliculo'-rum**, *Demodex folliculorum*. **A. scab'iel**, *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

acar'yote (ah-kar'e-öt). Nonnucleated.

acat'alepsy. 1. Lack of understanding. 2. Uncertainty.

- acatalep'tic.** 1. Mentally deficient. 2. Uncertain; doubtful.
- acatamathe'sia.** Lack of power to understand speech.
- acatapha'sia.** Inability to speak in an orderly manner; agrammatism.
- acathec'tic jaundice.** Jaundice from pathogenic changes in the liver cells, which become unable to retain their secretion.
- acather'ia.** Inability to retain bodily secretions.
- acau'dal, acau'date.** Having no tail.
- acau'line** (ah-kaw'lin). Having no stem; said of certain fungi.
- acaulino'sis.** A fungous disease marked by an eruption with discharges and crusts.
- ACC.** An abbreviation for *anodal closure contraction*.
- accel'erans nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of*.
- accelera'tion** Quickening, as of the pulse or the respiration.
- accelera tor** That which hastens. **a. url'nae.** See *Muscle Table*
- accentua'tion.** Increased loudness or distinctness.
- accep'tor.** A substance which will absorb the active oxygen formed during the oxidation of other substances.
- accesso'rius.** 1. The spinal accessory nerve (**a. willis'ii**). 2. A muscle which assists another.
- acces'sory.** Additional; supplementary: said of muscles, ducts, nerves, arteries, etc.
- accip'iter.** A facial bandage with tails like the claws of a hawk.
- accladio'sis.** Ulceration of the skin in Ceylon due to a fungus *Accladium*.
- acclimata'tion, acclima'tion, acclimatiza'tion.** Process of becoming accustomed to new climate, soil, and water.
- accommoda'tion.** Adjustment; especially, adjustment of the eye for various distances of vision. **absolute a.,** the accommodation of either eye separately. **histologic a.,** changes in the morphology and function of cells following changed condition. **negative a.,** adjustment of the eye for long distances by relaxation. **a. phosphenes,** streaks of light seen in the dark after accommodation. **positive a.,** adjustment of eye for short distances by contraction. **range of a.,** distance between the nearest point of distinct vision and the farthest point. **a. reflex,** Argyll Robertson pupil.
- accom'modative iridoplegia.** See *iridoplegia*.
- accommodom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the accommodative capacity of the eye.
- accouchement** (ah-koosh-man'). Act of being delivered. **a. forcé,** forcible delivery with the hand.
- accoucheur** (ah-koo-sheer'). One skilled in midwifery.
- accoucheuse** (ah-koo-shuz'). A midwife.
- accrementi'tion** (ak-re-men-tish'un). Growth by addition of similar tissue.
- accre'tion** (ak-re'shun). Accumulation of matter to a part. **a. lines,** lines observed in the microscopic sections of the enamel of a tooth.
- accu'mulator** (ak-ku'mu-la-tor). An apparatus for accumulating and storing electricity.
- ace'dia** (ah-se'de-ah). A condition of apathy and melancholy.
- A. C. E. mixture.** An anesthetic mixture consisting of 1 part alcohol, 2 parts chloroform, and 3 parts ether.
- ace'lomate.** Having no celom or body cavity.
- acenesthe'sia.** Loss of the sense of well-being.
- acen'tric.** Not originating in a nerve center; peripheric.

- acepha'lla, aceph'allism.** Absence of the head.
- acephalobra'chia.** Absence of the head and arms.
- acephalocar'dia.** Absence of the head and heart.
- acephalocar'dius.** Monster without head or heart.
- acephalochi'ria.** Absence of the head and hands.
- aceph'alocyst, acephalocys'tis.** A sterile echinococcus cyst. **a.** racemo'sa, a hydatid mole of the uterus.
- acephalogas'ter.** A monster without head or stomach.
- acephalogas'tria.** Absence of the head and stomach or belly.
- acephalopo'dia.** Absence of the head and feet.
- acephalopo'dius.** Monster with neither head nor feet.
- acephalora'chia.** Absence of head and spinal column.
- acephalosto'mia.** Absence of head with presence of mouth aperture on the upper aspect.
- acephalothora'cia.** Absence of head and thorax.
- aceph'alous (ah-sef'al-us).** Headless.
- aceph'alus (ah-sef'al-us).** A monster fetus without a head.
- acerato'sis.** Deficiency in formation of horny tissue.
- ac'erdol (as'er-dol).** A compound, MnO_2K_2KOH ; used as a disinfectant.
- acervuline (as-er'vu-lin).** Aggregated, like certain glands.
- acervulo'ma (as-er-vu-lo'mah).** Same as *psammoma*.
- acer'vulus, acer'vulus cer'ebri.** Sandy matter about the pineal gland and other parts of the brain; brain sand.
- aces'cence (as-es'ens).** The state of being sour; sourness.
- aces'cent (as-es'ent).** Somewhat or slightly acid.
- acesto'ma.** A mass of granulations.
- acetab'ular.** Pertaining to the acetabulum.
- acetabulec'tomy.** Excision of the acetabulum.
- acetab'uloplasty.** Plastic operation on the acetabulum.
- acetab'ulum.** Cup-shaped cavity in the innominate bone receiving the head of the femur.
- ac'etal (as'et-al).** Diethylacetal; a colorless liquid, $C_6H_{14}O_2$; used as a hypnotic.
- acetal'dehyde.** Normal aldehyde; ethaldehyde.
- acetam'ide.** White crystalline solid, C_2H_5NO .
- acetamido-antipy'rine.** A yellow crystalline compound used as an antipyretic like antipyrine.
- acetam'inol.** A white crystalline substance used in phthisis.
- acetam'illd.** Colorless crystalline antipyretic powder, C_8H_9NO ; called also *antifebrin*.
- acetan'nin.** Acetyltannic acid.
- acet'arsone (as-et'ar-son).** Stovarsol; acetylamino hydroxyphenylarsonic acid; used in treating amebic dysentery.
- ac'etate (as'et-ät).** Any salt of acetic acid.
- acetbroman'illd.** Antisepsin.
- aceticoccep'tor (as-e'tik-o-sep'tor).** A side chain having an affinity for the acetic-acid radical.
- acet'idin.** Same as *diacetin*.
- acetim'eter (as-e-tim'et-er).** An instrument for measuring the acetic acid in a fluid.
- ac'etin (as'et-in).** A glyceryl acetate, $C_3H_5(C_2H_3O_2)_3$.
- aceto-acet'ic acid (as'e-to-as-et'ik).** Same as *diacetic acid*.
- Acetobac'ter.** A genus of bacteria. **A. ace'ti** causes wine or cider to change to vinegar.
- acetom'eter.** Instrument for measuring acetic acid.
- acetomor'phine.** Same as *heroin*.

- ac'etone** (as'et-ôn). Colorless inflammable liquid, C_3H_6O , or dimethyl ketone; anesthetic and anthelmintic and used as a solvent.
- acetonemia** (as-et-o-ne'me-ah). Presence of acetone in the blood.
- acetoni'trile**. Methyl cyanide, CH_3CN , a colorless acid.
- acetonu'ria** (as-et-o-nu're-ah). Presence of acetone in the urine.
- acetophenet'idin**. Phenacetin; a crystalline antipyretic, and analgesic remedy: used in fevers and in neuralgias.
- acetophe'none**. Hypnone, C_8H_8O , a pungent fluid: used as a hypnotic and antiseptic.
- acetopy'rinc** (as-et-o-pi'rin). Compound of antipyrine and aceto-salicylic acid: used in rheumatism and neuralgia.
- acetylthoto'luid** (as'et-or-tho-tol'u-id). Crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(CH_3)NHCOCH_3$; antipyretic.
- ac'etous** (as'et-us). Resembling or pertaining to vinegar.
- aceto'zone**. Benzoylacetyl peroxide, a crystalline germicide: used in 10-15 per cent solution.
- acetparatol'uid** (as-et-par-at-ol'u-id). A crystalline antipyretic compound.
- acetphenet'idin**. Same as *phenacetin*.
- acet-to'luid**. An antipyretic, $C_9H_{11}NO$, resembling acetanilid.
- ace'tum** (as-e'tum). 1. Vinegar. 2. A medicine prepared with vinegar. **a. aromat'icum**. See *aromatic vinegar*.
- acetyl peroxide**. A thick liquid, $(C_2H_3O)_2O_2$; powerful oxidizing agent.
- acetylbenzene** (as'e-til-ben'zên). Acetophenone.
- acetylcho'line**. An acetyl derivative of choline having blood pressure lowering properties, given usually in the form of acetylcholine chloride.
- acetyl'ene** (as-et'il-ên). A colorless, combustible gas, C_2H_2 , with unpleasant odor.
- acetylphenylhydra'zine**. Same as *pyrodine*.
- acetyl'salicyl'ic acid**. Same as *aspirin*.
- acetyltan'nin**. Same as *tannigen*.
- A. Ch.** Abbreviation for acetylcholine.
- achala'sia**. Failure of the opening of an organ to relax.
- achalybe'mia**. Deficiency of iron in the blood.
- achei'lia**. Congenital absence of one or both lips.
- achei'lous**. Having no lips.
- achei'ria**. 1. Congenital absence of one or both hands. 2. A sense as of the loss of the hands, seen in hysteria.
- Achil'lea**. Genus of plants, of which *A. millefo'lium* or yarrow is, used as a bitter tonic.
- achil'lein**. Active principle of *Achillea*.
- Achil'les tendon**. The cord at the back of the heel, the tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. **A. t. reaction**, contraction of muscles of the calf on tapping the Achilles tendon.
- achillobursi'tis**. Inflammation of the bursae about the Achilles tendon.
- achillodyn'ia** (ak-il-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the Achilles tendon.
- achillor'rhapsy** (ak'il-or'af-e). Suturing the Achilles tendon.
- achillot'omy**, **achillot'omy**. Section of the Achilles tendon.
- achi'lous**. Acheilous.
- achi'ria** (ak-i're-ah). Acheiria.
- achlorhyd'ria**. Absence of hydrochloric acid from gastric juice.
- achlo'rides** (ak-lo'rids). Salts that are not chlorides.
- achlorop'sia** (ah-klo-rop'se-ah). Blindness to green colors.
- acho'lia** (ak-o'le-ah). Absence of bile secretion.
- acholu'ria**. Absence of the pigments from the urine.

- achondroplasia, achondroplasty.** Condition in rickets marked by defective development of cartilage at the epiphyses of the long bones.
- achore'sis.** Diminution of the capacity of an organ.
- Acho'riou.** Genus of fungi. *A. keratoph'agus* produces onychomycosis, *A. leber'tii* produces tinea tonsurans, *A. schönlai'nii* produces favus.
- achro'acyte** (ah-kro'as-it). A colorless cell or leukocyte.
- achroacyto'sis.** Excessive development of lymph cells (colorless cells).
- achrolocythe'mia.** Lack of hemoglobin in red corpuscles.
- achro'ma** (ak-ro'mah). Absence of color.
- achro'macyte** (ak-ro'mas-it). A decolorized red blood corpuscle.
- achroma'sia** (ak-ro-ma'se-ah). Lack of normal skin pigmentation.
- achromate** (ah-kro'mät). A person who is color blind.
- achromat'ic lens.** Lens for neutralizing chromatic aberration. **a. spindle,** spindle-shaped figure in karyokinesis.
- achro'matin.** The faintly staining groundwork of a cell nucleus.
- achro'matism.** Absence of chromatic aberration.
- achromat'ocyte.** A decolorized red blood corpuscle.
- achromatol'ysis** (ak-ro-mat-ol'is-is). Disorganization of cell achromatin.
- achromat'ophil** (ak-ro-mat'o-fil). Not easily stainable.
- achromatop'sia.** Color blindness.
- achromato'sis.** Any disease marked by deficiency of pigmentation.
- achro'matous** (ah-kro'mat-us). Colorless.
- achromatu'ria.** Colorless state of the urine.
- achro'mia** (ak-ro'me-ah). Absence of normal color; specifically a condition of the red cells of the blood in which the centers of the cells are paler than normal. **a. parasit'ica,** a disease of the skin marked by white or dirty white spots.
- achro'mic** (ak-ro'mik). Marked by absence of color.
- achromoder'mia.** Colorless state of the skin.
- achro'mophil.** Not chromophilous.
- achromotrich'ia.** Colorless condition of the hair.
- achroodex'trin.** A kind of dextrin not colored by iodine.
- achy'lia, achylo'sis.** Absence of chyle. **a. gas'trica,** absence of ferments of the gastric juice. **a. pancreat'ica,** deficiency of pancreatic secretion, resulting in impaired nutrition.
- achy'lous** (ak-i'lus). Deficient in chyle.
- achy'mia.** Deficiency of chyme.
- achymo'sis.** Deficient formation of chyme.
- acic'ular** (as-ik'u-lar). Needle shaped.
- acid** (as'id). 1. Sour. 2. A compound of an electronegative element with one or more hydrogen atoms which are replaceable by electropositive atoms. **abietic a., abietinic a.,** crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, from rosin. **abric a.,** crystalline acid, $C_{12}H_{24}N_3O$, from jequirity. **acetic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_2H_4O_2$, the acid of vinegar. **aceto-acetic a.,** an acid, $CH_3CO.CH_2COOH$, found in the urine in diabetes. **aconitic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_6H_6O_6$, from *Aconitum napellus* and other plants. **adenylic a.,** an acid derived from the thymus gland. **adipic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, formed by oxidizing fats with nitric acid. **agaric a., agaricic a.,** acid, $C_{16}H_{30}O_5 + H_2O$, from *Polyporus officinalis*: used in night-sweats. **allophan'ic a.,** an acid, $C_2H_4N_2O_3$, used to change certain liquids into a crystalline form. **amido-acetic a.,** glycocoll. **amido-benzole a.,** acid, $C_7H_7NO_2$, sometimes found in urine. **amidosuc-**

cinic a., asparagin. **amino a.** See *amino-acid*. **amino-acetic a.**, glycine. **angelic a.**, crystalline acid, $C_8H_8O_2$, from roots of *Angelica archangelica*. **anise a.**, acid, $C_8H_8O_2$, from anise seed. **anticyelic a.**, white powder with antiseptic properties. **arabic a.**, acid, $C_{12}H_{10}O_{11}$, from gum arabic. **arachic a.**, **arachidic a.**, a fatty acid found in butter, peanut oil, and various fats. **aromatic a's**, certain organic acids from resins, balsams, etc. **arsanilic a.**, arsenic acid, in which one hydroxyl group is replaced by an aniline group. **arsenic a.**, **arsenous a.** See *arsenic*. **arsonic a.**, arsenic acid, in which one of the hydroxyl molecules is replaced by an organic radical. **ascorbic a.**, a compound, known also as vitamin C and cevitamic acid, deficiency of which in the diet tends to produce scurvy. It is present in citrus fruits, tomatoes, strawberries and in many other fruits. **asparaginic a.**, **aspartic a.**, crystalline acid, $C_4H_7NO_4$, from beet-root, and found in the body. **auric a.**, gold trihydroxide, $Au(OH)_3$. **barbituric a.**, an acid, $C_4H_4O_3N_2$, whose salts are barbiturates. **benzoic a.**, white, crystalline acid, $C_7H_6O_2$, from certain resins. **beta-oxbutyric a.**, acetoacetic acid. **blonic a.**, **blotic a.**, a compound which stimulates the growth of yeast cells. **boracic a.**, **boric a.**, white antiseptic powder, H_3BO_3 , from borax. **butyric a.**, rancid, viscid acid, $C_4H_8O_2$, from butter, urine, feces, and perspiration. **caffaic a.**, crystalline acid, $C_8H_6O_4$, from coffee. **cahinic a.** Same as *cahincin*. **camphoric a.**, crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, from camphor: used in night-sweats. **capric a.**, crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, from butter. **caprylic a.**, fatty acid, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, from butter and coconut oil. **carbamic a.**, monobasic acid, $CO.NH_2.OH$. **carbazotic a.** Same as *picric a.* **carbolic a.**, crystalline acid, C_6H_4O , from coal tar: disinfectant and antiseptic. **carbonic a.**, carbon dioxide, CO_2 , colorless, odorless gas. **carminic a.**, coloring matter, $C_{17}H_{13}O_{10}$, from buds of certain plants and cochineal insect. **cathartic a.**, **cathartinic a.**, active principle from *Cassia*. **cerotic a.**, fatty acid, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, from beeswax and Chinese wax. **cevitamic a.**, ascorbic acid. **chloracetic a.**, caustic combination of chlorine and acetic acid. **chloric a.**, an acid, $HClO_3$, known only in its compounds. **cholalic a.**, **cholic a.**, crystalline acid, $C_{26}H_{42}O_6$, from bile. **chromic a.** 1. The compound, H_2CrO_4 . 2. Chromium trioxide, CrO_3 : escharotic. **chrysophanic a.**, yellow, crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, from lichen, senna, and rhubarb. **cinnamic a.**, compound, $C_9H_8O_2$, from balsams and resins: used in tuberculosis. **citric a.**, crystalline acid, $C_6H_8O_7$, from lemons, currants, and other fruits. **cresolsulfuric a.**, acid, $C_7H_7O.SO_2O_4$, found in small quantities in urine. **cresylic a.** Same as *cresol*. **cyanic a.**, acid, $CNHO$, stable only at low temperatures. **diacetic a.**, acid, $C_4H_6O_3$, found in diabetes and other diseased conditions. **fatty a.**, monobasic, produced by oxidation of a primary alcohol, and having the formula, $C_nH_{2n}O_2$. **formic a.**, colorless, pungent liquid, CH_3COOH , from secretion of ants, nettles, etc. **gallic a.**, crystalline acid, $C_7H_6O_5$, found in nutgalls, fruit, and tea: astringent and disinfectant. **glycocholic a.**, crystalline acid, $C_{26}H_{44}NO_6$, found in bile. **glyceronic a.**, an acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, which has been found in the urine. **hexuronic a.** Same as *ascorbic a.* **hippuric a.**, crystalline acid, $C_9H_9NO_3$, from urine of herbivorous animals. **hydriodic a.**, gaseous acid, HI : used in aqueous solution and in syrup as an alterative. **hydrobromic a.**, irritating gaseous acid, HBr : used diluted in nervous conditions. **hydrochloric a.**, colorless gas, HCl , used in aqueous solution as an aid to digestion. **hydrocyanic**

a., a volatile poisonous liquid, HCN , from bitter almonds, peach leaves, cherry leaves, etc.: used diluted as a sedative. **hydrofluoric a.**, colorless caustic liquid, HF . **hydrosulfuric a.**, stinking gas, H_2S , formed during the putrefaction of albuminoid substances. **hydroxybutyric a.**, an acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{COOH}$, found in the urine and the blood in diabetes. **hypochlorous a.**, unstable compound, HClO : used as disinfectant and bleaching agent. **hypophosphoric a.**, an acid, H_3PO_2 , whose salts are hypophosphates. **hypophosphorous a.**, an acid, $\text{PH}(\text{OH})_2$, forming salts called hypophosphites. **indoxylsulfuric a.**, acid which, combined with potassium, occurs in the urine as indican. **iodic a.**, monobasic acid, HIO_3 : used in dilute solution as an alterative. **isanic a.**, a purgative compound derived from isano tree. **lactic a.**, syrupy liquid, $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$, produced in the fermentation of milk. **linoleic a.**, acid, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$, found as a glyceride in drying oils. **malic a.**, crystalline acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_5$, from juices of many fruits and plants. **maloric a.**, acid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$, from beet. **mandelic a.**, an acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHOH.COOH}$; its salts are used in the treatment of urinary infections. **meconic a.**, white crystalline acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{O}_7$, from opium. **metaphosphoric a.**, solid compound, HPO_3 , used as a test for albumin in urine. **muriatic a.** Same as *hydrochloric a.* **myronic a.**, acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{19}\text{NSO}_{10}$, found in combination in black mustard. **nicotinic a.**, pyridine-3-carboxylic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}(\text{COOH})$. It is the antipellagra factor of vitamin B complex. The acid and its salts are used in pellagra. **nitric a.**, colorless, fuming liquid, HNO_3 , used as a cauterizing agent. **nitrohydrochloric a.**, **nitromuriatic a.**, yellow, fuming mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. **oleic a.**, colorless, crystallizable oil, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2$, found in many fats and oils. **organic a.**, an acid containing the group, CO.OH , or carboxyl. **orthophosphoric a.**, ordinary phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4 . **osmic a.**, osmium oxide, OsO_4 , in yellow crystals: used in cancer, strumous glands, etc., and as a stain and fixing agent in histology. **oxalic a.**, colorless, crystalline, poisonous acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$, from wood-sorrel, sugar, and other substances. **palmitic a.**, acid, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$, found in palm oil and solid fats. **pantothenic a.**, an organic acid occurring in various substances and tissues. It stimulates the growth of yeast and is the antidermatitis factor in chicks. **phosphoric a.**, an acid, H_3PO_4 , crystalline when pure, but ordinarily a syrupy liquid. **phosphorous a.**, acid, H_3PO_3 . **picric a.**, yellow, crystalline acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_7$, used as a dye and as a fixing agent: also said to be antiperiodic and anthelmintic. **prussic a.** Same as *hydrocyanic a.* **pyroboric a.**, acid, $\text{H}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$, obtained by heating boric acid. **pyrogallie a.**, white, crystalline, poisonous compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$, used in skin diseases. **pyroligneous a.**, clear liquid from the destructive distillation of wood, etc. **pyrophosphoric a.**, crystalline acid, $2\text{H}_2\text{O.P}_2\text{O}_5$, one of the forms of phosphoric acid. **pyruvic a.**, an acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{CO.COOH}$, obtained by distilling tartaric acid. **quinic a.**, crystalline acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$, from cinchona. **rosolic a.**, compound, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3$: used as a dye and as a test for acids. **salicylic a.**, crystalline acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$, found in various plants and made from carbolic acid: antipyretic, antirheumatic, and antiseptic. **salicylsulfonic a.**, crystalline substance: used as a test for proteids. **sarcolactic a.**, acid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$, found in muscles and blood and in urine in phosphorus poisoning. **sclerotinic a.**, one of the active principles of ergot. **stearic a.**, waxlike acid, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2$, from fats. **succinic a.**, acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$, distilled from amber. **sulfanilic a.**, crystalline acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)\text{SO}_3\text{H}$: used as a reagent. **sulfocarbolie a.**, compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4$: antiseptic and

antipyretic. **sulfuric a.**, colorless, caustic liquid, H_2SO_4 . **sulfurous a.**, colorless liquid, H_2SO_3 : used as oxidizing and bleaching agent, and as a lotion in diphtheria, stomatitis, etc. **tannic a.**, an astringent powder, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_9$, from nutgalls: astringent and hemostatic. **tartaric a.**, white powder, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$, from juice of grape and other plants. **taurocholic a.**, crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{45}\text{NO}_7$, from the bile. **traumatic a.**, a compound which acts as a wound-healing hormone in plants. **trichloroacetic a.**, crystalline, caustic compound, $\text{HC}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2$. **tuberculinic a.**, a toxic compound from tubercle bacilli. **uric a.**, a crystalline acid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$, found in urine and in some organs of the body. **valerianic a.**, **valeric a.**, colorless, oily, pungent liquid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$: used in nervous diseases.

acidaminu'ria. Excess of amino acid in the urine.

acide'mia (as-id-e'me-ah). Abnormal acidity of the blood.

ac'id-fast. Not decolorized by acids.

acid'ifiable. Capable of being made acid.

acidifica'tion. The act of making acid; conversion into an acid.

acidim'eter. Instrument for performing acidimetry.

acidim'etry. The determination of the amount of free acid in a liquid.

ac'idism, **acids'mus**. A condition due to introduction into the body of acids from outside.

acid'ity (as-id'it-e). 1. The state of being acid. 2. The combining power of a base.

acidocyte (as-id'o-sit). An acidophil cell.

ac'idol (as'id-ol). Betaine hydrochloride, used as a means of administering hydrochloric acid.

acidol'amin. A proprietary urinary antiseptic.

acidol'ogy (as-id-ol'o-je). The science of surgical appliances.

acid'ophil, **acidophil'ic** (as-id'o-fil, as-id-o-fil'ik). 1. Easily stained with acid dyes. 2. Growing best on acid media; said of bacteria.

acidophilism (as-id-of'il-izm). The state produced by acidophil adenoma of the hypophysis, resulting in acromegaly.

acidoresis'tant. Resistant to acid: said of bacteria.

acido'sic. Affected with acidosis.

acido'sis. Depletion of the alkaline reserve (bicarbonate content) of the body. Severe grades of acidosis are called *acid intoxication*.

CO₂ a., an acidosis due to retention of CO_2 in the blood from under-ventilation of the lungs, as in drowning. **compensated a.**, a condition in which the blood bicarbonate is usually lower than normal, but in which the compensatory mechanisms have kept the pH within the normal range. **gaseous a.**, CO_2 a. **uncompensated a.**, an acidemia, usually accompanied by a lowered blood bicarbonate, as after the ingestion of HCl or in terminal nephritis.

acidos'teophyte (as-id-os'te-o-fit). A sharp osteophyte.

acidot'ic (as-id-ot'ik). Pertaining to, or marked by, acidosis.

ac'id-proof. Same as *acid-fast*.

acid'ulated (as-id'u-la-ted). Somewhat sour or acid.

acid'ulous (as-id'u-lus). Moderately sour.

ac'idum (as'id-um). Latin for acid.

acidu'ric. Growing on acid media, but preferring those that are alkaline.

acine'sia (as-in-e'ze-ah). See *akinesia*.

acinet'ic (as-in-et'ik). 1. Affected with acinesia. 2. Diminishing muscular power.

acini'liform (as-in'if-orm). Grapelike.

acini'tis (as-in-i'tis). Inflammation of the acini of a gland.

ac'inous, ac'inose (as'in-us, -ōs). Made up of acini.

ac'inus (as'in-us), pl. **ac'ini**. One of the smallest lobules of a compound gland.

acladlo'sis. An ulcerative skin disease caused by the fungus *Acla'dium*.

aclasia (ah-kla'se-ah). Pathologic continuity of structure as in chondrodystrophy. **diaphyseal a.**, imperfect formation of bone in the cartilage between the diaphysis and epiphysis.

aclasis (ak'las-is). Aclasia.

aclas'tic (ak-las'tik). Not refracting.

acleitocar'dia. Open state of the foramen ovale.

aclu'sion. In dentistry imperfect occlusion of the teeth.

ac'me (ak'me). The critical stage or crisis of a disease.

ac'ne (ak'ne). Any inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands.

a. al'bida, milium. **a. artifi'cia'lis**, acne due to external irritation.

a. atroph'ica. Same as *a. varioliformis*. **a. ella'ris**, acne of the edges of the eyelids. **a. congloba'ta**, acne in which the lesions are followed by abscesses, cysts and sinuses which leave marked scars.

a. dissemina'ta. Same as *a. vulgaris*. **a. genera'lis**, acne over the whole surface of the body. **a. hypertroph'ica**, acne rosacea

with thickening of the tips and sides of the nose. **a. indura'ta**, variety of acne vulgaris with chronic livid indurations. **iodine a.**, eruption from continued use of iodides. **a. kera'tosa**, variety

in which a horny plug takes the place of the comedo. **a. mentag'ra**, sycosis. **a. papulo'sa**, acne with the formation of papules. **a. picea'lis**, tar acne, a variety due to the irritation of tar or its vapor.

a. rosa'cea, a chronic inflammatory state of the nose and contiguous parts of the face in drunkards. **a. scorbu'tica**, a papular eruption

in scurvy. **a. sim'plex**. Same as *a. vulgaris*. **a. tar'si**, acne of the sebaceous glands of the eyelids. **trade a.**, an acne-like eruption of industrial or medicinal origin. **a. variolifor'mis**, variety in which

pustules appear in groups about the forehead and scalp. **a. vulga'ris**, common acne.

acne'iform (ak-ne'if-orm). Resembling acne.

acne'mia (ak-ne'me-ah). Atrophy of the calves of the legs.

acni'tis. A skin inflammation which leaves pits.

aco'in (ak-o'in). A white powder from guanin: bactericide and local anesthetic.

aco'mia (ak-o'me-ah). Baldness.

ac'online. An alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{41}NO_{11}$, from aconitine.

ac'onite (ak'o-nit). Poisonous drug from the root and leaves of *Aconi'tum napel'lus*: cardiac, sedative, antipyretic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

acon'itine. Deadly white alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{45}NO_{12}$, from aconite.

Aconi'tum (ak-o-ni'tum). See *aconite*.

aconure'sis (ak-on-u-ro'sis). Involuntary urination.

acopro'sis. Absence of fecal matter in the intestine.

aco'rea (ak-o're-ah). Absence of the pupil.

aco'ria (ak-o're-ah). Insatiable appetite.

acor'mus. A monster fetus with scarcely any trunk.

Ac'orus (ak'o-rus). See *calamus*.

acoustiche'sia. Acoustic sensibility.

acou'meter, acouom'eter. Instrument for measuring the hearing power.

aeouopho'nia. Auscultatory percussion.

ae'ouphone (ak'u-fōn). An electric apparatus for assisting the deaf to hear.

aeous'ma. The hearing of imaginary sounds.

- acousmatagno'sis** (ak-oos-mat-ag-no'sis). Inability to recognize sounds, due to mental disorder.
- acousmatamne'sia** (ak-oos-mat-am-ne'ze-ah). Inability to call up images of sounds.
- acous'tic** (ak-oos'tik or ak-kow'stik). Relating to sound or the sense of hearing.
- acous'ticon** (ak-oos'tik-on). A form of hearing aid.
- acous'tics** (ak-oos'tiks or ak-kow'stiks). The science of sound and hearing.
- acquired**. Obtained after birth; not congenital.
- acracon'itine** (ak-rak-on'it-in). Same as *pseudaconitine*.
- acragno'sis** (ak-rag-no'sis). Acro-agnosis.
- a'cral**. Affecting the extremities.
- acral'dehyde** (ak-ra'l'de-hid). Same as *acrolein*.
- acra'nia**. Partial or complete absence of the cranium.
- acra'nial**. Having no cranium.
- acra'nus** (ak-kra'ne-us). A monster fetus with no cranium.
- acra'tia** (ak-ra'she-ah). Loss of strength or control; incontinence.
- acature'sis**. Inability to urinate from atony of the bladder.
- acremonio'sis**. A disease marked by fever and the development of swellings, caused by a fungus.
- acribom'eter**. Instrument for measuring minute objects.
- ac'rid** (ak'rid). Irritating; pungent.
- ac'ridine**. Crystalline alkaloid, $C_{12}H_9N$, from anthracene.
- acrifla'vine** (ak-rif-la'vin). A dye which has powerful germicidal antiseptic properties: used in treatment of wounds.
- ac'rimony**. The possession of extremely irritating or pungent qualities.
- acrinyl sulfocry'anide**. An acrid vesicating principle from white mustard.
- acris'ia**. Uncertainty in the nature or character of a disease.
- acrit'ical** (ak-rit'ik-al). Having no crisis.
- acritochro'macy**. Color blindness.
- acro-aesthe'sia**. See *acro-esthesia*.
- ac'ro-agno'sis**. Lack of sensory recognition of a limb.
- acro-anesthe'sia**. Anesthesia of the extremities.
- acro-arthri'tis** (ak-ro-ar-thri'tis). Arthritis of the extremities.
- acro-asphyx'ia**. Asphyxia of the extremities; Raynaud's phenomenon.
- ac'ro-atax'ia**. Ataxia of the hands and fingers, toes, and feet.
- ac'roblast** (ak'ro-blast). The external layer of the mesoblast.
- acrobys'tiolith** (ak-ro-bis'te-o-lith). A preputial calculus.
- acrobys'titis** (ak-ro-bis-ti'tis). Inflammation of the prepuce.
- acrocephal'ia**. Pointed condition of the top of the head.
- acrocephal'ic**. Marked by acrocephalia.
- acrocephalosyndac'tylism**, **acrocephalosyndac'tyly**. Congenital malformation marked by a pointed shape of the head and syndactyly of the hands and feet.
- acrocine'sis** (ak-ro-sin-e'sis). Excessive motility; abnormal freedom of movement.
- acroclinet'ic** (ak-ro-sin-et'ik). Marked by acrocinesis.
- acrocontrac'ture**. Contracture of an extremity.
- acrocord'on** (ak-ro-kor'don). A soft pendulous growth on the neck and eyelids of old persons.
- acrocyano'sis** (ak'ro-si-an-o'sis). Blueness of the hands and feet.
- acrodermatit'is**. Dermatitis of the extremities.
- acrodermato'sis**. An eruption on the skin of the hands and feet.

- acrodollchome'lia.** Abnormal length of hands and feet.
- acrodyn'ia** (ak-ro-din'e-ah). A disease marked by pricking pains in the palms and soles, hyperesthesia, and eruption on hands and feet.
- acro-e'de'ma.** Edema of the hand or foot.
- acro-esthe'sia.** 1. Exaggerated sensitiveness. 2. Pain in the extremities.
- acrogno'sis.** Limb knowledge; sensory recognition of a limb.
- acrohyperhidro'sis.** Excessive sweating of the hands and feet.
- acrohy'pothermy.** Abnormal coldness of the hands and feet.
- acrokine'sia** (ak-ro-kin-e'se-ah). Abnormal mobility.
- acro'leln** (ak-ro'le-in). A volatile, oily liquid, C_2H_4O , from decomposition of glycerol.
- acromac'ria.** Same as *arachnodactylia*.
- acroma'nia.** Mania characterized by great motor activity.
- acromasti'tis.** Inflammation of the nipple.
- acromega'lia, acromeg'aly.** A disease marked by enlargement of the tissues of the face, hands, and feet.
- acromelal'gia.** Same as *erythromelalgia*.
- acrometagen'esis.** Undue growth of the extremities.
- acro'mial** (ak-ro'me-al). Pertaining to the acromion.
- acromie'ria.** Abnormal smallness of the extremities.
- acromioclavic'ular.** Pertaining to acromion and clavicle.
- acromiohu'meral.** Pertaining to the acromion and the humerus.
a. muscle, the deltoid muscle.
- acro'mion.** The outward extension of the spine of the scapula, forming the point of the shoulder.
- acromiothorac'ic.** Pertaining to the acromion and the thorax.
- acrom'phalus.** 1. Bulging of the navel as the first stage of umbilical hernia. 2. The center of the navel.
- acromyoto'nia.** Myotonia of the extremities.
- acronarcot'ic.** Both acid and narcotic.
- acroneuro'sis.** Any neurosis of the extremities.
- ac'ronyx** (ak'ro-nix). An ingrowing nail.
- ac'ropachy** (ak'ro-pak-e). Clubbed fingers.
- acroparal'ysis.** Paralysis of the extremities.
- acroparesthe'sia.** A disease marked by tingling, numbness, and stiffness in the extremities, chiefly the fingers, hands, and forearms.
- acropathol'ogy.** Pathology of the extremities.
- acrop'athy** (ak-rop'ath-e). Any disease of the extremities.
- acropho'bia.** Morbid fear of being at a great height.
- acroposthi'tis.** Inflammation of the prepuce.
- acroscleroder'ma** (ak-ro-skle-ro-der'mah). Same as *sclerodactylia*.
- ac'rose.** A sugar produced by the action of weak alkali on formaldehyde.
- ac'rosome.** The extreme anterior end of the spermatozoon.
- acrosphac'elus** (ak-ro-sfas'el-us). Gangrene of the digits.
- acrosphenosyndac'tyly.** Same as *acrocephalosyndactyly*.
- acrostea'gia.** Painful apophysitis of the bones of the extremities.
- acrot'ic.** Pertaining to acrotism.
- ac'rotism.** Defect or failure of the pulse.
- acrotrophoneuro'sis** (ak-ro-trof-o-nu-ro'sis). Trophoneurotic disturbance of the extremities.
- acrylal'dehyde** (ak-ril-al'de-hid). Same as *acrolein*.
- Actae'a.** Genus of plants furnishing cohosh and cimicifuga.
- ac'terol.** A proprietary brand of irradiated viosterol.
- actin'ic** (ak-tin'ik). Producing chemical action: said of rays of light beyond the violet of the spectrum.

actinism. The chemical property of light rays.

actin'ium (ak-tin'e-um). An element occurring in pitchblende: its disintegration product, radioactinium has radioactive properties.

Actinobacil'us. A genus of bacteria causing disease in cattle.

actinocar'diogram. A cardiogram made by roentgen rays.

actinochem'istry. The chemistry of radian energy.

actinoclad'othrix (ak-tin-o-klad'o-thrix). The *Streptothrix actinomyces*.

actinocuti'tis (ak''tin-o-ku-ti'tis). Dermatitis from x-ray.

actinocymography (ak''tin-o-si-mog'raf-e). Radiography of an organ in motion.

actinodermati'tis. Same as *actinocutitis*.

actinogen (ak-tin'o-jen). Any radioactive substance.

actinogenesis (ak''tin-o-jen'es-is). The formation or production of actinic rays.

actinogenic (ak''tin-o-jen'ik). Producing rays, especially actinic rays.

actin'oqram. A skiagram or roentgen-ray photograph.

actin'ograph. A skiagraph.

actinokymog'raphy. Motion picture radiography.

actinol'ogy. 1. The study of radiant energy. 2. The science of the chemical effects of light.

actin'olyte (ak-tin'o-lit). Apparatus for concentrating the rays of electric light in phototherapy.

actinom'eter. An instrument for measuring the penetrating power of x-rays.

Actinomy'ces (ak-tin-o-mi'sēz). A genus of bacteria, of which *A. bo'vis* is the cause of actinomycosis.

actinomyce'tic. Pertaining to Actinomyces.

actinomyco'ma. A tumor found in actinomycosis.

actinomyco'sis. An infectious disease of cattle and man, characterized by formation of tumors in the jaws and tongue and caused by *Actinomyces bovis*.

actinomyco'tic. Pertaining to or caused by actinomycosis.

ac'tinon. Actinium emanation. See under *emanation*.

actinoneuri'tis. Neuritis caused by exposure to radioactive rays.

actin'ophor. A mixture of cerium dioxide and thorium dioxide, used in x-ray diagnosis.

actinoprax'is. Use of radioactive rays in diagnosis and treatment.

actinos'copy. Examination by x-rays.

actinostereos'copy. Actinoscopy.

actinother'apy (ak''tin-o-ther'ap-e). Treatment of disease by actinic light.

actinotoxe'mia. Toxemia from tissue destruction caused by x-ray or other radioactivity.

ac'tion of arrest. Inhibition. **reflex a.,** involuntary action produced by a stimulus which is conveyed to the nervous system and reflected to the periphery. **specific dynamic a.,** the specific chemical stimulus of the cellular protoplasm produced by protein food independent of the oxidation of the protein in the body.

ac'tivate (ak'tiv-āt). To give activity to; to make active.

activa'tion. The process of rendering active.

acti'vator. An inorganic substance which combines with an inactive enzyme to render it active.

ac'tive treatment. See *treatment*.

ac'tiv'in. A proprietary preparation of iodine and casein for non-specific protein therapy.

ac'tol. Silver lactate, used as an antiseptic.

ac'tual cautery (ak'tshu-al). Cautery by red heat.

acufi'loppressure (ak-u-fi'lo-presh-er). A combination of acupressure and ligation.

acu'ity. Sharpness or clearness, especially of vision.

acu'meter. An instrument for measuring hearing.

acu'minate (ak-u'min-ät). Sharp pointed.

ac'upression, ac'upressure. Compression of a blood vessel by inserted needles.

ac'upuncture. Therapeutic insertion of needles.

a'cus (a'kus). A needle, or needle-like process.

acus'ticus. The auditory nerve.

acute'. 1. Sharp. 2. Having severe symptoms and a short course:

a. decubitus. See *decubitus*.

acutenae'ulum. Same as *needle holder*.

acutor'sion. Acupressure with twisting of a bleeding vessel.

acyanop'sia, acyanoblep'sia. Same as *blue blindness*.

acye'sis. 1. Sterility in woman. 2. Absence of pregnancy.

acys'tia (as-is'te-ah). Congenital absence of bladder.

acystiner'via, acystineu'ria. Paralysis of bladder.

Acystosporid'ia (as-is''to-spo-rid'e-ah). An order of parasites related to hemosporida.

A. D. For *L. au'ris dex'tra*, right ear.

A. D. A. American Dental Association or American Dietetic Association.

adae'rya (ad-ak're-ah). Deficiency in lacrimal secretion.

adactyl'ia. Congenital lack of fingers or toes.

adae'tylous (ad-ak'til-us). Lacking fingers or toes.

ada'llin. A sedative and hypnotic preparation.

adaman'tine (ad-am-an'tin). Pertaining to the enamel of the teeth.

adamantino'ma. Same as *adamantoma*.

adaman'toblast (ad-am-an'to-blast). An enamel cell.

adamantoblasto'ma. A tumor arising from the enamel organ.

adamanto'ma. A tumor consisting of enamel tissue.

Adamkiewicz's reaction. See under *reaction*.

Ad'am's apple. Same as *pomum adami*.

Adams's operation. 1. Section of the neck of the femur. 2. Palmar aponeurotomy for Dupuytren's contraction. **A.'s saw**, a saw used in osteotomy.

Adams-Stokes disease or syndrome. See under *disease*.

adan'sonine. A febrifugal alkaloid from *Adanso'nia digita'ta*.

adapta'tion. Adjustment of pupil to light.

adap'ter. A device for connecting parts of surgical instruments.

adaptom'eter. An instrument for measuring the time required for retinal adaptation.

ad'atom. An atom that is adsorbed on a surface.

addepha'gia (ad-ef-a'je-ah). Same as *bulimia*.

addic'tion (ad-ik'shun). The state of being given to some habit, as the drug habit.

ad'diment. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

ad'disin. A substance present in gastric juice, used in pernicious anemia.

ad'disonin. An extract of adrenal cortex.

ad'disonism. Symptoms seen in pulmonary tuberculosis, resembling Addison's disease.

Ad'dison's disease. A disease due to hypofunction of the suprarenal glands and marked by anemia and discoloration of skin. **A.'s keloid, morphea.**

- addu'cens oc'ull.** See *rectus internus*, in *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- adduct'.** To draw entad, or toward a center.
- adduc'tion.** Act of drawing together, or toward a median line.
- adduc'tor.** Any adducting muscle. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- adelomor'phous.** Of indefinite form.
- adel'photaxy.** The assumption by cells of a definite arrangement.
- adenal'gia, adenal'gy.** Pain in a gland.
- ad'enase** (ad'en-äs). A ferment found in the spleen, pancreas, and liver.
- adenasthe'nia** (ad''en-as-the'ne-ah). Deficient glandular activity.
- a. gas'trica**, deficient glandular secretion in the stomach.
- aden'dric.** Without dendrons: used of cells.
- adenec'tomy** (ad-en-ek'to-me). Surgical removal of a gland.
- adenecto'pia.** Displacement of a gland.
- adenemphrax'is.** Obstruction of the duct of a gland.
- ade'nia** (ad-c'ne-ah). Same as *lymphoma*.
- aden'iiform.** Gland shaped.
- adeni'tis.** A leukomaine, $C_8H_5N_5$, mainly found in various glands.
- ad'enine.** Inflammation of a gland.
- adeniza'tion.** Assumption of an abnormal glandlike appearance.
- ad'enoblast.** 1. A gland cell, secretory or excretory. 2. Embryonic cell whence gland tissue is derived.
- adenocarcino'ma.** A cancerous or malignant adenoma.
- ad'enocele** (ad''en-o-sel). A cystic, adenomatous tumor.
- adenocellul'i'tis** (ad''en-o-sel-u-li'tis). Inflammation of a gland and the cellular tissue around it.
- adenochondro'ma.** Adenoma mixed with chondroma.
- ad'enocyst.** A cyst developed from rudimentary structures.
- adenocysto'ma** (ad-en-o-sis-to'mah). Adenoma blended with cystoma.
- adenodyn'ia** (ad-en-o-din'e-ah). Pain in a gland.
- adeno-epithello'ma.** A tumor composed of glandular and epithelial elements.
- adenofibro'ma.** Adenoma blended with fibroma.
- adenog'enous** (ad-en-oj'en-us). Originating from glandular tissue.
- adenog'raphy.** Anatomy, physiology, histology, and pathology of glands.
- adenohypersthe'nia.** Excessive glandular activity.
- ad'enoid** (ad'en-oid). 1. Resembling a gland. 2. In the plural, hypertrophy of the adenoid tissue in the nasopharynx of children.
- adenoidect'omy.** Excision of adenoid growths.
- adenoid'i'tis** (ad''en-oid-i'tis). Inflammation of an adenoid.
- adenolipo'ma.** A mixed adenoma and lipoma.
- adenollpomato'sis.** The formation of numerous lipomas in the neck, axilla, and groin.
- adenologadi'tis.** Ophthalmia neonatorum.
- adenol'ogy.** Sum of knowledge regarding glands.
- adenolymph'i'tis.** Lymphadenitis.
- adenolym'phocele** (ad''en-o-lim'fo-sel). Cyst of a lymph node.
- adenolympho'ma** (ad-en-o-lim-fo'mah). Adenoma of a lymph gland.
- adeno'ma.** Tumor composed of glandular tissue. **basophil a.**, a tumor of the basophilic cells of the anterior pituitary body marked by Cushing's syndrome. **chromophobe a.**, tumor of the chromophobe cells of the anterior pituitary body marked by hypopituitarism. **a. des'truens**, a destructive variety of adenoma. **eosinophil a.**, tumor of the eosinophilic cells of the anterior pituitary body, attended with acromegaly and gigantism. **malignant a.**, adeno-

- carcinoma. a. seba'ceum**, a yellowish tumor on the face, containing a mass of yellowish glands. **a. sim'plex**, a glandular hyperplasia.
- adenomala'cia**. Undue softness of a gland.
- adenomatome** (ad-en-o'mat-ōm). A scissors for removing adenoids.
- adenomato'sis**. The formation of adenomas in glandular tissue.
- adenomatous**. Pertaining to or resembling adenoma.
- adenomere** (ad'en-o-mēr). The blind terminal portion of the glandular cavity of a developing gland, being the functional portion of the organ.
- adenomyco'sis**. An endemic adenomatous disease of Brazil.
- adenomyofibro'ma**. A fibroma containing adenomatous and myomatous tissue.
- adenomyo'ma**. Adenoma combined with myoma.
- adenomyomato'sis**. A condition in which adenomyoma has extended to neighboring tissues.
- adenomyometri'tis**. Inflammatory hyperplasia of the uterus resembling adenomyoma.
- adenomyosarco'ma**. Adenosarcoma containing striated muscle.
- adenomyo'sis**. The presence of endometrial elements in abnormal places.
- adenomyosi'tis**. Same as *adenomyometritis*.
- adenomyxo'ma**. Adenoma blended with myxoma.
- adenomyxosarco'ma**. Myxosarcoma of a gland.
- adenon'cus**. A tumor or an enlargement of a gland.
- ad'enoneure** (ad'en-o-nūr). A neuron controlling glandular action.
- adenop'athy**. Any disease of glands.
- adenopharyngi'tis**. Inflammation of tonsils and pharynx.
- adenophleg'mon**. Phlegmonous inflammation of glands.
- adenophthal'mia**. Inflammation of the meibomian glands.
- adenosarco'ma**. Adenoma complicated with sarcoma.
- adenosarcorhabdomyo'ma**. A tumor containing elements of adenoma, sarcoma, and rhabdomyoma.
- adenosclero'sis**. Hardening of a gland.
- adeno'sis** (ad-en-o'sis). Any disease of a gland.
- ad'enotome** (ad'en-o-tōm). An instrument for cutting glands.
- adenot'omy**. 1. Anatomy of the glands. 2. Incision of a gland.
- adenotonsillec'tomy**. Removal of the tonsils and adenoids.
- adenoty'phoid fever**. Typhoid fever marked by swelling of the mesenteric glands.
- adenoty'phus** (ad'en-o-ti'fus). Typhus fever with lesions chiefly in the mesenteric glands.
- ad'eps** (ad'eps). Lard; axungia. **a. anseri'nus**, goose grease. **a. benzoina'tus**, benzoinated lard. **a. la'nae**, lanolin, wool fat. **a. la'nae hydro'sus**, hydrous lanolin. **a. ovil'us**, sheep's suet or tallow.
- ader'mia**. Defect or absence of the skin.
- adermin** (ah-der'min). Vitamin B₆.
- adermogen'esis**. Imperfect development of skin.
- adermotro'phia**. Deficient nutrition of the skin.
- ader'olin**. A proprietary preparation of vitamins A and D.
- adhe'sion**. 1. Abnormal joining of parts to each other. 2. Band or patch by which parts abnormally cohere. **primary a.**, healing by first intention. **secondary a.**, healing by second intention.
- adhesiot'omy** (ad-he-ze-ot'o-me). The surgical division of adhesions.
- adhe'sive**. Sticking closely.
- adhe'sol**. A form of surgical dressing similar to collodion.
- adlactin'ic**. Impervious to actinic rays.

- adladochoelne'sla, -kine'sla.** Inability to arrest one motor impulse, and substitute for it one that is diametrically opposite.
- Adlan'tum.** Maiden-hair fern; a pectoral demulcent.
- adlaphanous** (ah-di-af'an-us). Opaque.
- adlaphore'sis.** Deficiency of the perspiration.
- adlaphoria** (ah-di-af-o're-ah). Nonresponse to stimuli as a result of previous similar stimuli.
- adlapneus'tia.** Defect or absence of perspiration.
- adiastole** (ah-di-as'to-le). Absence of diastole.
- adiatherm'ancy.** The state of being impervious to heat rays.
- adicity** (ad-is'it-e). Same as *valence*.
- Adie's syndrome** (a'dēz). Abnormal pupil reactions together with absence of certain tendon reflexes, simulating tabes but negative Wassermann reaction.
- adiemor'rhyis.** Stoppage of circulation of blood.
- adipec'tomy.** The excision of adipose tissue from the body.
- adip'ic.** Pertaining to fat.
- adip'ocele** (ad-ip'o-sēl). A hernia containing fat.
- adipocel'lular.** Composed of fat and connective tissue.
- ad'ipocere** (ad'ip-o-ser). A waxy substance from bodies long dead; grave wax.
- adipofibro'ma.** A fibrous tumor with fatty elements.
- adipog'enous** (ad-ip-oj'en-us). Producing fat.
- ad'ipoid** (ad'ip-oid). Same as *lipoid*.
- adipol'ysis** (ad-ip-ol'is-is). The digestion of fats.
- adipolyt'ic** (ad'ip-o-lit'ik). Effecting the digestion of fats.
- adipo'ma** (ad-ip-o'mah). Same as *lipoma*.
- adiponecro'sis.** Necrosis of fatty tissue. **a. subcuta'nea neonato'rum,** subcutaneous fat induration in newborn and young infants.
- adipopec'tic.** Adipopexic.
- adipopex'ic.** Fixing or storing fat.
- adip'opexis.** The fixation or storing of fat.
- ad'ipose.** Of a fatty nature; fatty.
- adipo'sis cerebra'lis.** Fatness from cerebral pituitary disease. **a. doloro'sa,** a disease marked by painful localized fatty degenerations and various nerve lesions. **a. hepat'ica,** fatty degeneration of liver. **a. tubero'sa,** a disease resembling adiposis dolorosa in which the fatty degeneration occurs in nodular masses.
- adipositi'tis.** Inflammation of adipose tissue.
- adiposogen'ital syndrome.** Same as *Fröhlich's syndrome*.
- adiposu'ria.** The occurrence of fat in the urine.
- adip'sia** (ad-ip'se-ah). Abnormal avoidance of drinking.
- adip'sous** (ad-ip'sus). Quenching the thirst.
- ad'itus.** An entrance or opening. **a. ad an'trum,** the recess which lodges the head of the malleus. **a. laryn'gis,** the entrance to the larynx.
- adjust'ment.** The mechanism for raising and lowering the tube of a microscope.
- ad'juvant.** An auxiliary remedy.
- Adler's theory.** The theory that neuroses develop as compensations for some feeling of inferiority.
- ad lib.** Abbreviation for *L. ad lib'itum*, at pleasure.
- amaxillary gland.** An accessory salivary gland located near the angle of the jaw.
- adna'ta** (ad-na'tah). Same as *tunica adnata*.
- adneph'rin** (ad-nef'rin). An active principle of the suprarenal gland: hemostatic.

- adner'val.** Adneural.
- adneu'ral.** Occurring or situated at a nerve.
- adnex'a.** Appendages; adjunct parts. **a. oc'ull,** the lacrimal glands.
a. u'teri, the oviducts and ovaries.
- adnex'al.** Pertaining to the adnexa uteri.
- adnexec'tomy.** Excision or removal of the adnexa uteri.
- adnexi'tis.** Inflammation of the ovaries and oviducts.
- adnexogen'esis.** The embryonic development of the adnexa.
- adnex'opexy.** The operation of fixing the fallopian tube and ovary.
- adoles'cence** (ad-o-les'ens). Youth.
- adolescent** (ad-o-les'ent). Youthful; pertaining to or affecting young people.
- adon'idin.** A poisonous glucoside from *Adonis vernalis*.
- Ado'nis verna'lls.** A poisonous herb; cardiant and acrid stimulant.
- ado'ral.** Situated or occurring at or near the mouth.
- adosculation.** Impregnation without penetration.
- adre'nal.** 1. Near the kidney. 2. A suprarenal capsule.
- adrenalec'tomy.** Excision of suprarenal glands.
- adrenale'mia.** Presence of adrenalin in the blood.
- adren'alin** (ad-ren'al-in). A hemostatic extract from the adrenal gland used in weak solution in conjunctivitis, iritis, coryza, etc.
- adrenaline'mia.** Presence of adrenalin in the blood.
- adrenalin'oscope.** An apparatus for detecting the presence of adrenalin in a liquid.
- adrenalinu'ria.** The presence of adrenalin in the urine.
- adren'alism.** Ill health due to adrenal dysfunction.
- adrenali'tis, adreni'tis.** Inflammation of the suprarenal glands.
- adrenerg'ic.** Pertaining to or causing stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system.
- adrenic** (ad-ren'ik). Pertaining to the adrenal glands.
- adre'nine.** A proprietary preparation from the medulla of the suprarenal gland.
- adrenine'mia.** Presence of adrenalin in the blood.
- adreni'tis.** Inflammation of an adrenal gland.
- adren'ochrome.** A product of adrenalin used in the treatment of skin diseases.
- adrenocorticotrop'ic.** Having a hormonal action in the adrenal cortex.
- adrenocor'tin.** A proprietary solution of adrenal cortex; used for hypo-adrenia.
- adrenodon'tia.** Tooth form indicative of adrenal predominance.
- adrenop'athy.** Any disease of the suprarenal glands.
- adrenotox'in.** An antibody produced by injecting an animal with adrenal tissue.
- adren'otrope.** A person exhibiting adrenotropism.
- adrenotrop'ic.** Pertaining to, or marked by, adrenotropism.
- adrenot'ropism.** That endocrine constitution in which the influence of the adrenals predominates.
- adrenox'in** (ad-re-nok'sin). The oxidizing substance thought to form in the lungs by combination between oxygen and the internal secretion of the adrenals.
- adreph'ine.** A mixture of adrenalin and ephedrine.
- ad'rine.** An active principle from the suprarenal gland: vasomotor stimulant and hemostatic.
- ad'rue** (ad'ru-e). See *Cyperus*.
- adsorp'tion** (ad-sorp'shun). The concentration of a substance to the surface of another.

- adter'minal.** Passing toward the end of a muscle: said of electric currents.
- adtor'sion.** A turning inward of both eyes; conclination.
- adul'terant.** A substance added to another for adulteration.
- adultera'tion.** The addition of an impure, cheap, or unnecessary ingredient to cheapen or falsify a preparation.
- adus'tion.** 1. Cauterization. 2. A dry, fevered state.
- advance'ment** (ad-vans'ment). Detachment of an eye muscle, and reattachment at an advanced point: an operation for strabismus.
- capsular a.,** attachment of capsule of Tenon in front of its normal position.
- adventit'ia** (ad-ven-tish'e-ah). The outer coat of an organ or structure, especially the outer coat of an artery.
- adventit'ious** (ad-ven-tish'us). Acquired; not normal to a part.
- adv'tant.** A term suggested as a substitute for vitamin.
- adyna'mia** (ad-i-na'me-ah). Lack of vital powers.
- adynam'ic.** Characterized by adynamia; asthenic.
- Aeby's plane** (e'bēz). Plane through basion and nasion, and perpendicular to median plane.
- Ae'des** (a-e'dēz). A genus of mosquitoes. **A. aegyp'ti**, the mosquito which transmits yellow fever.
- aegoph'ony** and other words in **ae**, see *egophony*, etc.
- a'erated blood** (a'er-a-ted). The arterial blood.
- aera'tion.** The purification of blood in the lungs.
- aere'mia.** Caisson disease.
- aerendocar'dia** (a'er-en-do-kar'de-ah). Gas or air in the heart.
- aerenterecta'sia** (a'er-en-ter-ek-ta'se-ah). Distention of the intestine with air or gas.
- aerhemocto'nia.** Death caused by air in a blood vessel.
- ae'rial** (a-e're-al). Pertaining to the air.
- aeriferous** (a-er-if'er-us). Conveying air.
- aer'iform** (a-er'if-orm). Resembling air; gaseous.
- a'erobe** (a'er-ōb). A micro-organism which can live and grow in the presence of free oxygen.
- aero'bia** (a-er-o'be-ah). Microphytes which require air or oxygen.
- aero'bic.** Unable to live without oxygen.
- aero'bion.** An aerobic organism. **facultative a.**, an organism which is able to live without oxygen under some conditions, but which normally uses it. **obligate a.**, one which always requires oxygen to live.
- aeroblo'sis** (a-er-o-bi-o'sis). Life that requires free oxygen.
- a'erocele.** An air-containing tumor of the air passages.
- aeroco'lla.** Aerocoly.
- aerocol'pos** (a'er-o-kol'pos). Distention of the vagina with gas.
- aero'coly.** Distention of the colon with gas.
- aerocystos'copy.** Examination of the bladder by means of the aro-urethroscope.
- aerodermecta'sia.** Subcutaneous or surgical emphysema.
- aerodynam'ics.** Science of motion of gases.
- aero-em'bolism** (a'er-o-em'bo-lizm). A condition in aviators who rise to high altitudes, due to formation of bubbles of nitrogen in the blood.
- aerogastroco'lla.** The presence of air or gas in the stomach and colon.
- a'erogen** (a'er-o-jen). A gas-producing bacillus.
- aerogen'esis** (a'er-o-jen'es-is). The formation or production of gas.
- aerogen'ic** (a'er-o-jen'ik). Producing or forming gas.

- a'erogram.** An x-ray picture of an organ after it has been injected with air.
- aerohydrop'athy, aerohydrother'apy.** Therapeutic use of air and water.
- aerol'ogy** (a-er-ol'o-ge). The science of air and its qualities.
- aerom'eter** (a-er-om'et-er). Instrument for estimating gaseous density.
- aeromi'crobe.** Any aerobic microphyte.
- aeroneurosis** (a''er-o-nu-ro'sis). A functional nervous disorder occurring in aeroplane operators.
- aero-ot'i'tis me'dia.** Aviators' ear; inflammation of one middle ear in aviators.
- aerop'athy** (a-er-op'ath-e). Caisson disease.
- aeroperito'nia.** Air or gas in the peritoneal cavity.
- aeroph'agy** (a-er-of'aj-e). Habitual swallowing of air.
- aeroph'ilous.** Requiring air for proper growth.
- aeropho'bia.** 1. Morbid dread of drafts of air. 2. Morbid dread of being up in the air.
- a'erophore** (a'er-o-för). Device for inflating the lungs of stillborn infants.
- a'erophyte.** Microbe, or other plant, that lives upon air.
- aeropiesother'apy** (a''er-o-pi''e-so-ther'ap-e). Treatment by compressed or rarefied air.
- aeroplethys'mograph.** Apparatus for graphically recording the expired air.
- aeropleu'ria** (a''er-o-plu're-ah). Pneumothorax.
- aeroporot'omy** (a''er-o-po-rot'o-me). Operation of letting air into the air passages.
- a'eroscope.** Instrument for testing the purity of air.
- aerostat'ics.** Science of air, or gases, at rest.
- aerotax'is** (a''er-o-tak'sis). The attractive and repellant force exerted by oxygen on aerobic and anaerobic bacteria.
- aerotherapeu'tics, aerother'apy.** Treatment of disease by air.
- aerothermother'apy** (a''er-o-ther-mo-ther'ap-e). Treatment with currents of hot air.
- aerotho'rax** (a-er-o-tho'raks). Same as *pneumothorax*.
- aerotonom'eter.** A device used in measuring the tension of the blood gases.
- aerotym'panal.** Performed by the agency of the air and the tympanum.
- aero-ureth'roscope.** An instrument for use in aero-urethroscopy.
- aero-urethros'copy.** Examination of the urethra by means of the aero-urethroscope.
- aer'ozol** (a-er'o-zol). An essential oil containing 25 parts of ozone.
- aerteriver'sion** (a-er-ter-iv-er'shun). Surgical eversion of the coats of a bleeding artery.
- aerteriver'ter** (a-er-ter-iv-er'ter). An instrument used in performing arteriversion.
- aes-, aet-.** For words thus beginning, see *es-, et-*.
- afeb'ile** (af-eb'ril). Without fever.
- afen'il.** Calcium chloride urea: used by injection for hay fever, asthma, and anaphylactic conditions.
- affect.** The feeling experienced in connection with an emotion.
- affect psychosis, affective psychosis.** An emotional mental disease.
- affec'tion.** Morbid condition or diseased state.
- af'ferent** (af'er-ent). Centripetal or esodic.

affin'ity. 1. Inherent likeness. 2. Chemical attraction. **chemic a.,** the force that unites atoms of different substances. **elective a.,** that force by which a substance chooses to unite with one substance rather than another.

af'flux, afflux'ion. Rush of blood to a part.

affu'sion. The pouring of water on the body for cooling or cleansing.

af'ral (af'ral). A crystalline preservative for wine, beer, etc.

Af'rican lethargy. Nelavan or sleeping sickness: said to be a form of filariasis.

af'tannin (af'tan-in). A brownish liquid used in veterinary medicine.

af'ter-birth. Placenta with umbilical cord. **a.-brain,** the metencephalon. **a.-cataract,** recurrent or secondary cataract. **a.-hearing,** hearing of sounds after the stimulus has ceased. **a.-image,** the retention of a retinal impression after the real object has ceased to be visible. **a.-pains,** pains which follow the expulsion of the placenta. **a.-perception,** perception of after-sensations. **a.-sensation,** sensation which persists after cessation of the stimulus. **a.-sound,** the sensation of a sound after the cause of the sound has ceased. **a.-taste,** a sensation of taste continuing after the taste stimulus has ceased.

aftercoming head. The head of the fetus in breech presentation which is to be delivered after the rest of the fetus.

agalac'tia (ag-al-ak'she-ah). Failure or absence of milk secretion.

agalorrh'e'a. Absence or arrest of milk flow.

agamogen'esis. Reproduction by an asexual process.

ag'ar, ag'ar-ag'ar. Gelatin of various seaweeds: used in making culture media.

Ag'aric. A fungus or mushroom of the genus *Agaricus*, of which several species are medicinal.

agar'ic acid, agari'cic acid. An acid from *Polyporus officinalis*, a fungus: used in night-sweats.

agar'icn (ag-ar'is-in). A poisonous principle from *Agaricus albus*: used in night-sweats.

ag'arol. A proprietary emulsion of agar and mineral oil.

agas'tria. Absence of the stomach.

agas'tric. Having no stomach.

agastroneu'ria. Lack of nervous tonicity in the stomach.

ag'athin. An analgesic medicine not unlike salicylic acid.

Aga've (ag-a've). A genus of American plants: diuretic and anti-syphilitic.

AgC₃H₅O₂ + H₂O. Silver lactate.

Ag₃C₆H₅O₇. Silver citrate.

AgCl. Silver chloride.

AgCN. Silver cyanide.

age, achievement. Proficiency in study expressed in terms of what an average child of that chronological age can perform. **Binet a.,** mental age as determined by the Binet tests. **chronological a.,** the age in years of life. **a. of consent,** the legal age at which a girl is responsible for consenting to sexual intercourse. **mental a.,** an older person who in test shows only the mental ability of a normal child of ten years is said to have a mental age of ten.

age'nesia. 1. Imperfect development. 2. Sterility, or impotence.

agen'italism (ah-jen'tit-al-izm). A eunuch-like condition due to lack of secretion of the testicles.

agenoso'mia. Imperfect development of sexual organs.

ageu'sia, ageus'tia. Loss or lack of the sense of taste.

- ag'ger na'sl.** An elevation at the anterior free margin of the middle turbinated bone.
- agglom'erated.** Crowded into a mass.
- agglom'erin.** A supposed antibody in the blood which causes agglomeration.
- agglu'tinable.** Capable of agglutination.
- agglu'tinant, agglu'tinative.** 1. Acting like glue. 2. A substance which promotes union of parts.
- agglutina'tion.** A joining together; especially, the clumping together of bacteria by the action of certain antitoxins. **group a.,** agglutination of an organism by an agglutinin specific for other organisms. **immediate a.,** healing by first intention. **mediate a.,** healing by formation of plastic material.
- agglu'tinative.** Capable of causing agglutination.
- agglu'tinator.** An agglutinin.
- agglu'tinin (ag-lu'tin-in).** A substance formed in the blood as a result of infection and capable of causing coherence of the bacteria of the infection. **chief a.,** the specific immune agglutinin in the blood of an animal immunized against a disease or micro-organism. Called also *haupt-a.* and *major a.* **group a.,** an agglutinin which has a specific action on certain organisms, but which will agglutinate other species as well. **H. a.,** an agglutinin produced by the motile strain of an organism. **haupt-a.** See *chief a.* **immune a.,** a specific agglutinin found in the blood as a result of recovering from the disease or of having been injected with the micro-organism. **major a.** See *chief a.* **minor a.** See *partial a.* **normal a.,** a specific agglutinin found in the blood of an animal or of man that has neither had the disease nor been injected with the causative organism. **O. a.,** an agglutinin produced by the nonmotile strain of an organism. **partial a.,** an agglutinin present in an agglutinative serum which acts on organisms that are closely related to the specific antigen, but in a lower dilution. Called also *minor a., mit-a., neben a., para-agglutinin,* and *coagglutinin.*
- agglutin'ogen.** The substance in bacteria which stimulates the animal body to form agglutinin.
- agglu'tinoid (ag-lu'tin-oid).** An agglutinin in which the zymotoxic group is weakened or destroyed.
- agglutinophilic (ag-lu-tin-o-fil'ik).** Agglutinating easily.
- agglu'tinophore.** That part of an agglutinin which produces the agglutination.
- agglutin'oscope.** An apparatus for observing agglutination in a test tube.
- agglu'tinum.** The agglutinable part of a bacillus.
- agglutin'umoid.** An agglutinin which has been heated, yet still retains its agglutinating power.
- agglutogenic.** Causing the formation of agglutinins.
- agglutom'eter.** A series of tubes for performing the serum test for typhoid fever.
- ag'gregate, ag'gregated.** Huddled together. **a. glands.** Same as *Peyer's patches.*
- aggres'sin.** A supposed substance which renders the action of bacteria more aggressive.
- aggressiv'ity.** The invading force or activity of a micro-organism.
- agha'ra (ag-har'ah).** A diuretic and astringent compound used in dropsy, diarrhea, etc.
- aglaukop'sia (ah-glau-kop'se-ah).** Green blindness.
- aglobu'lia.** Decrease in the proportion of blood corpuscles.

- aglos'sia.** Congenital absence of the tongue.
- aglossosto'mia.** Absence of the tongue with closure of the mouth.
- aglutit'ion** (ag-lu-tish'un). Inability to swallow.
- aglyce'mia** (ah-gli-se'me-ah). Absence of sugar from the blood.
- aglycosu'ric.** Free from glycosuria.
- agmatol'ogy.** The sum of what is known regarding fractures.
- ag'minate glands** (ag'min-ât). Same as *Peyer's patches*.
- ag'nail.** Same as *hangnail*.
- agna'thia** (ag-na'the-ah). Absence of a jaw bone.
- agne'a** (ah-gne'ah). A condition in which objects are not recognized.
- ag'nin.** A proprietary wool-fat preparation.
- agnogen'ic** (ah-gno-jen'ik). Of unknown origin.
- ag'nolin.** A lanolin preparation.
- agno'sia** (ag-no'se-ah). Loss of the perceptive power.
- Ag₂O.** Silver oxide.
- agocholan** (ag-o-ko'lan). Strontium cholate salicylate: used as a biliary antiseptic.
- agomen'sin.** An aqueous extract of ovarian substance.
- agomphi'asis** (ah-gom-fi'as-is). Loose state of the teeth.
- ago'nad** (ah-go'nad). A castrated person.
- agon'adal.** Having no sex glands; due to absence of sex glands.
- ag'onai.** Pertaining to death or to terminal infection.
- ag'onist.** A muscle which in moving a part is resisted by a muscle which relaxes.
- ag'ony** (ag'o-ne). 1. Death struggle. 2. Extreme suffering.
- agopy'rine** (ag-o-pi'rin). An influenza remedy containing salipyrin, ammonium chloride, and cinchonin sulfate.
- agorapho'bia** (ag-o-raf-o'be-ah). 1. Morbid dread of open spaces. 2. Dread of crowds of people.
- ag'otan** (ag'o-tan). Same as *atophan*.
- Ag₃PO₄.** Silver phosphate.
- agraffe** (ag-raf'). An instrument for keeping together the edges of a wound.
- agrammat'ica.** Agrammatism.
- agram'matism.** Loss of power of uttering words.
- agran'uocyte** (ag-ran'u-lo-sit). A nongranular leukocyte.
- agranulocyto'sis.** Complete or nearly complete absence of the granular leukocytes from the bone marrow and the blood. Called also *agranulocytic angina*, *glandular fever*, and *lymphatic reaction*.
- agranuloplas'tic.** Able to form nongranular cells.
- agranulo'sis.** Agranulocytosis.
- agraph'ia** (ag-raf'e-ah). Inability to express thoughts by writing, owing to a central lesion. **absolute a.**, inability to form letters. **acoustic a.**, loss of power of writing from dictation. **amnemonie a.**, a form in which words can be written but not coherent sentences. **atactic a.**, absolute agraphia. **cerebral a.**, inability to put thought into words. **literal a.**, absolute agraphia. **mental a.**, cerebral agraphia. **musical a.**, loss of ability to write musical symbols. **optic a.**, inability to copy written matter. **verbal a.**, ability to form letters, but not to write words.
- agraph'ic.** Affected with, or pertaining to, agraphia.
- agre'mia, agrae'mia.** Gouty diathesis.
- ag'ria.** An obstinate pustular eruption.
- ag'rimony** (ag'rim-o-ne). The plant *Agrimo'nia eupato'ria*; astringent and tonic.
- agron'omy.** Rural economy; husbandry.
- agryp'mia** (ag-rip'ne-ah). Abnormal wakefulness; insomnia.

agrypnot'ic. A drug that promotes wakefulness.

Ag₂S. Silver sulfide.

Ag₂SO₄. Silver sulfate.

a'gue (a'gu). Malarial fever. **brass-founders' a.**, disease of brass-founders, with symptoms resembling intermittent fever. **brow a.**, intermittent neuralgia of brow. **a. cake**, enlargement of spleen from chronic malaria. **catenating a.**, ague associated with other diseases. **a. drop**, Fowler's solution. **dumb a.**, masked a., ague without well-marked chill and with only slight periodicity. **a. spleen.** Same as *a. cake*.

ag'urin. A diuretic preparation of sodium acetate and theobromine acetate.

ah. Symbol for *hypermetropic astigmatism*.

Ahlfeld's sign. See under *sign*.

ahyp'nia. Sleeplessness; insomnia.

aichmoph'o'bia. Morbid dread of pointed instruments.

ailuroph'o'bia (a-lu-ro-fo'be-ah). Pathologic fear of cats.

ainhum (in-yoon'). Tropical disease in which a little toe drops off.

al'odine (ah-i'o-din). An extract of thyroid gland, not containing iodine.

air. The gaseous mixture which makes up the atmosphere. **complemental a.**, the air in excess of the tidal air which may be drawn into the lungs by forced respiration. **residual a.**, air that stays in the lungs after the strongest possible expiration. **supplemental a.**, air which may be expelled from the lungs in excess of that normally breathed out. **tidal a.**, air that is carried to and fro in normal respiration. **a. cell.** Same as *a. vesicle*. **a. douche**, injection of air into a cavity. **a. hunger**, dyspnea which affects both inspiration and expiration. **a. passage**, any passage through which air passes in breathing. **a. pump**, instrument used in producing a vacuum. **a. sac.** Same as *a. vesicle*. **a. vesicle**, any normal sac-cule in lung tissue into which air is drawn in breathing.

air'ol. A green antiseptic powder: used externally.

ajinomoto. A condiment with meatlike taste: used in Japan.

akalku'lla. Same as *acalculia*.

akamu'shi disease. Tsutsugamushi disease. See under *disease*

akanthesthes'ia, and other words in *ak*, see under *ac*.

akara'gia. A proprietary migraine remedy.

akar'yocyte (ah-kar'e-o-sit). A red blood corpuscle.

akatam'a (ah-kat-am'ah). A disease of Western Africa, marked by numbness, tingling, and burning sensations in the presence of dampness or cold.

akatamathe'sia. Inability to understand.

akathis'ia (ah-kath-is'e-ah). Inability to sit down from nervous fear.

Ak'erlund deformity. A deformity (indentation) in the duodenal cap in the roentgenogram of a duodenal ulcer.

akidopeiras'tic (ak'id-o-pi-ras'tik). Marked by exploratory puncture with a needle.

akine'sia. Loss of power of motion. **a. al'gera**, paralysis caused by the intense pain of muscular movement.

akinesithe'sia. Absence of movement sense.

aktiya'mi (ah-ke-yah'me). Same as *nanukayami*.

aknephasco'pla (ak-nef-as-ko'pe-ah). Twilight blindness; reduced visual acuity in weak daylight.

akoasm (ak'o-azm). An hallucination of hearing.

ak'ouphone. See *acouphone*.

aku'tomy (ak-oo'to-me). Acusection.

Al. Chemical symbol of aluminum.

a'la (a'lah), pl. *a'lae*. Any winglike process. **a. mag'na**, the great wing of the sphenoid bone. **a. na'sl**, the cartilaginous flap on the outer side of either nostril. **a. par'va**, the lesser wing of the sphenoid. **a. vesperitilio'nis** ("bat's wing"), the broad ligament of the uterus.

ala'lia. Lack of power of speech not due to central lesion.

alan'gine (al-an'gin). A yellow alkaloid from *Alan'gium lamar'kii*, an emetic plant of the East Indies.

alant-camphor. A camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, found in elecampane.

alan'tol. Oily antiseptic principle, $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$, from elecampane.

a'lar (a'lar). 1. Pertaining to or like a wing. 2. Pertaining to the axilla.

ala'sil. A proprietary analgesic and antipyretic.

alas'trim. A specific contagious eruptive fever resembling smallpox, being probably a mild form of that disease.

al'ate (al'ât). Winged.

al'ba. The white substance of the brain.

albar'as. A skin disease with formation of white anesthetic patches on which the hair turns white.

albar'gin (al-bar'jin). A yellow silver preparation used in gonorrhea in solution.

alba'tion. The act of bleaching or rendering white.

albe'do (al-be'do). Whiteness. **a. ret'inae**, edema of retina.

Albee's operation (awl'bêz). Operative ankylosis of the hip joint after excision of the upper end of the head of the femur and of the edges of the acetabulum.

Albers-Schönberg disease. Osteosclerosis fragilis.

Al'bert's disease. Achillodynia or achillobursitis.

al'bicans. Either one of the corpora albicantia.

albidu'ria. Discharge of white or colorless urine.

Albi'ni's nodules. Small nodules on the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart.

al'binism. White condition of hair, skin, eyes, etc.

albi'no (al-bi'no). A person affected with albinism.

albinu'ria (al-bin-u're-ah). Whiteness of the urine.

albocine'reous. Containing both white and gray matter.

al'bolene. Oily emollient liquid used in spraying nose and throat.

albugin'ea (al-bu-jin'e-ah). The tunica albuginea. **a. oc'uli**. Same as *sclera*. **a. ova'rii**, the outer layer of the ovarian stroma. **a. penis**, the outer envelop of the corpora cavernosa.

albugineot'omy. Incision of the tunica albuginea of the testicle.

albugini'tis. Inflammation of the albuginea of the penis.

albu'go. White opacity of the cornea of the eye.

albu'kalin. A principle derivable from leukemic blood.

albulac'tin. A proprietary lactalbumin used in modifying cows' milk for infant feeding.

albu'men. The white of eggs.

albumim'eter. Same as *albuminimeter*.

albu'min. A protein found in nearly every animal tissue and fluid. **acid a.**, albumin altered by action of acid. **blood a.** Same as *serum a.* **circulating a.**, that found in the body fluids. **derived a.**, albumin altered by action of chemicals. **egg a.**, albumin of the animal body. **floating a.** Same as *circulating a.* **native a.**, any normal albumin of the organism. **serum a.**, albumin of the body, especially of the blood. **a. tannate**, a yellowish astringent powder, used in diarrheas in children. **vegetable a.**, that of vegetable tissue.

- albu'minate.** A compound of albumin with a base.
- albuminatu'ria.** Excess of albuminates in the urine.
- albumine'mia.** The presence of an abnormally large amount of albumin in the blood.
- albuminif'erous.** Yielding albumin.
- albuminim'eter.** Instrument for discovering the proportion of albumin present.
- albuminip'arous** (al-bu-min-ip'ar-us). Producing albumin.
- albuminocho'lia.** Presence of protein in the bile.
- albuminogenous** (al'bu-min-oj'en-us). Producing or forming albumin.
- albu'minoid.** 1. Resembling albumin. 2. Any one of a large class of proteins.
- albuminol'ysin.** A lysin which splits up albumins.
- albuminol'ysis.** The splitting up of proteins.
- albu'minone.** A principle from albuminoids, soluble in alcohol.
- albuminop'tysis.** Presence of albumin in the sputum.
- albuminoreac'tion.** The presence or absence of albumin in the sputum: its presence is believed to indicate tuberculosis.
- albuminorrhe'a.** Excessive excretion of albumins.
- albu'minose.** Same as *albumose*.
- albumino'sis.** Abnormal excess of albuminous elements.
- albu'minous.** Charged with or resembling albumin.
- albuminuret'ic.** 1. Producing albuminuria. 2. Drug which so acts.
- albuminu'ria.** Presence of albumin in the urine. **a. of adolescence.** See *cyclic a.* **cardiac a.,** that caused by valvular disease. **cyclic a.,** occurrence of small quantity of albumin in the urine, especially of the young, at regular times each day. **emulsion a.,** a form seen in puerperal eclampsia, in which the turbidity does not disappear on heating, filtering, or adding acid. **false a.,** mixture of albumin with the urine during its course through the urinary passages. **functional a.** Same as *cyclic a.* **mixed a.,** combined true and false albuminuria. **orthostatic a.,** albuminuria on assuming the erect position. **paroxysmal a.** Same as *cyclic a.* **physiologic a.,** albumin in normal urine without disease of the system. **simple a.** Same as *cyclic a.* **true a.,** that due to excretion of some of the albuminous elements of the blood with the urine.
- albu'moscope.** An instrument for determining the presence of albumin in the urine.
- al'bumose.** Any primary product of the digestion of a protein; further digestion converts the albumoses into peptones. **Bence-Jones a.,** a protein found in the urine in disease of the bone marrow.
- albumose'mia.** The presence of albumose in the blood.
- albumosu'ria.** The presence of an albumose in the urine.
- Alcaligenes** (al-kal-ij'en-ēz). A genus of Bacteriaceae found in the intestinal canal of normal animals. **A. faeca'lis,** a nonpathogenic species from intestinal discharges. Called also *Bacillus alcaligenes faecalis* and *Bacterium alkaligenes*.
- alcar'nose.** A predigested food mixture containing albumose and maltose.
- al'caroid.** A proprietary anti-acid mixture.
- al'cogel** (al'ko-jel). A gel in which alcohol is the solvent.
- al'cohol.** 1. Ethyl hydrate, C_2H_5OH , a liquid distilled from products of vinous ferments. 2. Any compound of a hydrocarbon with hydroxyl: a term further extended to various substitution products. **absolute a.,** alcohol with not over 1 per cent of water. **amyl a.,** fusel oil. **denatured a.,** alcohol rendered unfit for use as a beverage

- or medicine. **ethyl a.**, ordinary alcohol. **methyl a.**, wood spirit, CH_4O . **primary, secondary, tertiary a.**, one formed by replacement, 1, 2, or 3 hydrogen atoms in carbinol with alkyls.
- al'coholase.** A ferment which converts lactic acid into alcohol.
- al'coholate.** A compound or a preparation containing alcohol.
- alcohol'ature** (al-ko-hol'at-ur). An alcoholic tincture.
- alcohol'e'mia.** The presence of alcohol in the blood.
- alcohol'ic.** Containing or pertaining to alcohol.
- al'coholism.** Morbid effects of excess in using alcoholic drinks.
- al'coholize.** 1. To treat with alcohol. 2. To transform into alcohol.
- alcoholoma'nia** (al-ko-hol-o-ma'ne-ah). Maniacal craving for alcoholic drink.
- alcoholom'eter.** Instrument for finding percentage of alcohol present.
- alcoholophil'ia** (al-ko-hol-o-fil'e-ah). Morbid appetite for alcoholic drink.
- alcoholu'ria.** The presence of alcohol in the urine.
- alcohol'ysis.** A process analogous to hydrolysis, but in which alcohol takes the place of water.
- al'cosol.** A sol in which alcohol is the solvent.
- alcre'sol.** A proprietary cresylic acid antiseptic.
- al'dehyde.** Any one of a class of partly dehydrogenated alcohols. **acetic a.**, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$, an anesthetic and antiseptic liquid.
- al'der** (all'der). See *Alnus*.
- alec'thal** (al-es'ith-al). Having no distinct yolk: used of the ovum of mammals.
- alem'bic.** Utensil used in distilling.
- alem'broth.** A compound of mercuric and ammonium chlorides: antiseptic.
- alem'mal.** Having no neurilemma: said of a nerve fiber.
- Alep'po boll, button, or sore.** Same as *Oriental sore*.
- ale'thfa** (ah-le'the-ah). Inability to forget.
- ale'tocyte** (al-e'to-sit). A wandering cell.
- al'etrin.** A precipitate from *Aletris farinosa*: diuretic.
- Al'etris farino'sa.** Star-grass; a tonic and diuretic herb.
- aleuce'mia** (al-u-se'me-ah). Aleukemia.
- aleucocyto'sis.** See *aleukocytosis*.
- aleuke'mia.** A morbid condition of the blood-forming organs resembling leukemia, but with absence of the leukocytes characteristic of the latter.
- aleuke'mic.** Characterized by aleukemia.
- aleuke'moid** (al-u-ke'moid). Resembling aleukemia.
- aleu'kia.** 1. Aleukemia. 2. Absence of blood plates.
- aleukocyto'sis.** Diminished production of white corpuscles in the blood.
- aleu'ron** (al-u'ron). Granules of protein in the endosperm of seeds.
- aleu'ronat.** A vegetable albumin used for bread in diabetes.
- Alexand'er's operation.** Shortening the round ligaments for cure of uterine displacements.
- alexeteric.** Protective against infection.
- alex'ia.** Inability to read, due to a central lesion. **musical a.**, inability to read music.
- alex'ic** (al-eks'ik). Having the properties of an alexin.
- alex'in.** A defensive proteid in the leukocytes of the body.
- alexiphar'mac.** Warding off the ill effects of a poison.
- alexipyret'ic.** Febrifuge; preventive of fevers.

- alex'ocyte** (al-eks'o-sit). An antitoxin or microbicide cell of the body.
- alexofix'agen**. An antigen which induces the production of complement-fixing antibodies.
- alexofix'agin**. The complement-fixing antibody produced by injecting alexofixagen.
- alexofix'in**. Same as *alexofixagin*.
- Al'gae** (al'je). A group of plants living in the water.
- alganesthe'sia**. Analgesia.
- algefa'cient** (al-je-fa'shent). Cooling or refrigerant.
- alge'sia** (al-je'se-ah). Sensitiveness to pain; hyperesthesia.
- alge'sic**. Painful.
- algesc'chronom'eter**. Instrument for ascertaining the time required to produce a painful impression.
- algesm'eter** (al-je-sim'et-er). An instrument used in measuring the degree of sensitiveness. **Boas's a.**, instrument for determining the sensitiveness over the epigastrium.
- algesthe'sis** (al-jes-the'sis). A painful sensation.
- alget'ic** (al-jet'ik). Painful.
- algicide** (al'jis-id). Destructive to algae.
- al'gid** (al'jid). Chilly; cold. **a. stage**, period of low temperature.
- algi'nure'sis** (al-jin-u-re'sis). Painful urination.
- algi'mo'tor** (al'je-o-mo'tor). Producing painful movements.
- algi'mus'cular**. Producing painful muscular movements.
- algogene'sia** (al'go-jen-e'ze-ah). The condition in which the sight or memory of pain produces pain.
- algogen'ic** (al-go-jen'ik). 1. Causing pain. 2. Lowering the temperature.
- algi'olag'nia** (al-go-lag'ne-ah). Abnormal sexual impulse toward persons of the opposite sex, with a desire for causing or experiencing pain.
- algi'ometer**. Device used in testing the sensitiveness of a part.
- algi'oph'ly**. Sexual pleasure in experiencing bodily pain.
- algopho'bia** (al-go-fo'be-ah). Morbid dread of pain.
- algopsychia'llia** (al'go-si-ka'le-ah). Melancholia with perverted sensations, causing despair and suicidal tendencies.
- al'gor**. Chill or rigor.
- algo'sis**. Presence of algae in the body.
- al'ices** (al'is-ēs). Spots which precede the smallpox eruption.
- aliena'tion** (a-lyen-a'shun). Mental derangement; insanity.
- alie'nia** (ah-li-e'ne-ah). Absence of the spleen.
- alienism** (a'lyen-izm). The study or treatment of mental disorders.
- alienist** (a'lyen-ist). One skilled in treating mental disorders.
- al'iiform** (al'if-orm). Shaped like a wing.
- al'im'ent** (al'im-ent). Food; nutritive material.
- alimen'tary**. Serving as food; nutritious.
- alimenta'tion**. Act of giving or receiving nourishment. **rectal a.**, feeding by injection of nutriment into rectum.
- allmentol'ogy**. The science of nutrition.
- allmentother'apy** (al-im-en-to-ther'ap-e). Treatment by systematic feeding.
- allna'sal**. Pertaining to either wing of the nose.
- allnement** (al-in'ment). The line of adjustment of the teeth.
- aliphatic** (al-if-at'ik). A term denoting the "open chain" or fatty series of hydrocarbons.
- alipogenetic** (ah-lip-o-jen-et'ik). Not lipogenetic; not forming fat.
- aliquot** (al'ik-wot). That part of a number which will divide it without a remainder; *i. e.*, 2 is an aliquot of 6.

- alis'min.** An extractive from water plantain: used in renal disease and in epilepsy.
- alisphe'noid.** Pertaining to the great wing of the sphenoid.
- aliz'arin.** A red coloring principle, $C_{14}H_8O_4$, obtained from coal tar or from madder.
- alkale'mia.** Abnormal alkalinity of the blood.
- alkales'cent.** Having a tendency to alkalinity.
- al'kali** (al'kal-i). Any one of a class of compounds which form salts with acids and soaps with fats. **a. albumin**, albumin which has been treated with alkalis. **caustic a.**, hydroxide of sodium or potassium in solid form. **a. metals**, potassium, sodium, lithium, rubidium, cesium, etc. **a. reserve**, the total of alkaline salts in the body which can act to keep up the normal alkalinity of the blood.
- alkalim'eter.** Instrument used in measuring the alkali contained in a mixture.
- alkalim'etry.** Measurement of alkalis present.
- al'kaline** (al'kal-in). Having the reactions of an alkali.
- alkalin'ity.** The quality of being alkaline.
- alkalinu'ria.** An alkaline condition of the urine.
- alkalipe'nia.** Abnormally low alkali reserve of the body.
- alkalitherapy** (al-kal-i-ther'ap-e). Treatment with alkalis.
- alkaliza'tion.** Act of making alkaline.
- al'kaloid.** Any alkaline principle of organic origin. **animal a.**, alkaloid substance formed in decomposition of animal tissues. **cadaveric or putrefactive a.**, a ptomaine.
- alkalom'etry.** The dosimetric administration of alkaloids.
- alkalo'sis.** Increased alkali reserve in the blood and body tissues.
- acapnia a., CO₂ a.**, alkalosis due to washing out of carbon dioxide from the blood by overventilation of the lungs, as in forced breathing.
- compensated a.**, a condition in which the blood bicarbonate is usually higher than normal, but in which the compensatory mechanisms have kept the pH within the normal range. **gaseous a.**, uncompensated CO₂ deficit resulting from forced breathing or hyperventilation. **uncompensated a.**, an alkalemia, usually accompanied by an increased blood bicarbonate as is seen after the ingestion of sodium bicarbonate or after vomiting with the resulting loss of HCl.
- alkalotherapy** (al-kal-o-ther'ap-e). Treatment with alkalis.
- alkalot'ic.** Pertaining to or characterized by alkalosis.
- al'kanet.** The root of *Anchu'sa tinctoria*, affording a red color.
- al'kanin.** Red coloring matter from alkanet.
- alkap'tone.** A nitrogenous principle sometimes occurring in urine.
- alkaptonu'ria.** Presence of alkaptone in urine.
- al'kasol.** Aluminum-potassium salicylate: astringent and antiseptic.
- al'kyl** (al'kil). A univalent alcohol radical.
- all or none.** The law that the heart muscle, under whatever stimulus, will contract to the fullest extent or not at all.
- allachesthe'sia** (al-ak-es-the'ze-ah). Same as *allocheiria*.
- allanti'asis.** Sausage poisoning; botulism.
- allantocho'ron.** Fusion into one structure of the allantois and chorion.
- allanto'ic.** Pertaining to allantois.
- allan'toid.** 1. Shaped like a sausage. 2. Pertaining to the allantois.
- allan'toin.** Crystalline substance, $C_4H_6N_4O_2$, from allantoic fluid and fetal urine.
- allantoinu'ria.** The presence of allantoin in the urine.

- allan'tois.** One of the membranes enclosing the fetus, the lower part developing into the bladder, and the upper into the urachus.
- allantotox'icon.** The poison of decaying sausages.
- allassother'apy.** Treatment by producing a change in the general biological condition of the body.
- allelocatal'ysis.** Stimulation of growth in a bacterial culture by the addition to it of other cells of the same type.
- allel'omorph.** One of the character units existing in mendelian hybrids.
- allel'otaxy.** Development of an organ from several embryonic structures.
- Allen's law.** The more carbohydrate that a diabetic takes, the less he utilizes. **A.'s treatment,** treatment of diabetes by certain days of fasting followed by a reduced diet with little carbohydrate.
- Allen-Dolsy test.** A test for female sex hormone in a woman by injecting her blood serum into a laboratory animal.
- allen'thesls.** Introduction into the body of a foreign substance.
- al'lergen (al'er-jen).** Any substance capable of inducing a condition of allergy or specific hypersensitiveness.
- allergia (al'er'je-ah).** Allergy.
- allergic (al'er'jik).** Pertaining to or caused by allergy.
- al'lergin (al'er-jin).** An antibody producing anaphylaxis.
- allergiza'tion.** Active sensitization by the introduction of allergens into the body.
- allergoder'mia.** Any skin disease of allergic origin.
- allergom'etry.** The estimation of the allergic state of the body toward an allergen.
- allergo'sis.** Any allergic disease.
- al'lergy (al'er-je).** The natural hypersensitiveness of an individual to an antigen, as contrasted with anaphylaxis, which is artificially induced.
- allesthe'sia.** Same as *allocheiria*.
- allia'ceous (al-e-a'shus).** Resembling garlic.
- Al'lum.** The garlic; also the genus to which garlic and onion belong.
- allochel'ria.** State in which, if stimulus is applied to one side, the patient refers the consequent sensation to the other side.
- allochesthe'sia.** Same as *allocheiria*.
- alloche'zia (al-o-ke'ze-ah).** Discharge of nonfecal matter by the anus, or of fecal matter by an abnormal passage.
- allochro'ism.** Change in color or variation in color.
- allochroma'sia.** Change in the color of the hair or skin.
- allochrysin (al-o-kris'in).** Sodium thio-auroglycerinsulfonate: used in tuberculosis and syphilis.
- allocinesia (al-o-sin-e'se-ah).** A condition in which the patient performs a movement on the side of the body opposite to that directed.
- alld'romy (al-od'ro-me).** Disturbed rhythm of the heart.
- allo-crotism (al-o-cr'ot-izm).** Sexuality directed to another.
- allokine'sia.** Passive involuntary movement.
- allola'lla.** Any defect of speech of central origin.
- allomet'ron.** An evolutionary change as expressed in measurements or indexes.
- allomor'phism (al-o-mor'fizm).** Alteration in the shape of cells.
- al'lonal.** A proprietary hypnotic preparation.
- allongement (al-onzh-maw').** Removal of a uterine tumor by a spiral incision.
- al'lopath, allopathist.** Incorrect title for a regular practitioner.
- allop'athy.** Erroneous name for the regular system of practice.

- allophan'ic acid.** An acid, $C_2H_4N_2O_3$, used to change certain liquids into a crystalline form.
- allopla'sia** (al-o-pla'se-ah). Same as *heteroplasia*.
- al'loplasty.** Plastic surgery on the human body, using material other than human tissue.
- allospy'chic** (al-o-si'kik). Pertaining to the mind in relation to the external world.
- allopsyo'sis.** A mental disorder with derangement of the perceptive powers.
- allorhyth'mia.** Irregular rhythm of the pulse.
- al'losan.** An ester of allophanic acid with santalol: used like the latter.
- al'losome** (al'o-sōm). A chromosome which differs from an ordinary chromosome.
- al'lotherm** (al'o-therm). An organism whose temperature depends on its culture medium.
- allotox'in.** A substance arising within the body which serves as a defence against toxins.
- allotriodon'tia.** 1. Transplanting of teeth from one person to another. 2. Presence of teeth in abnormal places.
- allotriogeus'tia** (al-ot-re-o-joos'te-ah). Perverted sense of taste.
- allotrioph'agy.** Craving for unnatural food; pica.
- allotriu'ria.** Passage of any unusual or strange substance in urine.
- allotroph'ic** (al-o-trof'ik). Rendered innutritious by the process of digestion.
- allotrop'ic.** Concerned with others: said of a type of personality which is inclined to be more preoccupied with others than itself.
- allot'ropism, allot'ropy.** Existence of an element in two or more distinct forms.
- allox'an.** A substance, $C_4H_2N_2O_4$, derivable from uric acid.
- alloxan'tin.** A derivative from alloxan.
- allox'azine.** A compound, $C_{10}H_6N_4O_2$, allied to riboflavin.
- allox'in.** Any one of a class of bases derived from the nuclein of cell nuclei, and on oxidation producing uric acid.
- allox'ur bodies.** Compounds of uric acid and one of the alloxins. They are secreted by the urine in certain conditions, and are regarded as the end-products of albuminous catabolism.
- alloxure'mia.** Presence of alloxur bodies in the blood.
- alloxu'ria.** The presence in the urine of alloxur bodies.
- alloy'** (al-loi'). A mixture obtained by fusing metals together. **contour a.,** an alloy especially suitable for contour fillings. **submarine a.,** an alloy for filling a tooth cavity which is not entirely dry.
- all'spice.** Same as *pimenta*.
- al'lyl** (al'il). A univalent radical, C_2H_5 or $CH_2.CHCH_2$, from garlic and other plants. **a. aldehyde,** acrolein. **a. cyanide,** sinamin.
- a. sulfide,** a compound, $(C_2H_5)_2S$: used in cholera and phthisis.
- a. tribromide,** a yellowish liquid, $C_2H_5Br_3$, used as an antispasmodic in hysteria, asthma, whooping cough, etc.
- allylam'ine.** A liquid derivative, $NH_2(C_2H_5)$, from oil of mustard.
- almate'in.** A reddish powder, a product of hematoxylin and formaldehyde: used like iodoform.
- Almén's tests** (ahl-mānz'). Three tests of urine, for blood, albumin and sugar.
- al'mond** (ah'mund). Fruit of *Prunus amygdala*. See also *amygdala*.
- al'nuln.** Resinoid from species of *Alnus*: tonic and resolvent.
- Al'nus** (al'nus). Genus of trees and shrubs: alders; tonic and astringent.

- alo'e'chla** (al-o'-ke-ah). Absence or suppression of the lochia.
- Al'oe** (al'o-e). Genus of plants which afford aloes.
- al'oes** (al'öz). Dried juice of various species of *Aloe*: cathartic.
- aloet'ic** (al-o-et'ik). A preparation containing aloes.
- aloe'tin**. Medicinal preparation of aloes.
- alo'gia** (al-o'-je-ah). Inability to speak, due to lesion of nerve substance.
- al'oin**. Purgative glucoside from aloes of various kinds.
- alope'cia** (al-o-pe'-s-ah). Baldness from disease. **a. adna'ta**, congenital alopecia. **a. area'ta**, **a. circumscrip'ta**, condition in which bald patches appear on hairy regions of body. **congenital a.**, baldness from absence of hair bulbs. **a. furfura'cea**, baldness with hyperemia, itching, and exfoliation of scales. **a. loca'lis**, **a. neurit'ica**, that occurring at site of injury or in the course of a nerve. **a. pityro'ides universa'lis**, rapid, general loss of hair in debilitated conditions. **a. sim'plex**, premature baldness. **a. uni-versa'lis**, general falling out of hairs of the body.
- aloxan'thine**. Yellow substance, $C_{11}H_{10}O_6$, from Barbadoes aloes.
- alpha-elgon** (al-fah-i'gon). A compound of albumin and iodine with sodium.
- alpha-eunol** (al-fah-u'no). A naphthol and eucalyptol preparation: used as an antiseptic.
- alphahypophamine**. See *oxytocin*.
- al'pha-leukocyte**. Leukocyte which disintegrates during the coagulation of blood.
- al'pha-naph'thol**. A nonofficial variety of naphthol.
- al'pha test**. A set of mental tests used for recruits in the U. S. Army who could read English. See *beta test*.
- al'pha wave**. A brain wave having a rhythm of 10 cycles per second.
- al'phol**. A principle, $C_{11}H_{10}O_3$; anodyne and antiseptic.
- al'phos**. A variety of psoriasis or lepra.
- al'phozone**. A white powder, succinic peroxide: used as a germicide.
- Alpin'ia**. See *galangal*.
- $Al_2(SO_4)_3(NH_4)_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$** . Alum.
- al'sol**. Aluminum acetotartrate: used as an astringent and disinfectant in diseases of the nose and throat.
- Alsto'nia schola'ris**. Oriental tree which yields dita bark; a tonic febrifuge.
- al'stonine**. Alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}N_2O_4$, from alstonia.
- al'terant**, **al'terative**. Reestablishing healthy functions of the system.
- al'ternate hemiple'gia**. See under *hemiplegia*.
- al'ternating current**. See *current*.
- alterna'tion of generation**. Reproduction in which one generation is sexually developed, and the next asexually.
- Althae'a officina'lis**. The plant marshmallow; demulcent.
- al'therm**, **al'therm pad**. A pad for applying heat to a part. It contains chemicals which, when the pad is heated in water, retain the heat for several hours.
- al'um**. An aluminum and potassium (or ammonium) sulfate; astringent. **a.-hematoxylon**, purple tissue stain. **a.-whey**, whey from milk boiled with alum.
- alu'men** (al-u'men). L. for *alum*. **a. exsleca'tum**, dried or burnt alum.
- alu'mina** (al-u'min-ah). Aluminum oxide, Al_2O_3 .
- alu'minated** (al-u'min-a-ted). Containing alum.

- alumin'um.** Same as *aluminum*.
- alu'minoid.** A white astringent antiseptic powder.
- alu'minol.** A white powder; astringent and antiseptic.
- aluminio'sis.** A lung disease of alum workers.
- alu'minum.** A very light whitish metal; symbol Al.
- alum'nol.** Same as *aluminol*.
- al'urate** (al'u-rät). A sedative and hypnotic powder, allylisopropyl-malonyl urea. Dose, 1 grain (0.065 Gm.).
- Alvegniat's pump** (ahl-ven-yahz'). Pump for abstracting gases from the blood.
- alveobronchi'tis.** Inflammation of the alveoli of the lungs and the bronchioles.
- alve'olar.** Pertaining to an alveolus.
- alveolec'tomy.** Operation of opening into a tooth socket.
- alve'oli** (al-ve'o-li). Plural of *alveolus*.
- alveoli'tis.** Inflammation of an alveolus, as of a tooth.
- alveolocla'sia.** Destruction or absorption of the inner wall of the alveolus of a tooth.
- alveoloden'tal.** Pertaining to the teeth and their sockets.
- alveolot'omy.** Incision into a tooth alveolus.
- alve'olus** (al-ve'o-lus), pl. *alve'oli*. A little hollow; socket of a tooth.
a. of a gland, any follicle of a racemose gland. **a. of lung tissue.** Same as *air vesicle*. **a. of the stomach,** any one of the honeycomb cells of the gastric mucous membrane.
- alveol'ysis** (al-ve-ol'is-is). Pyorrhea alveolaris.
- al'veus** (al've-us). A canal or trough. **a. ampulles'cens,** the dilated part of the thoracic duct at the receptaculum chyli. **a. hippo-cam'pi,** the layer of medullary matter covering the hippocampus major.
- al'vine** (al'vin). Pertaining to the belly. **a. concretion,** calculus in intestine. **a. flux.** Same as *diarrhea*.
- alvi'nollth.** An intestinal concretion, especially one formed from calcareous salts, oatmeal or other debris.
- alym'phia** (ah-lim'fe-ah). Absence or lack of lymph.
- alym'phopotent.** Incapable of producing lymphocytes.
- aly'pin.** A local anesthetic preparation, used for eye work.
- am.** Symbol for *myopic astigmatism*.
- a'ma** (a'mah). An enlargement of a semicircular canal of the internal ear at the end opposite the ampulla.
- A. M. A.** Abbreviation for American Medical Association.
- am'aas.** A contagious eruptive fever, somewhat like smallpox.
- am'acrine cells, am'acrines.** Branched retinal structures.
- am'adou** (am'ad-oo). A fungus used in surgery.
- amake'be.** An infectious disease of calves in Uganda.
- amal'gam.** A compound of mercury with another metal.
- aman'itine.** A poisonous alkaloid from fly agaric.
- ama'ra** (am-a'rah). Bitter medicines.
- am'aril** (am'ar-il). The poison generated by the *Bacil'lus icteroides*.
- am'arine.** Alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{13}N_2$, from bitter almonds.
- am'aroid.** A bitter vegetable principle.
- amarthri'tis** (am-ar-thri'tis). Inflammation of several joints at the same time.
- amase'sis.** Lack of power to chew the food.
- amas'tia.** Absence of mammary glands.
- amauro'sis.** Blindness without apparent disease of the optic nerve or of the retina. It may be *albuminuric* or due to renal disease; **amaurotic,** loss of vision from lesion of the optic tract; cerebral

- or due to brain disease; **congenital**, when existing from birth; **diabetic**, when associated with diabetes; **a. fu'gax**, slight blindness; temporary loss of vision in stunt flying aviators; **reflex**, caused by reflex action of remote irritation; **saburral**, when occurring in an attack of acute gastritis; **uremic**, when due to uremia.
- amaurotic**. Of the nature of amaurosis. **a. cat's-eye**, retinal glioma.
- amaxopho'bia**. Morbid dread of carriages and wagons.
- ama'zia**. Congenital absence of the breasts.
- Ambard's formula**. See under *formula*.
- am'ber**. A fossil resin; its volatile oil is antispasmodic and stimulant.
- am'bergris**. A gray substance from the sperm whale's intestines; somewhat useful as a nerve stimulant.
- ambidex'trous**. Working effectively with either hand.
- ambilat'eral**. Pertaining to or affecting both sides.
- ambile'rous**. Awkward at using both hands.
- amblo'pia**. Same as *diplopia*.
- ambisexual**. Pertaining to both sexes.
- ambisul'ster**. Same as *ambilateral*.
- ambiten'dency**. The psychologic condition of having a counter-tendency associated with a tendency.
- ambiva'lence**. Ability in either of two opposite directions; specifically, the tendency of a patient to give expression equally to opposing directions.
- ambivalent feelings**. Contrasting emotions, such as love and hate, directed at the same time toward the same person.
- amblo'sis** (am-blo'sis). Abortion.
- ambiot'ic**. 1. Producing abortion. 2. An abortifacient.
- amblyacu'sia** (am-ble-ak-u'se-ah). Dulness of hearing.
- ambly'a'phla** (am-ble-a'fe-ah). Bluntness of the sense of touch.
- amblychroma'sia** (am'ble-kro-ma'te-ah). The condition in which the cell nucleus stains faintly.
- amblychromat'ic**. Staining faintly.
- amblygeus'tia** (am-ble-joo'te-ah). Dulness of the sense of taste.
- amblyo'pia**. Dimness of vision that cannot be relieved. **a. exan-op'sia**, weakness of sight from long disuse. **crossed a.**, amblyopia of one eye with hemianesthesia of the same side. **postmarital a.**, that due to sexual excess.
- am'blyoscope**. An instrument for training an amblyopic eye to take part in vision.
- am'bo**. Same as *ambon*.
- ambocep'toid**. An amboceptor deprived of its cytophilic power.
- am'boceptor**. The body that is thought to join the complement to the animal or bacterial cell. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.
- ambon** (am'bon). The edge of the sockets in which the heads of long bones are lodged.
- ambotox'oid**. A toxoid prepared from several strains of staphylococci combined with bacterial antigen.
- am'brine**. A preparation of paraffin used in treating extensive burns.
- Ambro'sia**. A genus of plants, bitter, stimulant, and styptic.
- ambro'sin**. A poisonous derivative from ambrosia pollen.
- am'bulance**. Wagon for the sick and wounded.
- am'bulant, am'bulatory**. Walking or able to walk; not confining the patient to bed.
- ambulato'rium**. A place where ambulant patients are treated.
- ambus'tial** (am-bus'tshal). Pertaining to a burn.
- ambus'tion** (am-bus'tshun). A burn or scald; act of burning.

- ame'ba** (am-e'bah). A minute one-celled protozoan animal; also, genus (*Amoeba*) of such organisms; also, a phase of protozoan development. **A. co'li**, the amoeba of dysentery.
- amebacide** (am-e'bas-id). Destructive to amebae.
- amebadi'astase**. Same as *amebodiastase*.
- amebi'asis**. The state of being infected with amebae.
- ame'bic**. Of the nature of an amoeba.
- ame'bicide** (am-e'bis-id). Destructive to amebae.
- ame'biform**. Having the shape or appearance of an amoeba.
- amebio'sis, ame'bism**. Invasion of the body by amebae.
- ame'bocyte** (am-e'bo-sit). A cell showing amoeboid movement.
- amebodi'astase**. A proteolytic ferment from the bodies of protozoa.
- ame'bold**. Resembling, or having the movements of an amoeba.
- a. movements**, changes of shape peculiar to amebae.
- ame'boldism**. The performance of amoeba-like movements, sometimes shown by nerve cells.
- ameb'ula**. The spore of the malarial parasite in its amoeba-like stage in the blood corpuscle.
- amebu'ria, amoebu'ria**. Discharge of amebae with the urine.
- ame'lia**. Congenital absence of a limb or limbs.
- amelifica'tion**. The development of enamel cells into enamel.
- ameliora'tion**. Improvement, as of the condition of a patient.
- amel'oblast**. A cell of the group whence dental enamel is formed.
- ameloblasto'ma**. A tumor containing ameloblasts.
- ameloden'tinal**. Pertaining to the enamel and dentin of a tooth.
- am'elus** (am'el-us). Fetus born with no limbs.
- Amend's solution**. A proprietary solution of iodine used in iodine treatment.
- ame'nia** (am-e'ne-ab). Absence of the menses; amenorrhea.
- amenoma'nia, amoenoma'nia**. Insanity with agreeable hallucinations.
- amenorrhe'a**. Absence, or abnormal stoppage, of the menses.
- amenorrhe'al, amenorrhe'ic**. Pertaining to amenorrhea.
- a'ment**. An idiot; a person with no mind.
- amen'tia** (am-en'she-ab). Absence of intellect; idiocy. **nevold a.**, Dimitri's disease; **amentia** with nevus formation on the face and scalp.
- ameris'tic** (am-er-is'tik). Not split into segments.
- amet'ria**. Congenital absence of the womb.
- ametrohe'mia**. Lack of uterine blood supply.
- ametrom'eter**. Instrument for measuring degree of ametropia.
- ametrop'ia**. Imperfection in the refractive powers of the eye.
- ametrop'ic**. Affected with, or pertaining to, ametropia.
- amfe'tin**. A sterile solution of amniotic fluid of cows: used to promote healing of wounds.
- amlanth'inopsy**. Inability to see violet tints.
- amicro'bic**. Not produced by microbes.
- am'icron**. A particle so small that it cannot be seen with the ultra-microscope.
- amicroscop'ic**. Too small to be seen with the ultramicroscope.
- am'idase** (am'id-ās). A deamidizing ferment.
- am'ide** (am'id). Any compound derived from ammonia by substituting an acid radical for hydrogen.
- am'idin**. One of the constituents of starch granules.
- amido**. The radical NH_2 when present in a compound along with the CO radical; otherwise it is known as *amino*.
- amido-ace'tic acid**. Same as *glycocoll*.

amldoben'zene. Same as *aniline*.

amld'ogen (am-id'o-jen). The hypothetical radical, NH_2 , of amides.

amldomy'elln. A derivative from brain substance.

am'ldophen. A proprietary preparation for neuritis, rheumatism, and influenza.

amldopy'rinc. Pyramidon, an antipyretic and anodyne: used in rheumatism, neuritis, tuberculosis, and colds.

amldoxyl benzoate. The ammonium salt of orthoiodoxybenzoic acid: used in the treatment of arthritis.

amld'ulln. Granulose separated from its envelop.

amln'la. Loss of the power of expression by the use of signs.

am'line. Any compound formed from ammonia by replacing hydrogen with an alcohol radical.

amino. The monovalent basic group NH_2 .

amino acid. An acid in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by NH_2 .

amino-acide'mia. Presence of amino-acids in the blood.

amln'oform. Same as *urotropin*.

am'inol. An antiseptic and deodorant preparation.

amlnol'ysis. The splitting up of amines.

aminoph'erase (am-in-of'er-ās). An enzyme which causes transamination.

aminophylline (am-in-o-fil'in). A mixture of theophylline and ethylenediamine: heart stimulant and diuretic. Dose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 grains (0.1-0.2 Gm.).

aminopy'rinc. Pyramidon; an antipyretic and analgesic powder used in rheumatism, neuritis, colds, and pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.3 Gm.).

amino'sis (am-in-o'sis). The excessive formation of amino-acids in the body.

amlnosu'ria. Presence of amines in the urine.

amlnu'ria. Presence of amines in the urine.

amlt'o'sis. Direct nuclear or cell division.

amltot'ic. Not occurring by karyokinesis; of the nature of amitosis.

am'meter. An instrument for measuring in amperes the strength of a current flowing in a circuit.

ammo-acidu'ria. Presence of ammonia and amino-acids in the urine.

am'moket. A proprietary urinary antiseptic.

ammone'mia. See *ammonemia*.

ammo'nia. 1. A colorless alkaline gas, NH_3 . 2. Also water charged with the same; called also *ammonia water*: stimulant.

ammo'niac. A fetid gum-resin: stimulant and expectorant.

ammo'niated. Combined with ammonia.

ammone'mia. Presence of ammonia or its compounds in the blood.

ammo'nium. The radical, NH_4 , of ammonia. The ammonium compounds are cardiac and respiratory stimulants and expectorants, the principal ones being ammonium benzoate, ammonium bromide, ammonium carbonate, ammonium chloride, ammonium mandelate and ammonium salicylate.

ammonlu'ria. Excess of ammonia in the urine.

am'monol. A combination of ammonia with acetanilid.

ammother'apy. Treatment by sand bath; psammotherapy.

amne'sia (am-ne'ze-ah). Lack or loss of memory. **anterograde a.**, loss of memory for events which occurred since the attack of the disease. **auditory a.**, word deafness. **Broca's a.**, inability to

remember spoken words. **retrograde a.**, loss of memory for events which occurred before the attack of the disease. **visual a.**, word blindness.

amne'sic. Characterized by loss of memory. **a. aphasia**. Same as *amnesia*.

amniocho'rial. Pertaining to amnion and chorion.

amnioclep'sis. The gradual unnoticed escape of amniotic fluid.

amniogen'esis. The development of the amnion.

amniog'raphy. Radiography of the embryo for the detection of sex.

am'nion. Innermost fetal membrane forming the amniotic sac or bag of waters, a sac which encloses the fetus suspended in the amniotic fluid or liquor amnii.

amnion'ic. Pertaining to the amnion.

amnionit'is. Inflammation of the amnion.

amnioplas'tin. Dried and sterilized amniotic membrane: applied to prevent adhesions in cranioplasty.

amniorrhe'a. Escape of amniotic waters.

amniorrhesis (am-ne-o-rek'sis). Rupture of the amnion.

amni'osis. Inflammation of the amnion.

am'niote (am'ne-ôt). Any animal with amnion.

amniot'ic. Relating to the amnion. **a. fluid**, liquor amnii; the fluid contained in the amniotic sac. **a. membrane**, the amnion. **a. sac**, the sac formed by the amnion and enclosing the amniotic fluid.

am'niotin. A preparation of the estrus-producing hormone from the amniotic fluid of animals.

amnioti'tis. Inflammation of the amnion.

am'niotome (am'ne-o-tôm). Instrument for cutting fetal envelops.

amni'tis (am-ni'tis). Inflammation of the amnion.

amoeba and words in **amoe-**. See *ameba*, etc.

Amo'mum. Genus of plants affording cardamoms.

amora'lia. Moral imbecility.

amora'lis. A moral imbecile.

amor'phism (am-or'fizm). State of being amorphous.

amor'phous. Having no definite form; shapeless.

amor'phus. A shapeless acardiac monster.

amo'tio ret'inae (am-o'she-o ret'in-e). Separation of the retina.

ampelop'sin. Tonic resinoid from *Ampelopsis quinquesfolia*.

ampelother'apy. Therapeutic use of grapes and grape products: grape cure.

am'perage. The number of amperes in use.

ampere (ahm-pâr'). Unit of electric current strength; current yielded by one volt of electromotive force against one ohm of resistance.

ampere'meter (ahm-pâr'me-ter). An instrument for measuring amperage.

amphamphoterodiplo'pia. Double vision with both eyes together or with either eye separately.

amphet'amine (am-fet'am-in). Benzedrine.

amphiar'kyochrome. A nerve cell with peculiar staining qualities.

amphiarthro'sis. A joint in which the surfaces are connected by disks of fibrocartilage, as between vertebrae.

am'phiaster (am'fe-as-ter). Same as *diaster*.

Amphib'ia. A class of animals living both on land and in water, as frog, newt, etc.

amphiblas'tula. A blastula with unequal segments.

amphiblestri'tis. Inflammation of the retina.

amphibo'lia. The uncertain period of a fever or disease.

amphib'olous. Changeable; uncertain.

- amphice'lous.** Concave on either side or end.
- amphicen'tric** (am-fe-sen'trik). Beginning and ending in the same vessel.
- amphichro'ic, amphichromat'ic** (am-fe-kro'ik, -kro-mat'ik). Affecting both red and blue litmus.
- amphicra'nla.** Headache affecting both sides of head.
- amphicreat'ine.** A leukomaine from muscle.
- amphicreat'inine.** A poisonous leukomaine from the muscle.
- am'phileyte** (am'fe-slt). One of the cells forming the capsule which surrounds a cerebrospinal ganglion cell.
- amphileyt'ula.** The ovum in its cytula stage.
- amphidiarthro'sis.** A joint having the nature of both ginglymus and arthrodia, as that of the lower jaw.
- amphigas'trula.** Gastrula of human ovum at advanced stage.
- amphikre'atine.** See *amphicreatine*.
- amphikreat'inine.** See *amphicreatinine*.
- amphilmicro'bian.** Both aerobic and anaerobic.
- amphilmix'is.** 1. Union of germ nuclei in reproduction. 2. In psychiatry, the direction of early energies toward the genital organs in psychosexual development.
- amphilmor'ula.** The morula resulting from unequal segmentation, the cells of the two hemispheres being of unequal size.
- amphi'pep'tone.** Antipeptone mixed with hemipeptone.
- amphilpyre'nin.** The substance of the nuclear membrane of a cell.
- Amphis'toma hom'inis.** A rare trematode worm from human intestine.
- amphistomi'asis.** The state of being infested with *Amphistoma*.
- amphilthe'atre.** A surgical operating room with seats arranged around it for observers and students.
- amphilthy'mia.** A mental state characterized by both depression and elation.
- amphit'richous** (am-fit'rik-us). Having flagella at both ends.
- amphidiplo'pla.** Double vision to each eye.
- am'phojel.** A proprietary colloidal aluminum hydroxide: for gastric acidity.
- amphiopep'tone.** See *amphipectone*.
- am'phophil, amphoph'illous** (am'fo-fil, am-fof'il-us). Staining with either acid or basic dyes.
- amphor'ic.** Pertaining to a bottle. **a. breathing, a. respiration,** a breathing, auscultatory sound like that made by blowing across the mouth of a bottle. **a. bubble,** a sound like the noise of a liquid poured from a bottle; a sign of hydropneumothorax.
- amphoril'oquy** (am-fo-ril'ok-we). The production of amphoric sounds in speaking.
- amphoris'ity.** The condition of giving off amphoric sounds.
- amphoroph'ony.** Amphoric sound of voice.
- amphoter'ic, amphot'crous.** Affecting both red and blue litmus.
- ampho'terism** (am-fo'ter-izm). The possession of both acid and basic properties.
- amphoterodiplo'pla.** Same as *amphodiplopia*.
- amphot'ony.** Tonicity of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.
- amphotro'pin.** A white powder, used as a urinary antiseptic.
- amplifica'tion.** Enlargement of visual area of a microscope.
- am'plifier.** Apparatus for increasing magnification of a microscope.
- am'plitude.** Largeness, fulness; widest range or extent. **a. of accommodation,** the total amount of accommodative power of the eye.

am'plon. A container for cyclopropane.

ampoule' (ahm-pool'). A small glass container for holding hypodermic solutions.

ampul'la. Any flasklike dilatation; the dilated end of the semicircular canal of the ear. **Lieberkühn's a.**, the blind termination of lacteals in the villi of the intestines. **a. of rectum**, part above the perineal flexure. **a. of Vater**, dilatation at entrance of common bile duct and pancreatic duct into duodenum.

ampull'tis. Inflammation of an ampulla.

ampul'lula. Any minute ampulla, as many of those of the lymphatic and lacteal vessels.

amputa'tion. Surgical cutting off of a limb or other part. **accidental a.**, separation of a limb by some accident. **bloodless a.**, one in which there is little loss of blood, the circulation being controlled by mechanical means. **circular a.**, one performed by making a single flap, by circular incision, in a direction vertical to the long axis of the limb. **coat-sleeve a.**, circular amputation, in which the skin flap is made very long, the end being closed by a tape. **congenital a.**, amputation of parts of fetus by constricting bands. **a. in contiguity**, amputation at a joint. **a. in continuity**, amputation of a limb elsewhere than at a joint. **consecutive a.**, an amputation during or after the period of suppuration. **dielastie a.**, amputation in which bone is broken by osteoclast and the soft tissues divided by an écraseur. **double-flap a.**, one in which two flaps are formed. **dry a.** See *bloodless a.* **elliptical a.**, one in which the cut has an elliptical outline, on account of the oblique direction of the incision. **flap a.**, one in which flaps are made from the soft tissues, the division being oblique. **flapless a.**, one in which flaps cannot be formed. **galvanocautic a.**, one in which the soft parts are divided with the galvanocautery. **immediate a.**, one performed within twelve hours after the injury. **intermediary, or intermediate a.**, one done during the period of reaction and before suppuration. **Intrapyretic a.** Same as *intermediary a.* **Intra-uterine a.** See *ongenital a.* **mediate a.** See *intermediary a.* **mixed a.**, one done by a combination of the circular and flap methods. **multiple a.**, amputation of two or more parts at the same time. **oval a.**, one in which the incision consists of two reversed spirals. **primary a.**, one performed after the period of shock and before the development of inflammation. **racket a.**, one in which there is a single longitudinal incision continuous below with a spiral incision on either side of the limb. **secondary a.**, one performed during suppuration. **spontaneous a.** See *congenital a.* **subperiosteal a.**, one in which the cut end of the bone is covered by periosteal flaps. **synchronous a.** See *multiple a.*

amu'sia (ah-mu'se-ah). Inability to produce (**motor a.**) or to comprehend (**sensory a.**) musical sounds.

Am'ussat's operation. Left lumbar colotomy.

amyasthen'ic (am-i-as-then'ic). Marked by muscular weakness.

am'ycaine. An anesthetic and hemostatic preparation of amylen and novocain.

amychopho'bia. Morbid dread of being scratched or of claws.

amyelenceph'alus (am-i-e-len-sef'a-lus). Same as *amyencephalus*.

amye'lla. Absence of the spinal cord.

amyelin'ic. 1. Without myelin. 2. Having no spinal cord.

amyellin'u'ria. Defective function of the spine.

amyelon'ic (am-i-el-on'ik). 1. Having no spinal cord. 2. Having no marrow.

- amyelot'rophy** (am-i-el-ot'ro-fe). Atrophy of spinal cord.
- amy'clus** (am-i'el-us). Fetus with no spinal cord.
- amyenceph'alus**. Fetus with neither brain nor myelon.
- amyg'dala** (am-ig'dal-ah). 1. Fruit of *Amyg'dalus commu'nis*, almond. **a. ama'ra**, bitter almond; **a. dul'cis**, sweet almond. 2. A tonsil. 3. A lobule of the cerebellum.
- amygdalec'tomy**. Excision of a tonsil.
- amyg'dallin** (am-ig'dal-in). A principle from bitter almonds.
- amyg'dalline** (am-ig'dal-in). Pertaining to tonsils.
- amyg'dall'itis** (am-ig-dal-i'tis). Same as *tonsillitis*.
- amyg'daloid fossa**. A depression lodging the tonsil. **a. tubercle**, mass of gray matter at end of descending cornu of lateral ventricle.
- amygdal'olith** (am-ig-dal'o-lith). Calculus in a tonsil.
- amygdalop'athy**. Any disease of a tonsil.
- amygdalophe'nin**. A grayish, crystalline substance, $\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)\text{-NH}\cdot\text{OC}\cdot\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$; used as an antirheumatic.
- amygdalothryp'sis**. Removal of a tonsil by crushing.
- amyg'dalotomic**. Instrument for cutting a tonsil.
- amygdalot'omy**. Same as *tonsillotomy*.
- am'ykos** (am'e-kos). A Russian antiseptic fluid.
- am'yl** (am'il). The radical C_4H_9 . **a. nitrate**, an antiseptic liquid: used as a vasodilator.
- amyla'ceous**. Composed of or resembling starch.
- amylam'ine**. Poisonous base, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$, from cod liver oil.
- am'ylase**. A ferment which converts starch into sugar.
- amyle'mia, amylae'mia**. Presence of starch in the blood.
- am'ylene** (am'il-en). Poisonous hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10} ; dangerous anesthetic. **a. hydrate, a. alcohol**, tertiary amyl alcohol, a hypnotic liquid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$; used also as a vehicle in pharmacy.
- amyleniza'tion**. Anesthesia produced by amylene.
- amyl'ic alcohol**. Same as *fusel oil*. **a. fermentation**, formation of starchy material with the formation of fusel oil.
- am'yline** (am'il-in). The same as *amidin*.
- Amylobac'ter**. A genus of schizomycetes, containing starch in their interior.
- am'yloclast**. A starch-splitting enzyme.
- amyloclas'tic**. Digesting or splitting up of starch.
- amylodex'trin**. A compound formed during the change of starch into sugar.
- amylodyspep'sia**. Inability to digest starchy foods.
- am'yloform** (am-i'lo-form). White antiseptic and deodorizing powder, a compound of starch with formaldehyde.
- amylogen'esis** (am-i-lo-jen'es-is). The formation of starch.
- amylogen'ic** (am-i-lo-jen'ik). Producing starch.
- am'yloid** (am'il-oid). Starchlike; amylaceous. **a. degeneration**. See under *degeneration*.
- amyloldo'sis**. Amyloid degeneration of a tissue.
- amylol'ysis** (am-il-ol'is-is). Digestive change of starch into sugar.
- amylolyt'ic**. Effecting the digestion of starch.
- amylopha'gia** (am-il-o-fa'je-ah). Starch-eating.
- am'yloplast**. A starch-forming vegetable leukoplastid.
- amyl'op'sin** (am-il-op'sin). One of the pancreatic ferments.
- amylorrh'e'a**. Diarrhea with undigested starch in the stools.
- amylorrhex'is**. The enzymatic splitting of starch.
- am'ylose**. Any carbohydrate other than a glucose or saccharose.
- amyl'o'sis** (am-il-o'sis). Albuminoid degeneration.

amylosu'ria. The presence of amylose in the urine.

amy'lum (am-i'lum). L. for *starch*.

amylu'ria (am-il-u're-ah). Presence of starch in the urine.

amynolog'ic (ah-min-o-loj'ik). Immunologic.

amynol'ogy (ah-min-ol'o-je). Immunology.

amyocar'dia (ah-mi-o-kar'de-ah). Weakness of the heart muscle.

a'myon (ah'me-on). Absence of muscular tissue.

amyosta'sia (ah-mi-o-sta'se-ah). Nervous tremor of the muscles.

amyosthe'nia (ah-mi-os-the'ne-ah). Failure of muscular strength.

amyosthen'ic. 1. Characterized by amyosthenia. 2. A medicine which diminishes muscular power.

amy'otaxy (ah-mi'o-tax-e). Muscular ataxia.

amyoto'nia. Atonic condition of the muscles. **a. congen'ita.** Same as *myatonia congenita*.

amyotro'phia. Atrophy of a muscle or muscles.

amyotroph'ic. Pertaining to amyotrophia. **a. lateral sclerosis.** See under *sclerosis*.

amyot'rophy (ah-mi-ot'ro-fe). Atrophy of muscle or of muscles.

amy'ous (am-i'us). Deficient in muscular tissue.

am'ytal. Iso-amylethyl barbituric acid, used as a sedative, hypnotic, and basal anesthetic. **a. compound,** a mixture of amytal and amidopyrine.

amyx'ia (ah-mix'e-ah). Absence of mucus.

amylorrh'e'a. Absence of mucous secretion.

An. Chemical symbol of actinon.

A. N. A. Abbreviation for *American Nurses Association*.

an'a. Symbol meaning "of each."

anabacte'ria. A preparation from solutions of bacteria used in prophylactic vaccination.

anab'asis (an-ab'as-is). The stage of increase in a disease.

anabat'ic. Increasing, as a stage of fever.

anabio'sis (an-ab-i-o'sis). Restoration to consciousness.

anabiot'ic. Lifeless, but capable of living.

anabol'ergy (an-ab-ol'er-je). The work done in anabolism.

anabol'ic. Pertaining to constructive metabolism. **a. nerves,** nerves which control constructive processes.

anab'olin. Any product of a constructive process.

anab'olism. Any constructive process or anabolic change; assimilation.

anacamp'tic. Pertaining to reflection, as of light or heat.

anacamptom'eter. An instrument for measuring the reflexes.

Anacar'dium. Genus of tropical trees furnishing cashew gum and oil.

anacatadid'ymus. A twin monster separated above and below, but united near the waist.

anacathar'sis. Violent and continued vomiting.

anacathar'tic. Emetic; causing vomiting.

anachlorhy'dria (an'ah-klor-hi'dre-ah). Absence of hydrochloric acid from the gastric juice.

anachio'lla (an-ah-ko'le-ah). Decreased secretion of bile.

anachore'sis. The attracting of microbes to a point, as by a fixation abscess or by the injection of a vaccine.

anacid'ity (an-as-id'it-e). Abnormal lack or deficiency of acid.

anaciasm'eter. An instrument for measuring eye refraction.

anacrit'ic choice. The choice of the first love object in early childhood, based on the original dependence of the child on the person such as mother or nurse, who cared for it.

anac'mesls. Arrested development of leukocytes.

anacou'sia (an-ak-oo'se-ah). **Anakusis.**

anacroa'sia (an-ah-kro-a'se-ah). Inability to understand language, due to cerebral disease.

anacrot'ic. Characterized by anacrotism. **a. limb**, up-stroke of sphygmographic record.

anacrotism. The existence of two or more expansions of an artery in one beat.

an'aculture (an'ab-kul-tsher). A bacterial whole culture treated with formalin and incubated: used for prophylactic vaccination.

anacu'sis. Same as *anakusis*.

anade'nia (an-ad-e'ne-ah). Defect of glandular action.

anadicrot'ic. Characterized by double indentation of the ascending wave of the sphygmographic record.

anadip'sia (an-ad-ip'se-ah). Intense thirst.

anadre'nalism. Absence or failure of adrenal function.

anadre'nia (an-ad-re'ne-ah). **Anadrenalism.**

anac'mia. See *anemia*.

ana'erobe, anaero'blon (an-a'er-ōb, an-a-er-o'be-on). Any microbe which thrives with no access to the air.

anaerob'ic, anaeroblot'ic. Thriving best without air.

anaeroblo'sis (an-a-er-o-bi-o'sis). Life without free oxygen.

ana'erophyte (an-a'er-o-fit). A vegetable anaerobic micro-organism.

ana'eroplasty. Exclusion of air from wounds by applying water.

anaero'sis. Interruption of the respiratory function.

anaesthe'sia, etc. See *anesthesia*.

anagen'esis (an-aj-en'es-is). Regeneration of tissue.

anagnosasthe'nia. *Neurasthenia*, with distress on attempting to read.

an'agocy'tic (an-ag-o-si'tik). Retarding the growth of cells.

anag'yrine (an-aj'ir-in). An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O_2$, from *Anagy'ris foetida*: its hydrochlorate is a heart depressant.

anakatesthe'sia. A hovering feeling or sensation.

anaku'sis. Deafness due to a nervous or central lesion.

a'nal (a'nal). Relating to the anus.

analep'tic. 1. Restorative; cordial. 2. A restorative medicine.

anal'gen (an-al'jen). A crystalline, antipyretic, and analgesic preparation, $C_{15}H_{15}N_2O_2$.

analg'e'sia (an-al-je'ze-ah). Absence of sensibility to pain. **a. al'gera, a. dolor'o'sa**, acute pain with loss of sensibility in a part.

analg'e'sic (an-al-je'sik). 1. Relieving pain. 2. Of the nature of analgesia. 3. A drug which relieves pain.

analg'esin (an-al-je'sin). Same as *antipyrine*.

analget'ic (an-al-jet'ik). Analgesic.

anal'gia (an-al'je-ah). Painlessness.

anal'gic (an-al'jik). Same as *analgesic*.

anal'gin (an-al'jin). Same as *creolin*.

analler'gic. Not causing anaphylaxis.

an'alogue (an'al-og). A part resembling another in function, but not in structure.

anal'ysand (an-al'is-and). The person who is being psycho-analyzed.

anal'ysis (an-al'is-is). Separation into component parts. **gasometric a.**, analysis of gaseous compounds. **gravimetric a.**, determination by weight of the quantity of the elements of a compound.

organic a., analysis of animal and vegetable tissues. **proximate a.**, determination of the simpler constituents of a substance. **qual-**

itative a., determination of the nature of the constituents of a compound. **quantitative a.**, determination of the proportionate quantities of the constituents of a compound. **ultimate a.**, determina-

- tion of the ultimate elements of a compound. **volumetric a.**, quantitative analysis by volume.
- an'alsor.** A part of the nervous system which controls the reactions of the organism to changing external conditions.
- an'alyzer.** The Nicol prism in a polarimeter.
- an'am ulcer.** Phagedena common in hot countries.
- anamir'tin** (an-am-er'tin). An oily glyceride, $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$, from *Cocculus indicus*.
- anamne'sis.** The past history of any particular case of disease.
- anamnes'tic.** 1. Pertaining to anamnesis. 2. Aiding the memory.
- anamniot'ic.** Having no amnion.
- ananaphylax'is.** Antianaphylaxis.
- anan'dria.** Absence of male characteristics.
- anangiopla'sia.** Imperfect formation of blood vessels in a part.
- anangioplas'tic.** Due to imperfect or defective development of the vascular system.
- anapeirat'ic.** Due to excessive use or overexercise.
- an'aphase** (an'af-āz). That phase of karyokinesis just before the formation of the daughter stars.
- ana'phia** (an-a'fe-ah). Lack or loss of the sense of touch.
- anaphore'sis.** Diminished activity of the sweat glands.
- anapho'ria.** Tendency of the eyes to turn upward.
- anaphrodis'ia** (an-af-ro-diz'e-ah). Absence or loss of sexual desire.
- anaphrodis'iac.** 1. Repressing sexual appetite. 2. A drug that allays sexual desires.
- anaphylac'tia.** Any anaphylactic condition.
- anaphylac'tic.** Pertaining to anaphylaxis. **a. shock.** See under *shock*.
- anaphylac'tin, anaphylax'in.** A substance in the blood of animals that have survived intoxication and causing increased liability to the same toxin.
- anaphylac'togen.** A substance that produces anaphylaxis or anaphylactin.
- anaphylactogen'esis.** The production of anaphylaxis.
- anaphylactogen'ic.** Producing anaphylaxis or anaphylactin.
- anaphylatox'in.** The poisonous substance in anaphylaxis.
- anaphylatox'is.** The reaction produced by an anaphylatoxin.
- anaphylax'is.** A state of increased susceptibility to a drug protein or toxin following ingestion of the drug, or infection with a toxin-forming disease. **acquired a.**, anaphylaxis in which sterilization is known to have been produced by the administration of a foreign protein. **active a.**, the anaphylactic state produced in an animal by the injection of a foreign protom; distinguished from passive a. **antiserum a.**, passive anaphylaxis. **chronic a.**, Richet's term for enteritis anaphylactica. **heterologous a.**, a passive anaphylaxis induced by the transference of serum from an animal of a different species. **homologous a.**, a passive anaphylaxis induced by the transference of serum from an animal of the same species. **indirect a.**, anaphylaxis induced by an animal's own protein modified in some way. **inverse a.**, an anaphylactic shock produced by a single intravenous injection of Forssman's antibody. **passive a.**, anaphylaxis occurring in a normal individual as a result of the injection of the serum of a previously sensitized individual. **psychic a.**, liability to the development of neurotic symptoms as a result of early psychic trauma. **reverse a.**, anaphylaxis following the injection of antigen succeeded by the injection of antiserum; also local reactions from the union of circulating antibodies with antigen fixed by tissue cells.

anapla'sia. Reversion of cells to a more primitive form.

Anaplas'ma. A genus of sporozoan organisms. **A. margina'le** is found in the red blood corpuscles of cattle affected with galzietke.

anaplasmo'sis. The condition of being infected with *Anaplasma*.

anaplas'tic. Restoring a lost or absent part.

an'aplasty. Plastic or restorative surgery.

anaplero'sis. Surgical transplantation of tissue to fill a defect caused by disease or injury.

anapne'a (an-ap-ne'ah). Respiration or recovery of respiration.

anapne'ic. 1. Relieving dyspnea. 2. Pertaining to respiration.

anap'nograph. Device which registers the speed and pressure of the respired air current.

anapno'ic (an-ap-no'ik). Relieving dyspnea.

anapnom'eter. Same as *spirometer*.

anapnother'apy. Treatment by inhalation of a gas.

anapoph'ysis. An accessory vertebral process.

anap'tic. Pertaining to or characterized by loss of the sense of touch.

anar'cotine. Alkaloid of opium, said to be a valuable antiperiodic.

anarith'mia. Inability to count, due to a central lesion.

anar'thria. Inability to pronounce distinctly. **a. litera'lis**, stuttering.

anasar'ca. General dropsy of the cellular tissues.

anasar'cin. A proprietary heart tonic.

anaspa'dias. Condition in which the urethra opens upon the dorsum of the penis.

anastal'tic. Styptic; highly astringent.

an'astate (an'as-tât). Any substance, or condition, characteristic of an anabolic process.

anás'tole' (an-as'to-le). Retraction, as of the lips of a wound.

anastomo'sis. 1. Communication between vessels. 2. Surgical or pathologic formation of a passage between any two normally distinct spaces. **arteriovenous a.**, anastomosis between an artery and a vein. **crucial a.**, an arterial anastomosis in the upper part of the thigh. **heterocladic a.**, one between branches of different arteries. **intestinal a.**, establishment of a communication between two portions of the intestine.

anastomot'ic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, anastomosis.

anastomot'ica mag'na. A branch of the femoral artery.

anatherapeu'sis. Treatment by increasing doses.

anatom'ic, anatom'ical. Pertaining to anatomy. **a. tubercle.** Same as *dissection tubercle*.

anat'omist (an-at'o-mist). One who is skilled in anatomy.

anat'omy (an-at'o-me). The science of the structure of organized bodies. **applied a.**, anatomy as applied to diagnosis and treatment. **comparative a.**, comparison of structure of different animals and plants one with another. **descriptive a.**, study of the individual parts of the body. **gross a.**, that dealing with structures that can be distinguished with the naked eye. **microscopical or minute a.**, that studied with the microscope. **morbid or pathologic a.**, anatomy of diseased tissues. **regional a.**, study of limited portions or regions of the body. **topographical a.**, study of parts in relation to surrounding parts.

anat'opism. A mental condition in which the patient does not conform to the social group to which he belongs.

anatox'ic. Anaphylactic.

anatox'in. A toxin which has been inactivated by the action of formol and heat.

- anatrierot'ic.** Causing three indentations on the ascending curve of the sphygmogram.
- anatrip'tic.** A medicine applied by rubbing.
- anatroph'ic** (an-at-rof'ik). Preventing atrophy.
- anatro'pia** (an-at-ro'pe-ah). Same as *anaphoria*.
- anax'on, anax'one** (an-ak'sōn). A nerve cell devoid of axis-cylinder processes.
- anay'odin.** A proprietary name for chiniofon.
- anazotu'ria.** Too little urea in the urine.
- an'azyme.** A proprietary preparation used like iodoform.
- an'chorage** (ang'ko-rāj). Surgical fixation of a displaced viscus.
- anchylo-.** See under *ankylo-*.
- ancip'ital** (an-sip'it-al). Two-edged.
- an'conad** (ang'ko-nad). Toward the elbow or olecranon.
- anconag'ra** (ang-ko-nag'rah). Gouty seizure of the elbow.
- an'conal** (ang'ko-nal). Pertaining to the elbow.
- anco'neus** (an-ko'ne-us). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- anconit'is.** Inflammation of the elbow joint.
- ancylo-.** See *ankylo-*.
- an'cyroid** (an'sir-oid). Anchor shaped.
- An'da gome'sil.** Tree of Brazil, which yields a purgative oil.
- An'dernach's ossicles.** Wormian bones.
- Anders' disease.** Adiposis tuberosa simplex.
- An'dersch's ganglion.** Inferior ganglion of glossopharyngeal nerve.
- An'derson's pill.** Compound pill of gamboge.
- An'dral's decubitus.** Position of lying on the healthy side in the early stage of pleurisy.
- an'drase** (an'drāz). The hypothetical male element in heredity.
- andriat'rics.** That branch of medicine which deals with diseases of men.
- an'drin.** Any one of the androgens of the testicle.
- an'drocyte** (an'dro-sīt). Same as *spermatid*.
- androgalactoz'e'mia.** Secretion of milk from male breast.
- an'drogen** (an'dro-jen). Any substance that stimulates male characteristics.
- androgen'ic** (an-dro-jen'ik). Producing or stimulating male characteristics.
- androg'ynoid** (an-droj'in-oid). A male hermaphrodite with woman-like appearance.
- androg'ynous** (an-droj'in-us). Resembling an hermaphrodite.
- an'droid.** Manlike; resembling a man.
- androl'ogy.** The science of man, or human nature.
- androma'nia.** Same as *nymphomania*.
- andromedotox'in.** Poisonous hypnotic principle from ericaceous plants.
- androp'athy.** Any disease peculiar to the male sex.
- an'drophile.** Preferring man rather than animals: said of parasitic organisms.
- andropho'bia.** Morbid dread of the male sex.
- androphonoma'nia.** A morbid impulse to homicide.
- andros'terone** (an-dros'ter-ōn). An androgenic hormone, $C_{19}H_{30}O_2$, occurring in male urine and prepared synthetically.
- an'drotin.** An extract from the testes of bulls which in injection counteracts the effects of castration.
- ane.** A suffix denoting a saturated hydrocarbon.
- anec'tasin.** A substance produced by bacteria not antagonistic to the true bacterial action.
- anelec'trode.** Positive pole of a battery.

anelectrot'onus. Lessened irritability of a nerve at the anode during the passage of electric current.

Anel's operation (ah-nelz'). Ligation of an artery on proximal side of aneurysmal sac. **A.'s probe**, a fine probe for the lacrimal passages.

anemato'sis. General anemia.

ane'mia (an-e'me-ah). Deficient quantity or quality of the blood.

aplastic a., that which is not followed by the ordinary regeneration of the blood. **Cooley's a.**, anemia associated with splenomegaly, mongoloid face and changes in the bones, occurring usually in children of Mediterranean parents. **drepanocytic a.** Same as *sickle cell a.* **essential a.**, **idiopathic a.**, that due to disease of the blood or the blood-producing organs. **a. lymphat'ica**, Hodgkin's disease. **macrocytic a.**, anemia characterized by increase in the average size of the red cells. **microcytic a.**, anemia characterized by decrease in the size of the red cells. **miners' a.**, ankylostomiasis. **myelopathic a.**, anemia due to destruction of blood-forming tissue. **ovalocytary a.**, anemia characterized by the presence of oval or elliptical red cells in the blood. **primary a.** Same as *idiopathic a.* **progressive pernicious a.**, a severe disease marked by increasing anemia, emaciation, fever, retinal hemorrhage, etc. **secondary** or **symptomatic a.**, that due to, or symptomatic of, some distinct cause, as cancer, hemorrhage, etc. **sickle cell a.**, a disease marked by anemia, leg ulcers, and characterized by the red blood cells of the patient acquiring a sickle-like shape. **a. splen'ica**, anemia with enlarged spleen. **tunnel a.**, ankylostomiasis.

ane'mic (an-e'mik). Affected with anemia.

anemom'eter. Instrument for measuring velocity of wind.

Anem'one (an-em'o-ne). Genus of plants. See *pulsatilla*.

anem'onin. A poisonous principle from *pulsatilla*.

anem'onol (an-em'o-nol). A poisonous volatile oil from various species of *Anemone*.

anemop'athy. Treatment of disease by inhalation.

anemopho'bia. Morbid fear of wind or draughts.

anemot'rophy. Insufficient nourishment of the blood.

anencepha'lia. Absence of the brain.

anencephalohe'mia. Insufficient supply of blood to the brain.

anenceph'alous (an-en-sef'al-us). Having no brain.

ane'pia (an-e'pe-ah). Inability to speak.

anerga'sia. Lack of functional activity.

anergas'tic reaction. Any psychic disorder due to structural loss of brain function.

anerg'ic (an-er'jik). Characterized by inactivity. **a. stupor**, acute dementia.

an'eroid barometer. See *barometer*.

aner'ythrocyte. A red blood corpuscle without hemoglobin.

anerythropla'sia. Lack of formation of red blood corpuscles.

anerythroplas'tic. Not forming red blood corpuscles.

anerythropole'sis (an-er'ith-ro-poi-e'sis). Deficient production of red blood corpuscles.

anerythrop'sia. Inability to distinguish red colors.

an'esin (an'es-in). A solution of acetone-chloroform: hypnotic and local anesthetic.

anesthescine'sia. Combined sensory and motor paralysis.

anesthesia, anaesthesia (an-es-the'ze-ah). Loss of feeling or sensation, especially loss of tactile sensibility, though the term is used for loss of any of the other senses. **angiospastic a.**, loss of sensibility dependent on spasm of the blood vessels. **Arnott's a.**, local anes-

thesia produced by a freezing mixture of ice and salt. **basal a.**, **basis a.**, a state of narcosis produced by preliminary medication so profound that the added inhalation anesthetic necessary to produce surgical anesthesia is greatly reduced. **Bier's local a.**, local anesthesia produced by the injection of a 0.5 per cent solution in the veins of a limb that has been rendered bloodless by elevation and constriction. Called also *vein anesthesia*. **block a.** See *regional a.* and *block*. **bulbar a.**, central anesthesia due to a lesion of the pons. **caudal a.**, anesthesia produced by injecting the anesthetic into the caudal or sacral canal. **central a.**, anesthesia dependent on disease of nerve centers. **cerebral a.**, that which arises from a cerebral lesion. **colonic a.**, anesthesia induced by injecting the anesthetic agent into the colon. Cf. *Gwathmey's a.* **conduction a.** See *regional a.* **Corning's a.** 1. Local anesthesia by the injection of a weak cocaine solution, first intracutaneously, then subcutaneously, and finally into the deeper tissues, the injection being followed by the application of an Esmarch bandage proximally to the site of injection. 2. Spinal anesthesia. **crossed a.**, that which occurs on one side of the body, and is due to a lesion of the other side. **dissociated a.**, **dissociation a.**, anesthesia for pain and temperature while the tactile sense persists. **doll's head a.**, central anesthesia affecting the head, neck, and upper part of the thorax. **a. dolorosa**, tactile anesthesia with pain in the part; severe pain after the occurrence of paralysis: the condition is seen in certain diseases of the spinal cord. **Drain-Dumenil a.**, anesthesia produced by introducing into each nostril two cotton tampons about 3 or 4 cm. long, which are impregnated with ethyl chloride for about 1 cm. **electric a.**, temporary anesthesia induced by the passage of an electric current. **endoneural a.**, regional anesthesia produced by injecting an anesthetic beneath the epineurium of the sensory nerve trunk of the operative field. **facial a.**, insensibility of the parts supplied by the facial nerve. **gantlet a.**, anesthesia in the hand from the wrist to the fingertips. **general a.**, that which affects the whole body. **girdle a.**, a ring of anesthesia surrounding the body. **gustatory a.**, loss or lack of the sense of taste. **Gwathmey's oil-ether a.**, anesthesia produced by the introduction into the rectum of liquid ether with olive oil dissolved in it. **high pressure a.**, dental anesthesia induced by forcing the anesthetic into the dentin under high pressure. **hysterical a.**, bodily anesthesia occurring in hysteria. **infiltration a.**, local anesthesia produced by injecting solutions, such as cocaine, morphine, eucaine, salt solution, etc., under the skin. **infusion a.**, administration of ether by means of infusion in physiologic sodium chloride solution. **inhibition a.**, local or regional anesthesia. **insufflation a.**, anesthesia produced by insufflating a mixture of ether and compressed air into the trachea through a slender tube. **Intranasal a.**, anesthesia for tooth extraction by the insertion into the nasal fossae of pledgets soaked in cocaine solution. **Intraneural a.**, neural anesthesia in which the anesthetic is injected into the nerve. **Intra-osseous a.**, anesthesia produced by injecting the anesthetic into the bone structure. **Intratracheal a.**, the administration of an anesthetic agent by delivering it into the patient's trachea through a tube. **Javanese a.**, anesthesia produced by pressure upon the carotids. **Jonnesco's spinal a.**, anesthesia by injections of one of the cocaine substitutes into the spinal arachnoid space, strychnine being added to the anesthetic. The puncture is made in the dorsolumbar region for operations on the abdomen or lower extremities, and between the

first and second dorsal vertebrae for operations in the upper portions of the body. **Kulenkampff's plexus a.**, local anesthesia of the upper extremity produced by injecting cocaine or novocain into the brachial plexus. **local a.**, that which is confined to one limited part of the surface. **magnesium a.**, anesthesia produced by the injection of magnesium salts. **medullary a.** Same as *spinal a.* (2). **Meltzer's a.**, anesthesia by means of intratracheal insufflation. See *insufflation*. **mental a.**, inability on the part of a person to recognize or identify sensory stimulations. **mixed a.**, that which is produced by the use of more than one anesthetic agent. **morphine-scopolamine a.**, general anesthesia produced by subcutaneous injections of 0.01 Gm. of morphine and 0.0012 Gm. of scopolamine hydrobromate. **muscular a.**, lack or loss of the muscular sense. **nausea a.**, absence of a sensation nausea which may result in the eating of noxious and disgusting substances. **neural a.**, anesthesia of a part produced by injecting an anesthetic into or about the nerve that supplies the part at a distance from the area to be anesthetized; called also *regional a.* **nitrous oxide a.**, brief anesthesia produced by administering nitrous oxide gas, N_2O . **nitrous oxide-oxygen a.**, surgical anesthesia induced by the inhalation of a mixture of nitrous oxide and oxygen. **oil-ether a.** See *Gwathmey's a.* **olfactory a.**, abrogation of the sense of smell. **paraneural a.**, neural anesthesia in which the anesthetic is injected around the nerve. **parasacral a.**, regional anesthesia produced by injecting the sacral nerves as they emerge from the sacral foramina. **para-vertebral a.**, regional anesthesia secured by anesthetizing the spinal nerves at their exit from the spine. **partial a.**, anesthesia with retention of sensibility in some degree. **peridental a.**, anesthesia produced by injecting the anesthetic into the pericementum. **peri-neural a.**, regional anesthesia produced by injections in close proximity to the nerve. **peripheral a.**, that which is due to changes in the peripheral nerves. **plexus a.** See *Kulenkampff's plexus a.* **pressure a.**, anesthesia produced by forcing the anesthetic into a tissue by pressure. **primary a.**, a temporary anesthesia experienced in the early stages of the production of general anesthesia. **pulmonary a.**, anesthesia by inhalation. **rectal a.**, local anesthesia induced by placing an anesthetic agent in the rectum. **refrigeration a.**, local anesthesia produced by freezing, as with ethyl chloride spray. **regional a.**, the production of insensibility of a part by interrupting the sensory nerve conductivity of any region of the body. It may be produced by (1) *field block*, the creation of walls by anesthesia encircling the operative field by means of injections of a local anesthetic; or (2) *nerve block*, that is, the making of extra-neural or paraneural injections in close proximity to the nerves where conductivity is to be cut off. Called also *block a.* and *conduction a.* **Schleich's a.** 1. General anesthesia produced by inhaling a mixture of chloroform, sulfuric ether, and petroleum ether. 2. Same as *infiltration a.* **segmental a.**, loss of bodily sensation affecting a segment of the body due to lesion of a single nerve root. **spinal a.** 1. That which is due to a spinal lesion. 2. Anesthesia produced by injection of an anesthetic, as cocaine, beneath the membrane of the spinal cord. **splanchnic a.**, block anesthesia for visceral operation by injection of novocain into the region of the semilunar ganglia. **spraying a.**, local anesthesia produced by applying the solution in a spray. **submucous a.**, anesthesia induced by injecting the anesthetic under the mucous membrane. **subperiosteal a.**, anesthesia induced by injecting the anesthetic under the periosteum. **surgical**

- a.**, that which is produced by the administration of anesthetics. **tactile a.**, loss or impairment of the sense of touch. **terminal a.**, anesthesia induced by injecting the nerve terminals. **thermic a.**, loss of the heat sense. **total a.**, loss of all sensibility in the affected part. **twilight a.**, twilight sleep. See under *sleep*. **unilateral a.** Same as *hemianesthesia*. **vein a.** Same as *Bier's local a.* **visceral a.**, loss of visceral sensations.
- anesthesim'eter.** 1. Instrument for testing degree of insensitiveness. 2. Device for regulating the amount of anesthetic given.
- anesthe'sine.** Ethylpara-amidobenzoate, a white local anesthetic powder.
- anesthesiol'ogy.** The study of anesthesia and anesthetics.
- anesthe'siophore.** Conveying the anesthetic action.
- anesthet'ic.** 1. Without the sense of touch. 2. A drug that produces anesthesia.
- anes'thetist.** An expert in administering anesthetics.
- anesthetiza'tion.** Production of insensibility to pain.
- anes'thetizer.** One who administers an anesthetic.
- anes'thol** (an-es'thol). A narcotic preparation of chloroform, ethyl chloride, and sulfuric ether.
- anes'thyl** (an-es'thil). An anesthetic mixture of methyl chloride and ethyl chloride.
- ane'thol.** A principle, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, from oil of fennel.
- Ane'thum.** A genus of plants including fennel and dill.
- anet'ic.** Relaxing or soothing.
- an'etin.** A proprietary local anesthetic.
- anetoder'mia.** Muscular atrophy of the skin.
- aneu'ria** (an-u're-ah). Deficiency of nervous energy.
- aneu'rin** (an-u'rin). Same as *thiamine*.
- ane'urysm** (an-u-rizm). A sac formed by the dilatation of part of an artery, and filled with blood. **abdominal a.**, aneurysm of abdominal aorta. **a. by anastomosis**, dilatation of a number of vessels forming a pulsating tumor beneath the skin. **arteriovenous a.**, simultaneous rupture of an artery and vein, the blood being retained in the surrounding tissue. **Bérard's a.**, varicose aneurysm in tissues around the vein. **cirsoid a.**, dilatation and tortuous lengthening of part of an artery. **compound a.**, one in which some of the coats are ruptured and others merely dilated. **dissecting a.**, one in which blood is forced between the coats of an artery. **false or spurious a.**, one in which all the coats are ruptured and the blood is retained in surrounding tissues. **fusiform a.**, a spindle-shaped aneurysm. **innominate a.**, aneurysm of innominate artery. **mixed a.**, a compound aneurysm. **Park's a.**, arteriovenous aneurysm in which the arterial dilatation communicates with two veins. **Pott's a.**, an aneurysmal varix. **racemose a.** Same as *a. by anastomosis*. **Rodrigues's a.**, varicose aneurysm in which the sac is contiguous to the artery. **sacculated a.**, a saclike aneurysm. **spurious a.** Same as *false a.* **varicose a.**, one formed by rupture of an aneurysm into a vein. **verminous a.**, one containing hematozoa.
- aneurys'mal.** Pertaining to an aneurysm.
- aneurysmec'tomy.** Excision of an aneurysmal sac.
- aneurys'mograph** (an-u-riz'mo-graf). A roentgenogram of an aneurysm.
- aneurys'moplasty.** Reconstruction of the artery for aneurysm.
- aneurysmor'haphy.** The suturing of an aneurysm.
- aneurysmot'omy.** Incision of the sac of an aneurysm.
- anfractuosity.** A cerebral sulcus.

- anfract'uous** (an-frakt'u-us). Convoluted; sinuous.
- angel'tis** (an-ge-i'tis). Same as *angitis*.
- Angel'ica**. Genus of aromatic plants; root tonic and stimulant.
- an'gel's wing**. Deformity in which both scapulae are prominent.
- Angelucci's syndrome** (ahn-jel-oot'she). Excitability, palpitation, and vasomotor disturbance occurring in vernal conjunctivitis.
- angiasthe'nia**. Loss of tone in the vascular system.
- angiecta'sis**. Dilatation of a vessel, whether from aneurysm, varix, or angioparalysis.
- angiec'tomy**. Excision of a portion of a blood vessel.
- anglecto'pia**. Abnormal position or course of a vessel.
- anglemphrax'is** (an-je-em-fraks'is). The stopping up of a vessel.
- angli'tis** (an-ge-i'tis). Inflammation of a vessel.
- angileucl'tis**. See *angioleucitis*.
- an'gina** (an'jin-ah). Any disease marked by spasmodic suffocative attacks. **a. acu'ta**, **a. sim'plex**, sore throat. **a. cru'sis**, intermittent lameness with cyanosis of the affected limb: due to arterial obstruction. **a. laryn'gea**, laryngitis. **Ludwig's a.**, **a. ludovi'ci**, **a. lud'wigi**, purulent inflammation seated around the submaxillary gland. **a. parotid'ea**, mumps. **a. pec'toris**, paroxysmal thoracic pain, with suffocation and syncope, due to vasomotor spasm. **streptococcus a.**, angina due to streptococci. **a. tonsilla'ris**, quinsy. **a. trachea'lis**, croup. **Vincent's a.**, trench mouth, inflammation of the tonsil and floor of the mouth with ulceration and the formation of an exudate; a fusiform organism (*Bacillus fusiformis*) and another organism (*Borrelia*) are found in the lesion.
- an'ginoid** (an'jin-oid). Resembling angina.
- anglnopho'bia**. Morbid dread of angina pectoris.
- an'ginose** (an'jin-ös). Characterized by angina.
- angio-atax'ia**. Irregular tension of the blood vessels.
- an'gioblast** (an'je-o-blast). Embryonic cell form whence the vessels are derived.
- angiocardio'graphy**. Roentgenography of the heart and blood vessels.
- anglocardiokinet'ic** (an''je-o-kar''de-o-kin-et'ik). Affecting the movements of the heart and blood vessels.
- anglocardiop'athy**. Any disease of the heart and blood vessels.
- anglocardi'tis**. Inflammation of heart and great blood vessels.
- anglocav'ernous**. Pertaining to or like angioma cavernosum.
- anglocerato'ma**. Angiokeratoma.
- angiocholecysti'tis**. Inflammation of the gallbladder and bile ducts.
- angiocholi'tis**. Inflammation of biliary ducts.
- angiochondro'ma**. A chondroma with excessive development of blood vessels.
- an'gloclast**. A heavy forceps for compressing a bleeding artery.
- an'giocrine**. Noting vasomotor disorders of endocrine origin.
- angiocrino'sis**. A vasomotor disorder of endocrine origin.
- an'glocyst**. An ingrowth of embryonic tissue having blood-forming power.
- angiodermati'tis**. Inflammation of the vessels of the skin.
- angiodias'copy**. Visual inspection of blood vessels of the extremities.
- angiodystro'phia ova'rii**. Disease of ovaries with disease of and increase in number of blood vessels.
- angioelephanti'asis**. Extensive angiomatous condition of subcutaneous tissues.
- angiofibro'ma**. An angioma containing fibrous tissue.
- angio'genesis** (an''je-o-jen'es-is). Development of the vessels.

- angiogen'ic** (an''je-o-jen'ik). Pertaining to angiogenesis; of vascular origin.
- angioglioma**. A form of vascular glioma.
- angiogliosis**. A condition marked by the formation of angiogliomas.
- angiograph** (an''je-o-graf). A variety of sphygmograph.
- angiography** (an-je-og'raf-e). 1. A treatise on the vessels. 2. The roentgenological visualization of blood vessels.
- angiohyalinos**. Hyaline degeneration of the muscular coat of blood vessels.
- angiohypertonia**. Angiospasm.
- angiohypotonia**. Angioparalysis.
- angiod** (an''je-oid). Resembling blood vessels. **a. streaks**, pigmented streaks appearing in the retina after hemorrhage.
- angiokeratoma**. Angioma blended with keratoma of the skin.
- angiokinetic**. Pertaining to vascular activity.
- angioleucitis** (an-je-o-lu-si'tis). Inflammation of a lymph vessel; lymphangitis.
- angiolipoma**. An angioma containing fatty tissue.
- angiolith** (an''je-o-lith). A calcareous deposit in the wall of a blood vessel.
- angiolithic neoplasm**. One marked by mineral deposits and hyaline degeneration of the coats of the vessels.
- angiology** (an-je-ol'o-je) Scientific account of the vessels.
- angiolupoid**. A tuberculous skin lesion consisting of small, oval red plaques.
- angiolymph**. A proprietary tuberculosis remedy.
- angiolymphitis**. Same as *angioleucitis*.
- angiolymphoma**. Tumor made up of lymph vessels.
- angiolysin**. A preparation of adenosine phosphoric acid and amidopyrine for use in angina pectoris.
- angiolysis**. Retrogression or obliteration of blood vessels, as in embryological development.
- angio**. Tumor composed of blood vessels. **a. cavernosum**. Same as *erectile tumor*. **a. serpiginosum**, skin disease marked by minute vascular points arranged in rings on the skin. **telangiectatic a.**, one made up of dilated blood vessels.
- angiomalacia** (an''je-o-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of walls of the vessels.
- angiomatosis**. The presence of multiple angiomas. **hemorrhagic family a.**, hereditary hemorrhagic angioma. **a. of retina**, Hippel's disease; diseased retinal blood vessels with subretinal hemorrhages.
- angiomatous**. Of the nature of angioma.
- angiomegaly**. Enlargement of blood vessels, especially a condition of the eyelid marked by great increase in its volume.
- angiometer** (an-je-om'et-er). Instrument for measuring diameter and tension of blood vessels.
- angiomycardiac**. Affecting the vessels and the heart muscle.
- angiomyo**. Angioma blended with myoma.
- angiomysarcoma**. A tumor made up of elements of angioma, myoma, and sarcoma.
- angioneuralgia**. Pain in an extremity accompanied by edema and redness.
- angioneurectomy** (an''je-o-nu-rek'tom-e). Resection of all the elements of the spermatic cord except the vas deferens with its artery and vein, for the cure of enlarged prostate.
- angioneuroedema** (an''je-o-nu-ro-e-de'mah). A swelling of the skin due to some vasomotor neurosis.

- angioneuro'sis.** Angioparalysis, angiospasm, or other neurosis primarily affecting blood vessels.
- angioneurot'omy.** The operation of cutting vessels and nerves.
- angiono'ma.** Ulceration of blood vessels.
- angiopancreati'tis.** Inflammation of the vascular tissue of the pancreas.
- angioparal'ysis.** Vasomotor paralysis of blood vessels.
- angiopare'sis.** Vasomotor paresis.
- angiopathol'ogy.** The pathology of diseases of the blood vessels.
- angio'athy** (an-je-op'ath-e). Any disease of the vessels.
- an'gioplany** (an'je-o-plan-e). Abnormality in position, course, or structure of a vessel.
- angioplas'ty.** Plastic surgery of blood vessels.
- angiopoiet'ic.** Causing the formation of blood vessels.
- angio'pres'sure.** Control of hemorrhage by the application of a hemostatic forceps with pressure.
- angiorhigo'sis.** Rigidity of blood vessels.
- angior'haphy.** Suture of a vessel.
- angiorrhex'is.** Rupture of a blood vessel.
- angiosarco'ma.** Sarcoma containing many vessels.
- angiosclero'sis.** Hardening of the walls of blood vessels.
- an'gioscope** (an'je-o-sköp). A microscope for observing capillary blood vessels.
- angioscoto'ma** (an''je-o-sko-to'mah). A narrow linear defect in the visual field.
- angioscotom'etry** (an''je-o-sko-tom'et-re). The measurement of an angioscotomy.
- angiosiall'itis** (an''je-o-si-al-i'tis). Inflammation of a salivary duct.
- angio'sis.** Same as *angiopathy*.
- an'giospasm.** Spasmodic contraction of blood vessels.
- angiospas'tic.** Of the nature of angiospasm.
- angio'stax'is** (an''je-o-stax'is). Hemorrhagic diathesis.
- angio'steno'sis.** Narrowing of caliber of blood vessels.
- angio'steo'sis.** Calcification of a vessel.
- angio's'tomy.** The making of a fistulous opening into a blood vessel.
- angio's'trophy** (an-je-os'tro-fë). Twisting of a vessel for the arrest of hemorrhage.
- an''giosynize'sis.** Collapse and subsequent adhesion of blood-vessel walls.
- angiotelec'tasis.** Dilatation of blood vessels.
- angioti'tis.** Inflammation of the vessels of the ear.
- an'giotome** (an''je-o-töm). One of the segments of the vascular system of the embryo.
- angiot'omy.** Dissection or anatomy of the vessels.
- angioton'ic.** Increasing vascular tension.
- an'giotribe** (an'je-o-trib). A strong forceps for crushing tissue containing an artery, for the purpose of checking hemorrhage.
- an'giotripsy** (an'je-o-trip-se). Hemostasis by means of an angiotribe.
- angiotroph'ic.** Pertaining to nutrition of vessels.
- angiotrophoneuro'sis** (an'je-o-trof''o-nu-ro'sis). A neurosis of the blood vessels with trophic disturbance.
- angi'tis** (an-ji'tis). Same as *angitis*.
- an'gle** (ang'gl). Sharp bend formed by the meeting of two borders or surfaces. **acromial a.**, that between head of humerus and clavicle. **a. alpha**, that formed by intersection of visual line with optic axis. **a. of aperture**, angle between two lines from the focus of a lens to the ends of its diameter. **basilopie a.**, angle between

- nasobasilar line and Meissner's horizontal. **blorbital a.**, that formed by the intersection of the axes of the orbits. **costal a.**, angle between the meeting ribs at the ensiform cartilage. **a. of deviation**, that between a refracted ray and the incident ray prolonged. **a. of elevation**, that between the visual plane when moved upward or downward and its normal position. **facial a.**, an angle indicating the slope of the forehead. **a. of incidence**, the angle at which a light ray strikes a denser medium. **a. of jaw**, the junction of the lower edge with the posterior edge of the lower jaw. **Louis's or Ludwig's a.**, that between manubrium and gladiolus. **optic a.** Same as *visual a.* **a. of pubes**, that between the pubic bones at the symphysis. **a. of reflection**, that which a reflected ray makes with a line perpendicular to the reflecting surface. **a. of refraction**, that between a refracted ray and a line perpendicular to the refracting surface. **sternoclavicular a.**, that between the sternum and the clavicle. **visual a.**, the angle between two lines from the point of vision on the retina to the extremities of the object seen.
- An'glesey leg.** A kind of jointed artificial leg.
- an'glicus su'dor.** English sweating fever; a deadly pestilential fever which several times ravaged England.
- angophra'sia.** A drawling and broken form of speech.
- Ang'ström unit** (ahng'strem). The unit of wavelength.
- Anguil'lula stercora'lis.** A nematode intestinal parasite.
- anguillul'asis.** The presence of anguillula in the body.
- an'gular.** Having corners or angles; bent sharply.
- angula'tion** (ang-gu-la'shun). Formation of sharp obstructive bend in the intestine.
- angustu'ra.** Bark of *Galipea cusparia* of tropical America; it is a stimulant and bitter tonic.
- angustu'rine.** Medicinal alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{10}NO_{14}$, from angustura.
- an'gusty.** Narrowness.
- anhalo'nine** (an-hol-o'nine). A very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$, from *Anhalo'nium lewin'ii*, a Mexican cactus. It is used in dyspnea, pneumothorax, and angina pectoris.
- anha'phia** (an-ha'fe-ah). Same as *anaphia*.
- anhedo'nia.** Loss of power of enjoyment.
- anhela'tion.** Shortness of breath; panting or dyspnea.
- anhematopole'sis.** Same as *anhematosis*.
- anhematopole't'ic** (an-hem''at-o-poi-et'ik). Pertaining to or marked by defective blood formation.
- anhemato'sis.** Defective blood formation.
- anhemolyt'ic.** Not destructive to blood cells.
- anhepa'tia** (an-he-pa'she-ah). Absence or suppression of liver function.
- anhepat'ic.** Not originating in the liver.
- anhepatogen'ic** (an-hep-at-o-jen'ik). Not originating in the liver.
- anhidro'sis.** Abnormal deficiency of sweat.
- anhidrot'ic** (an-hid-rot'ik). Checking the flow of sweat.
- anhl's'tic, anhl's'tous.** Of uniform formation; structureless.
- anhormo'nia.** Deficiency of hormone.
- anhydra'tion.** The condition of not being hydrated.
- anhydre'mia.** Lack of water in the blood.
- anhy'dride** (an-hi'drid). Compound derived from an acid by abstraction of a molecule of water.
- anhydrochlo'ric.** Characterized by the absence of hydrochloric acid.
- anhydromye'lla** (an-hi-dro-mi-e'le-ah). Deficiency of the fluid of the spinal cord.

anhy'drous (an-hi'drus). Containing no water.

anhy'pno'sis. Insomnia.

anlan'thinopsy. Inability to distinguish violet tints.

anid'eus (an-id'e-us). A parasitic monster fetus consisting of a shapeless mass of flesh.

anidro'sis. Same as *anhidrosis*.

an'ilid (an'il-id). Any compound formed from aniline by substituting a radical for the hydrogen of NH_2 .

an'illine. An amine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$, from coal tar and indigo; poisonous and nervine. **a. rash**, a skin inflammation due to aniline poison.

a. stains, aniline pigments used in staining microscopical preparations.

anilin'ophil, **anillinoph'ilous**. Staining readily with aniline dyes.

anilipy'rine (an-il-ip-i'rin). A preparation of acetanilid and antipyrine; used in influenza and rheumatism.

an'illism (an'il-izm). Aniline poisoning.

anil'ity. The state of being like an old woman.

anima. In psychoanalysis, the phylogenetic image of the female in the unconscious of the female. (male, *animus*.)

an'im'al. A living organism having sensation and power of voluntary movement.

animal'cule (an-im-al'kūl). A minute animal organism.

an'im'alized. Cultivated in the animal body or in animal secretions.

an'ime (an'im-e). A resin of various origin; little used in medicine.

an'im'in. Substance derivable from bone oil.

anincretina'sis. Anincretinosis.

anincretino'sis. A disorder due to defect of some internal secretion

a'qin'sulin. Insulin to which formalin has been added.

an'ion. The element which in electrolysis passes to the positive pole.

anirid'ia. Congenital absence of the iris.

anisal'ol (an-is-al'ol). A crystalline compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OCH}_3)\text{CO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$; antirheumatic and analgesic.

an'isated (an'is-a-ted). Flavored with anise.

anischu'ria (an-is-ku're-ab). Enuresis.

an'ise (an'is). Fruits of *Pimpinella ani'sum*: expectorant and carminative.

aniseikon'ia (an-is-i-ko'ne-ab). Same as *anisoiconia*.

anis'ergy. The existence of different degrees of blood pressure in different parts of the circulatory system.

anis'ic acid. Antirheumatic and antiseptic substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_3$, from anethol.

an'isine. Alkaloid, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, from anise.

anisochromat'ic (an-i-so-kro-mat'ik). Not of the same color throughout: said of solutions for testing color blindness, containing two pigments.

anisoco'ria. Inequality of the two pupils.

anisocyto'sis. Inequality in the size of cells, especially blood cells.

anisog'amy. Sexual conjugation in which the individuals differ in size and structure.

anisog'nathous. Having the upper jaw relatively wider than the lower one.

aniso'hypercyto'sis. Increase in the number of leukocytes of the blood, with abnormality in the proportion of the various forms.

aniso'hypocyto'sis. Decrease in the number of leukocytes of the blood, with abnormality in the proportion of the various forms.

anisoicon'ia (an-i-so-i-ko'ne-ab). Inequality of the retinal images of the two eyes.

- an'isol.** Phenyl-methyl ether, $C_7H_5O_2$.
- aniso-leukocyto'sis.** Abnormality in the proportion of the various forms of leukocytes in the blood.
- anisomas'tia.** Inequality of the breasts.
- anosome'lia.** Inequality between paired limbs.
- anisometrope** (an-i-so-met'rōp). A person affected with anisometropia.
- anisometro'pia.** Inequality in refractive power of the two eyes.
- anisometrop'ic.** Having eyes which are unlike in refraction.
- anisonormocyto'sis.** Abnormality in the proportion of neutrophil cells of the blood.
- aniso'pia.** Inequality of visual power in the two eyes.
- anisoplesis** (an-i-so-pi-e'sis). Inequality of blood pressure in different parts of the body.
- anisorhythmia.** Lack of synchronism in the rhythm of the auricles and ventricles of the heart.
- anisosphyg'mia** (an'i-so-efig'me-ah). Dissimilarity of the pulse in the right and left radical arteries.
- an'i'sospore.** A spore that unites with another to form an adult.
- anisosthen'ic.** Not having equal power: said of muscles.
- anisot'ropal, anisotrop'ic.** Doubly refracting or polarizing.
- an'isum** (an-i'sum). L. for *anise*.
- anisu'ria.** A condition marked by alternating oliguria and polyuria.
- an'itin.** A hydrocarbon and sulfur derivative: used as a germicide.
- an'kle** (ang'kl). Part of leg just above the foot. **a. bone,** the astragalus. **a. clonus, a. jerk,** succession of rhythmical foot contractions on pushing the foot.
- ankylobleph'aron.** Adhesion of eyelids.
- ankylochi'lla.** Adhesion of the lips.
- ankyloglos'sia.** Same as *tonguetie*.
- ankylopoiet'ic.** Producing or characterized by an ankylosis.
- ankyloproc'tia** (ang-kil-lo-prok'she-ah). Stricture of the anus.
- an'kylosed** (ang'kil-ōzd). Affected with ankylosis.
- ankylo'sis** (ang-kil-o'sis). Abnormal immobility and consolidation of a joint. **extracapsular a.,** that caused by rigidity of parts outside the joint. **false or spurious a.,** that caused by rigidity of surrounding parts. **intracapsular a.,** that from rigidity of structures within the joint. **true a.,** that in which the connecting material is bone.
- Ankylos'toma duodena'le.** The hookworm, a dangerous intestinal nematode. **A. america'num,** the American species of hookworm.
- ankylostom'i'asis.** Hookworm disease; a disease not unlike idiopathic anemia, due to presence of *Ankylostoma duodenale* or *Necator americanus*.
- ankylo'tia** (ang-kil-o'she-ah). Closure of external meatus of ear.
- ankyl'otome** (ang-kil'o-tōm). Knife for operating on *tonguetie*.
- ankylure'thria.** Stricture of the urethra.
- an'kyrism.** Hooklike articulation or suture.
- an'kyroid cavity** (ang'kir-oid). The descending cornu of lateral ventricle.
- an'lage** (ahn'lah-ge). The embryonic area in which traces of any part first appear.
- annat'to** (an-at'o). See *annotto*.
- annee'tent gyri.** Gyri between parietal and occipital lobes.
- anner'a.** Same as *adnexa*.
- anner'al.** Pertaining to the *adnexa*.
- annex'i'tis.** Same as *adnexitis*.

annex'opexy. Same as *adnexopexy*.

annid'aline. A substance not unlike aristol.

annot'to. A red color or stain from *Bixa orellana*.

an'nuens (an'u-enz). Rectus capitis anticus minor muscle.

an'nular. Ring shaped.

annulor'rhaply (an-u-lor'af-e). Closure of a hernial ring or sac by sutures.

an'nulus. A ring-shaped organ or area. **a. abdomina'lls**, either of the openings of the inguinal canal. **a. cilia'ris**, boundary between iris and choroid. **a. ml'grans**, eruption of circles spreading over the tongue. **a. ova'lls**, margin of the septum of the foramen ovale of fetal heart. **a. tympan'icus**. Same as *tympanic bone*. **a. umbil'icus**, the umbilical ring.

anoci-associa'tion. The state of being freed from noci-association by cocaine blocking and relief from fear.

anocia'tion (an-o-se-a'shun). Anoci-association.

anococcyg'eal (a-no-kok-sij'e-al). Pertaining to anus and coccyx.

an'odal closure contraction. Contraction of muscles at anode on closure of electric circuit.

an'ode (an'od). A positive electrode.

anod'mia. Lack or loss of sense of smell.

anodon'tia (an-o-don'she-ah). Absence of teeth.

an'odyne (an'o-din). 1. Relieving pain. 2. A medicine that eases pain.

anodyn'ia (an-o-din'e-ah). Freedom from pain.

anoet'ic (an-o-et'ik). Not subject to conscious attention.

anol'a (an-oi'ah). Idiocy.

anom'alous (an-om'al-us). Contrary to natural or normal order.

anom'aly. Deviation from normal standard.

ano'mia. Loss of power of naming objects or of recognizing names.

anonych'ia (an-o-nik'e-ah). Absence of the nails.

anon'ymous (an-on'im-us). Innominate; unnamed.

anoop'sia (an-o-op'se-ah). An upward strabismus.

Anoph'eles (an-of'el-ēz). A genus of mosquitoes whose members are the hosts of malarial parasites, their bite being a means for the transmission of malarial fever.

anopho'ria (an-o-fo're-ah). Anotropia.

anophthal'mia. Absence of the eyes. **a. cyclo'pla**, rudimentary condition of eye socket and orbit.

anop'sia. 1. Anopsia. 2. Defect of vision.

anor'chism. Congenital absence of testicles.

anor'chus. A person with no testes or with undescended testes.

anorec'tal. Pertaining to anus and rectum.

anorex'ia. Lack or loss of appetite for food. **a. nervo'sa**, hysteric aversion to food.

anorthog'raphy (an-or-thog'raf-e). Loss of power of writing correctly.

anortho'pla. Unsymmetrical or distorted vision.

anorthro'sis. Absence of erectility.

anosmat'ic (an-oz-mat'ik). Having an imperfect sense of smell.

anos'mia, anosphra'sia. Absence of the sense of smell.

anos'mic. Having no sense of smell.

anosodiapho'ria. Indifference to the presence of disease.

anosogno'sia. Ignorance of the presence of disease.

anosphra'sia (an-os-fra'ze-ah). Absence of the sense of smell.

anospi'nal center. Center in the cord which controls defecation.

anosto'sis. Defective formation of bone.

- anotro'pia.** A tendency of the visual axes to rise above the object looked at.
- ano'tus** (an-o'tus). Fetus with no ears.
- anou'rous** (an-u'rus). Without a tail.
- ano'varism.** Absence of the ovaries.
- anoves'ical.** Pertaining to the anus and bladder.
- anov'ular, anovul'atory.** Not connected with ovulation.
- anoxe'mia.** Lack of sufficient oxygen in the blood.
- anoxia** (an-ox'e-ah). Oxygen deficiency; any condition of insufficiency to tissue oxidation. **anemia a.**, diminution in the oxygen capacity of the blood due to decrease in the amount of functioning hemoglobin. **anoxic a.**, a condition characterized by normal oxygen capacity but diminished oxygen tension in the arterial blood. **histotoxic a.**, diminution of oxygen utilization by the tissues because the tissue cells are poisoned. **stagnant a.**, increase in the percentage volume of oxygen removed from the blood as a consequence of circulatory insufficiency.
- anox'ic.** Due to lack of oxygen.
- anoxymblo'sis.** Same as *anacrobiosis*.
- anoxye'mia** (an'ox-e-e-me-ah). Anoxemia.
- an'ozol** (an'o-zol). A mixture of iodoform and thymol, used like iodoform.
- an'sa** (an'sah), pl. *an'sae*. Any looplike structure. **a. cap'itis**, the zygomatic arch. **Haller's a.**, the loop formed by the nerve which connects the facial and glossopharyngeal nerves. **a. of Henle.** Same as *Henle's loop*. **a. hypoglos'si**, a loop in the neck formed by the descendens hypoglossi nerve. **a. lenticula'ris**, a tract between the crista and the lenticular nucleus. **a. nervo'rum spinalium**, loops of the spinal nerves joining the anterior spinal nerves. **a. peduncula'ris**, the portion of the brain to the ventral side of the thalamus. **a. of Reil.** Same as *a. peduncularis*. **a. sacra'lis**, the loop that connects the ganglion impar with the trunks of the sympathetic nerve. **a. subcla'via**, **a. of Vleussens**, a small nerve extending between the middle and inferior cervical, or first dorsal, ganglia, and making a loop around the subclavian artery. **a. vitelli'na**, an embryonic vein from the yolk sac to the umbilical vein. **Wrisberg's a.**, a nerve that connects the right great splanchnic and right pneumogastric nerves.
- an'serine** (an'ser-in). Pertaining to a goose.
- anta'cid** (ant-as'id). Good against acidity.
- anta'cidin** (ant-as'id-in). Saccharate of lime.
- antac'rid** (ant-ak'rid). Good against acidity.
- antagonism.** Opposition or contrariety, as between muscles or medicines.
- antag'onist.** A medicine or a muscle which counteracts the effects of another medicine or muscle.
- antalge'sic.** Same as *analgesic*.
- antal'gic** (ant-al'jik). Anodyne or analgesic.
- antal'kaline** (ant-al'kal-in). Neutralizing alkalinity.
- antaphrodis'iac.** Abrogating the sexual impulse.
- antapoplec'tic.** Relieving apoplexy.
- antarthritis'ic** (ant-ar-thrit'ik). Good against gout.
- antasthen'ic** (ant-as-then'ik). Restoring strength.
- antasthma'tic.** Affording relief for asthma.
- antatroph'ic** (ant-at-rof'ik). Correcting atrophy.
- antebra'chium** (an-te-bra'ke-um). The forearm.
- antecur'vature** (an-te-ker'va-tür). A slight ante flexion.

- antefeb'ril** (an-te-feb'ril). Before the onset of fever.
- anteflex'ion**. Abnormal forward curvation.
- anteloca'tion**. Displacement of an organ forward.
- antemet'ic** (an-tem-et'ik). Tending to arrest vomiting.
- an'te mor'tem**. L. for *before death*.
- anten'na**. One of the feelers or appendages on the head of arthropods.
- an'te par'tum**. L. for *before delivery*, or *childbirth*.
- antephal'tic** (ant-ef-e-al'tik). Preventing nightmare.
- ante'position**. Forward displacement, as of the uterus.
- anteprostati'tis**. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.
- antepyre'tic**. Done before the stage of traumatic fever.
- anteroclu'sion**. Same as *mesiocclusion*.
- an'terograde** (an'ter-o-grād). Extending or moving backward.
- antero-infe'rior**. Situated in front and below.
- anterolat'eral**. Situated before and to one side.
- anterome'dian**. Situated in front and on the middle line.
- anteropari'etal**. Corresponding to the forward part of the parietal bone.
- anteroposte'rior**. Extending from before backward.
- anterosupe'rior**. Situated in front and above.
- antever'sion**. Forward tipping or tilting of an organ.
- antever'ted**. Tipped or bent forward.
- an'thelix** (an'the-lix). Same as *antihelix*.
- anthelmin'tic** (an-thel-min'tik). Destructive to worms.
- An'themis** (an'them-is). See *chamomile*.
- anthemorra'gic**. Good against hemorrhage.
- an'ther**. The male sexual organ in plants.
- anthi'arin** (an-thi'ar-in). Same as *antiarin*.
- anthocy'anin**. The red pigment of beet root.
- anthocyanine'mia**. The presence of anthocyanin in the blood.
- anthocyaninu'ria**. The presence of anthocyanin in the urine.
- Anthomy'la canicula'ris**. A small black house-fly, the larvae of which infest the human intestine.
- anthopho'bia**. Morbid dislike of flowers.
- anthoris'ma** (an-tho-riz'mah). A diffuse swelling.
- anthrace'mia** (an-thras-e'me-ah). 1. Asphyxia, as from carbon monoxide poisoning. 2. Presence of *Bacillus anthracis* in the blood.
- an'thracene** (an'thras-ēn). Crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{10}$, from coal tar.
- anthra'cia** (an-thra'se-ah). Diseases marked by formation of carbuncles.
- an'thracine**. A poisonous ptomaine from cultures of anthrax.
- an'thracoid** (an'thrak-oid). Resembling anthrax.
- anthracom'eter**. Instrument for measuring carbon dioxide in the air.
- anthraconecro'sis**. Degeneration of tissue into a black mass.
- anthraco'sis**. A form of pneumokoniosis caused by the inhalation of coal dust.
- anthracother'apy** (an'thrak-o-ther'ap-e). Treatment with charcoal.
- anthraqui'none**. Yellow substance, $C_{14}H_8O_2$, from anthracene.
- anthraro'bin**. Yellow-white powder, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$, from alizarin: used in skin disease.
- an'thrax**. Infectious disease of cattle, caused by *Bacillus anthracis*. It may occur in man. **malignant a.** Same as *anthrax*. **symptomatic a.**, disease of cattle in summer, marked by emphysematous, subcutaneous pustules.
- anthropho'bia**. Morbid dread of flowers.

- anthropo'geny** (an-thro-poj'e-ne). Development or evolution of man.
- an'thropoid** (an'thro-poid). Resembling a man.
- anthropol'ogy**. The science of man and of the human race.
- anthropom'e'try**. Comparative measurement of man.
- anthropomor'phism** (an'thro-po-mor'fism). The attribution of human characteristics to nonhuman beings.
- anthropoph'agy**. Cannibalism.
- anthropopho'bia**. Morbid dread of society.
- anthropos'copy**. The judging of the type of body build by inspection.
- anthroposomatol'ogy** (an'thro-po-so-mat-ol'o-je). Sum of knowledge regarding the human body.
- anthropotox'in**. Poison excreted by human lungs.
- anthydrop'ic** (ant-hi-drop'ik). Relieving dropsy.
- anthypnot'ic** (ant-hip-not'ik). Hindering or preventing sleep.
- anthyster'ic** (ant-his-ter'ik). Relieving hysteria.
- antia'brin**. A substance which has an antitoxin action on abrin.
- antiagglu'tinin**. A substance that opposes the action of agglutinin.
- antial'bumate, antial'bumide**. A product of incomplete digestion of albumin.
- antialbu'min**. A constituent of albumin: gastric digestion changes it into antialbumose.
- antial'bumose**. A digestion product convertible into antipeptone.
- antialex'in**. A substance which opposes the action of an alexin.
- antiam'boceptor**. A substance which opposes the action of an amboceptor.
- antiam'y-lase**. A substance counteracting the action of amylase.
- antianaphylac'tin**. An antibody which counteracts anaphylactin.
- antianaphylax'is**. A state of absolute insusceptibility.
- antiane'mic**. Correcting or preventing anemia.
- antian'tibody**. An antibody which counteracts the effect of the antitoxin producing it.
- antiapoplec'tic**. Affording relief to, or preventing, apoplexy.
- anti'arin**. Poisonous principle, $C_{14}H_{20}O_8 + 2H_2O$, from *Bohun upas*; heart depressant.
- antiar'senin**. A substance developed in the body by immunizing doses of arsenous acid.
- antiar'thrin**. A brownish powder used in uric acid diathesis.
- antiarthrit'ic** (an-ti-ar-thrit'ik). Same as *antiarthritic*.
- antibacte'rial**. Checking the growth of bacteria.
- antibac'terin**. A pale yellow liquid used in tuberculosis by inhalation.
- antibech'ic** (an-te-bek'ik). Relieving cough; bechic.
- antibil'ious** (an-te-bil'yus). Good against bilious conditions.
- antibio'sis**. An association between organisms detrimental to one of them.
- antibiot'ic** (an-te-bi-ot'ik). Destructive of life.
- antiblenorrh'a'gic**. Preventing or relieving gonorrhea.
- an'tibody**. A specific substance produced by and in an animal as a reaction to the presence of an antigen. Antibodies produce specific effects on or with their antigens, such as flocculation, lysis, inactivation, etc. The antibodies include amboceptors, agglutinins, anti-enzymes, antitoxins, bacteriolysins, cytotoxins, hemolysins, opsonins, and precipitins. **anaphylactic a.**, a substance formed as a result of the first injection of a foreign protein and responsible for the anaphylactic symptoms following the second injection of the same protein. See *sensibilisin*. **Forssman's a.**, an antibody which results from the injection of Forssman's antigen. **heterogenetic a.**, an antibody capable of reacting with antigens phylogenetically unrelated to the

antigen that stimulated its production as well as with the homologous antigen. **heterophile a.**, an accessory antibody produced by the injection of a heterogenous or heterophilic antigen. **lipidotropic a.**, the substance in the blood serum of syphilitics which combines with the (lipoidal) antigen to produce a positive Wassermann test. **sensitizing a.** See *amboceptor*. **Vi a.**, an antibody produced by immunizing rabbits with cultures of highly virulent typhoid bacilli. It will agglutinate the virulent strain which is resistant to ordinary O antibodies.

antibrah'chium (an-te-bra'ke-um). The forearm.

antibro'mic. Deodorant; overcoming ill smells.

antical'culous. Curative of calculus.

antican'erin. Same as *cancroin*.

anticar'dium. Pit of stomach; scrobiculus cordis.

antica'rious (an-te-ka're-us). Preventive of caries.

anticatar'rh'al (an-te-kat-ahr'al). Relieving or curing catarrh.

anticath'ode. That part of a vacuum tube opposite the cathode; the target.

antichelrof'onus. Spasmodic inflexion of thumb.

anticho'lagogue (an-te-ko'lag-og). Restraining the function of the liver.

antichol'erin (an-te-kol'er-in). Substance from cholera-bacillus cultures: used against cholera.

antic'ipating intermittent. Intermittent with paroxysms recurring at an earlier hour each day.

antici'l'nal vertebra. Tenth or eleventh thoracic vertebra.

anticom'plement (an-te-kom'ple-ment). A substance that counteracts a complement.

anticonvul'sive. A remedy used against convulsions.

anticornu'tin. 1. Tropasol G. II, an antiseptic preparation of zinc and copper ferrosulfates. 2. Tropasol G. IV, an antiseptic preparation of iron, zinc, and calcium sulfates.

anticoro'in. Tropasol G. V, an antiseptic preparation of iron, zinc, and magnesium sulfates.

antcreat'inine (an-te-kre-at'in-in). A leukomaine derived from creatinine.

anticrit'ical. Preventing a crisis.

anti'cus (an-ti'kus). Anterior.

anticu'tin. An antibody which neutralizes tuberculin in the cutaneous tuberculin reaction.

anticyc'lic acid (an-te-sik'lik). An antipyretic medicine.

anticytol'ysin. Same as *anticytotoxin*.

anticy'tost. An antibody which produces immunity to cytost.

anticytotox'in. A substance which opposes the action of cytotoxin.

antidiabet'icum. Glycosolvol, a remedy for diabetes.

antidiabe'tin. A sugar for diabetics, composed of saccharin and mannite.

antidin'ic (an-te-din'ik). Relieving giddiness or vertigo.

antidiph'therin (an-te-dif'ther-in). A derivative from cultures of diphtheria bacillus: used against diphtheria.

antidiure'sis. Blockage of the urinary secretion.

antidiuret'ic. Blocking the secretion of urine.

antido'lorin. A preparation of ethyl chloride.

antido'tal. Serving as an antidote.

an'tidote (an'te-dôt). A remedy for poisoning. Antidotes are distinguished as **chemical**, or those that change the chemical nature of the poison; **mechanical**, or those that prevent absorption of the

poison; and **physiologic**, or those that counteract the effects of the poison by producing other effects.

antidrom'ic. Conducting impulses in an opposite direction to the normal.

antidyscrat'ic (an-te-dis-krat'ik). Good against a dyscrasia.

antidysenter'ic. Relieving, curing, or preventing dysentery.

antiemet'ic. Preventing or arresting vomiting.

antien'zyme (an-te-en'zim). Neutralizing an enzyme.

antiephial'tic. Same as *antephtaltic*.

antiepilep'tic. Combating epilepsy; also a remedy for epilepsy.

antiepithe'lial. Destructive to epithelia cells.

an'tifat. An agent that removes excess of fat.

antifeb'rile (an-te-feb'ril). Allaying or diminishing fever.

antifeb'rin (an-te-feb'rin). Same as *acetanilid*.

antiferment. Agent preventing fermentation.

antifermen'tative. Same as *antizymotic*.

antifun'gin (an-te-fun'jin). Magnesium borate, used as a gargle in diphtheria.

antigalac'tic (an-te-gal-ak'tik). Diminishing secretion of milk.

an'tigen (an'te-jen). A substance which has the power of inducing in the animal organism, under suitable conditions, the formation of antibodies. **beef heart a.**, an antigen for the Wassermann reaction made by extracting fresh normal beef heart tissue with absolute alcohol. **carbohydrate a's**, numerous polysaccharides isolated from bacteria function as specific haptens and as more or less complete antigens. **cholesterinized a.**, beef heart antigen to which has been added 0.4 per cent of cholesterol. **flagellar a.**, H antigen. **Forssman's a.**, a heterophilic or heterogenetic antigen in the tissues of the guinea pig and certain other animals as well as in certain bacteria, yeasts and viruses, capable of inducing in the rabbit and other animals devoid of such antigen the production of lysin for sheep red corpuscles. **Frel a.**, a preparation of the virus of lymphogranuloma inguinale for use in diagnostic skin tests. **H a.**, (Ger. *hauch*, film), the antigen which occurs in the flagella of motile bacteria. Cf. *O a.* **heterogenetic a.**, **heterophile a.**, an antigen capable of stimulating the formation of antibodies that react with phylogenetically unrelated antigens as well as with the homologous antigen. **isophil a.**, **isophile a.**, an antigen which on injection forms its own specific antibody. **Nègre a.**, an antigen prepared from dead, dried, and triturated tubercle bacilli by means of acetone and methyl alcohol: used in serum tests for tuberculosis. **O a.**, (Ger. *ohne hauch*, without film), the antigen which occurs in the bodies of bacteria. Cf. *H a.* **organ specific a.**, a substance common to and a characteristic antigen for some organ or tissue in several or many different kinds of animals but without species specificity. Such is the lens protein of the eye, keratin, thyroglobulin and others. **partial a.**, an antigen which does not produce antibody formation, but does give specific precipitation when mixed with the antibacterial immune serum. **pollen a.**, the essential protein of the pollen of plants extracted with a suitable menstruum: used in diagnosis, prophylaxis, and desensitization in hay fever. **Sach's a.**, an antigen consisting of a cholesterinized alcoholic extract of beef heart. **therapeutic a.**, any substance which, on injection into the body, stimulates the formation of protective antibodies. **V a.**, **VI a.**, an antigen contained in the sheath of a bacterium, as the typhoid bacillus, and giving greater virulence to the strain containing it.

- antigen'ic** (an-te-jen'ik). Having the properties of an antigen.
- antigen'ophil** (an-te-jen'o-fil). Antigentophil.
- antigen'tophil** (an-te-jen'to-fil). Having an affinity for the antigen.
- antigentother'apy**. Treatment by stimulating antibody formation.
- antiglob'ulin**. A precipitin which precipitates globulin.
- antigonor'rheic**. Useful against gonorrhea.
- antihe'lix**. Curved ridge opposite the helix of the ear.
- antihemicra'nin**. Same as *antimigraine*.
- antihemol'ysin**. A substance which has a neutralizing action on hemolysin.
- antihidrot'ic**. Same as *anhidrotic*.
- antihor'mone** (an-te-hor'mōn). A substance which counteracts a hormone.
- antihydrop'ic**. Relieving dropsical conditions.
- antihy'dropin**. Diuretic substance obtained from cockroaches.
- anti-icter'ic**. Relieving icterus, or jaundice.
- anti-immune**. Preventing immunity.
- anti-isolysin**. A body that counteracts an isolysin.
- antikam'nia**. Proprietary antipyretic and anodyne remedy.
- antikenotox'in** (an'te-ken-o-tox'in). A substance which counteracts the effect of kenotoxin.
- antiketogen'esls**. Prevention of the development of ketones.
- antiketogen'etic, antiketogen'ic**. Preventing the formation of ketones.
- an'tikol**. Proprietary antipyretic medicine.
- antilac'tase**. An antienzyme that counteracts lactase.
- antile'mic** (an-te-le'mik). Curative of the plague.
- antilep'sis**. Revulsive or derivative treatment.
- antilethar'gic** (an-te-leth-ar'jik). Hindering sleep.
- antileukoci'din**. An antitoxin for the leukocytic toxin of staphylococcus.
- antilith'ic**. Preventing the formation of calculus or stone.
- antilo'bium**. The tragus of the ear.
- antilo'gia** (an-te-lo'je-ah). A combination of contradictory symptoms, rendering diagnosis uncertain.
- antiluetic'ic** (an-te-lu-et'ik). Serviceable against syphilis.
- antilypy'rin** (an-te-lip-i'rin). An antipyretic and analgesic preparation of acetanilid and antipyrine.
- antily'sin** (an-te-li'sin). A substance formed in the blood of an animal immunized against a disease, and neutralizing the lysins of the disease.
- antil'ysis** (an-til'is-is). The action of antilysin.
- antilys'sic**. Affording relief to hydrophobia.
- an'timere** (an'te-mēr). One of the segments of the body bounded by planes at right angles to the body.
- antimeris'tem**. A preparation of a fungus, used in treating cancer.
- antimetro'pia**. Hypermetropia of one eye, with myopia in the other.
- antimiasmat'ic**. Serviceable against miasmatic disorders.
- antimicro'bic**. Checking the growth of microbes.
- antimi'graine**. Mixture of caffeine, antipyrine, and sugar: used in migraine.
- antimo'nial**. Pertaining to, or containing, antimony.
- antimony**. A crystalline metallic element with various medicinal and poisonous salts.
- antimor'phine**. A solution of disodium sulfate, used in morphinism.
- antimuco'rin**. Tropasol G. III, an antiseptic preparation of iron and zinc sulfates.

- antimycot'ic** (an-te-mi-kot'ik). Same as *antibacterial*.
- antinarcot'ic**. Relieving narcotism.
- antinau'sea**. Proprietary remedy for seasickness.
- antinephrit'ic** (an-te-nef-rit'ik). Serviceable in kidney diseases.
- antiner'vin**. Proprietary remedy for neuralgia.
- antineural'gic** (an-te-nu-ral'jik). Curative of neuralgia.
- antineurit'ic**. Counteracting neuritis.
- antineu'ritin**. The antineuritic vitamin or vitamin B.
- antin'ion**. Frontal pole of the head.
- antion'nin**. A remedy destructive to external parasites.
- antino'sin**. A substance whose solution is an external antiseptic.
- anti-onchot'ic** (an''te-on-kot'ik). Tending to reduce swelling.
- antiop'sonin**. A substance that counteracts opsonins.
- antioxi'da'tion**. The prevention of oxidation.
- antioxygen**. A substance which hinders oxidation.
- antiparalyt'ic**. Relieving paralytic symptoms.
- antiparasit'ic**. Destructive to parasites.
- antiparas'itin** (an''te-par-as'it-in). A preparation of potassium dinitro-cresolate: used to destroy insect parasites.
- antiparastati'tis**. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.
- antipath'ic** (an-te-path'ik). Opposite in nature.
- antip'athy** (an-tip'ath-e). Dislike or aversion.
- antipep'sin** (an-te-pep'sin). An antienzyme that counteracts pepsin.
- antipep'tone** (an-te-pep'ton). Peptone derived from antialbumose by digestion.
- antiperiod'ic**. Serviceable against malarial or periodic recurrences.
a. tincture, Warburg's tincture.
- antiperistal'sis**. Peristaltic action from below upward.
- antiperistal'tic**. Pertaining to antiperistalsis.
- antiperonos'porin**. Tropasol G. I, an antiseptic preparation or zinc and copper sulfates.
- antiphlogis'tic**. Diminishing inflammation.
- antiphlogis'tin** (an-te-flo-jis'tin). A proprietary anodyne, antiseptic, and antiphlogistic.
- antiphthis'ic** (an-te-tiz'ik). Checking or alleviating phthisis.
- antiphthi'sin**. A form of modified tuberculin.
- antiphy'min** (an-te-fi'min). A proprietary preparation used in treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.
- antip'ilus**. A proprietary depilatory.
- antiplas'tic** (an-te-plas'tik). Unfavorable to healing.
- antipneumotox'in**. An antitoxin antagonistic to pneumotoxin.
- antip'odal cells**. A group of four cells in early embryo.
- antipros'tate** (an-te-pros'tät). Cowper's gland.
- antiprostati'tis**. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.
- antiprothrom'bin**. An anticoagulant which acts by retarding the conversion of prothrombin into thrombin.
- antiprotozo'al**. Destructive to protozoa.
- antiprurig'enous** (an''te-pru-rij'en-us). Tending to lessen itching.
- antiprurit'ic** (an-te-pru-rit'ik). Relieving or preventing itching.
- antipso'ric** (an-te-so'rik). Curative of the itch.
- antiputresac'tive**. Good against putrefaction.
- antipy'ic** (an-te-pi'ik). Preventing suppuration.
- antipy'onin**. Sodium polyborate used in ophthalmology.
- antipyre'sis**. The employment of antifebrile remedies.
- antipyret'ic**. Relieving fever; cooling; febrifuge.
- antipy'rine** (an-ti-pi'rin). An antipyretic coal-tar derivative, $C_{11}H_{11}N:O$.
a. **sallylate**. Same as *salipyrin*.

- antipyrot'ic.** Curative of, or relieving, burns.
- antirab'ic.** Preventive of, or curing, rabies; antilyssic.
- antirheumat'ic.** Relieving or preventing rheumatism.
- antirheu'matin.** A combination of sodium salicyate and methylene blue.
- antiric'in (an-te-ri'sin).** An antitoxin produced in the blood after the administration of ricin.
- antiscab'lin.** A mixture of Peruvian balsam, boric acid, soap, betanaphthol, alcohol, and glycerin: a remedy for scabies.
- antiscab'ulous (an-te-ska'be-us).** Curative of scabies.
- antisclero'sin.** A combination of inorganic salts used in arteriosclerosis.
- antiscorbu'tic.** Correcting or curing scurvy.
- antisept'sin.** Monobromacetanilid, C_6H_4BrNO ; an antipyretic, antiseptic, and analgesic.
- antisept'sis.** The prevention of sepsis by the destruction of micro-organisms and infective matter.
- antisept'ic.** 1. Preventing decay or putrefaction. 2. A substance destructive to micro-organisms. **a. dressing,** dressing charged with antiseptic substances.
- antisept'icism.** Systematic employment of antiseptics.
- antisept'in.** A white antiseptic compound.
- antisept'ol.** Cinchonine iodosulfate: used externally.
- antiserum (an-te-se'rum).** A protective serum containing antibodies.
- antisial'agogue, antisial'ic.** Checking the flow of saliva.
- antispas'min.** A proprietary analgesic and hypnotic.
- antispasmod'ic, antispas'ic.** Relieving spasm.
- antispas'tic.** 1. Counterirritant. 2. Antispasmodic.
- antistal'sis.** Backward movement of bowel contents.
- antistreptococ'ele, antistreptococ'eus.** Opposed to streptococcus.
- antistreptococ'in.** The antitoxin of diphtheria streptococcus.
- antisu'doral.** Preventing or relieving sweating.
- antisu'dorin.** A remedy to correct sweating.
- antisyphilit'ic.** Curative of, or useful against, syphilis.
- antitabet'ic (an-te-tab-et'ik).** Curative of tabes dorsalis.
- antitetra'zin.** A quinine derivative: used in neuralgia and influenza.
- antith'enar.** Placed opposite to the palm or sole.
- antither'mic.** Antipyretic; antifebrile.
- antither'min.** An antipyretic coal-tar derivative, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O_2$.
- antithrom'bin.** A substance in the blood that prevents coagulation.
- antithyrol'din.** A preparation of the serum of sheep from which the thyroid has been removed: used in exophthalmic goiter.
- antiton'ic.** Reducing tone or tonicity.
- antitox'ic (an-te-tok'sik).** Good against a poison.
- antitox'igen.** Antitoxinogen.
- antitox'in.** Any defensive principle developed in the body as a result of the implantation of a poison.
- antitoxin'ogen.** An antigen which stimulates the production of antitoxin.
- antitrag'leus (an-te-traj'ik-us).** A muscle passing from the antitragus to the caudate process.
- antitragus.** Prominence on the ear fronting the tragus.
- antitris'mus.** Spasm which prevents the closure of the mouth.
- antitrope (an'te-tröp).** An organ which forms a symmetrical pair with another.
- antitryp'sin.** An antibody that counteracts the action of trypsin.
- antitryp'ic.** Counteracting fermentation.

- antituberculo'tic.** Checking the advance of tuberculosis.
- antitu'lase.** An immunizing serum for tuberculosis.
- antitumorigen'ic** (an''te-tu-mor-ij-en'ik). Counteracting tumor formation.
- antitus'sin** (an-te-tus'in). Difluor-diphenyl, (C₆H₄F)₂, a disinfectant vulnerary.
- antiurat'ic** (an-te-u-rat'ik). Preventing the deposit of urates.
- antivaccina'tion.** Opposition to vaccination.
- antivaccina'tionist.** One who is opposed to vaccination.
- antiven'ene.** Blood serum from an animal immunized against snake bite.
- antivene'real.** Antisymphilitic.
- antiven'in.** An antitoxic serum for venom, especially snake bite.
- antiven'om.** An antitoxin against snake venom.
- antiven'omous.** Counteracting venom.
- antivi'ral.** Counteracting a virus.
- antivi'rus.** A bacterial filtrate from a broth medium: used to induce specific immunity against infections.
- antixe'nic.** Pertaining to the reaction of living tissue to any foreign substance.
- antizymot'ic.** Opposing action of ferments or ferment-like germs.
- antodontal'gic** (ant-o-don-tal'jik). Relieving toothache.
- an'tozone.** The disinfectant, hydrogen peroxide.
- an'tra.** The plural of *antrum*.
- an'tracele** (an'tras-ēl). Accumulation of fluid in the maxillary antrum.
- an'tral** (an'tral). Of, or pertaining to, an antrum.
- antrec'tomy.** Removal of the walls of the mastoid antrum.
- antri'tis** (an-tri'tis). Inflammation of an antrum, especially of that of Highmore.
- antro-atticot'omy** (an-tro-at-ik-ot'o-me). Operative opening of the antrum and the attic of the tympanum.
- an'trocele** (an'tro-sēl). Accumulation of fluid in the maxillary antrum.
- antrodyn'ia** (an-tro-din'e-ah). Pain in the antrum.
- antrona'sal.** Pertaining to the maxillary antrum and nasal fossa.
- an'trophore** (an'tro-fōr). A soluble medicated bougie.
- an'troscope.** Instrument for inspecting antrum of Highmore.
- antros'copy.** The use of the antroscope.
- antros'tomy.** The operation of making an opening into an antrum for the purpose of drainage.
- an'trotome.** Instrument for performing antrotomy.
- antrot'omy.** Cutting open of an antrum.
- antrotympan'ic.** Pertaining to the mastoid antrum and the tympanic cavity.
- antrotympani'tis.** Chronic purulent middle-ear disease.
- an'trum.** A chamber or cavity in a bone. **a. of Highmore, a. maxilla're,** a cavity in upper maxilla, communicating with nose.
- a. mastoi'deum,** recess in the mastoid process, communicating with the tympanum. **pyloric a.,** a sacculum in the pyloric portion of the stomach. **a. tympan'icum.** Same as *a. mastoideum*.
- antu'itarism** (an-tu'it-ar-izm). Overactivity of the pituitary body causing acromegaly or gigantism.
- antu'itrin.** Pituitrin from the anterior lobe of the pituitary body.
- anu'clear** (ah-nu'kle-ar). Having no nucleus.
- anure'sis** (an-u-re'sis). Anuria.
- anuret'ic** (an-u-ret'ik). Affected with anuria.
- anu'ria** (ah-u're-ah). Too scanty urine.

- a'nus** (a'nus). Distal end and outlet of rectum. **artificial a.**, an opening from the bowel formed by operation. **imperforate a.**, closure of the natural opening of the anus. **a. of Rusconi.** Same as *blastopore*. **vulvovaginal a.**, a combined vulvar and anal opening.
- an'vil** (an'vil). See *incus*.
- anxi'etas tibia'rum.** A painful condition of unrest in the limbs, due to increase of the muscular sense.
- anxi'ety neurosis.** See under *neurosis*.
- anydre'mia** (an-id-re'me-ah). Deficiency of water in the blood.
- anyp'nia** (an-ip'ne-ah). Sleeplessness.
- A. O. C.** Abbreviation of *anodal opening contraction*.
- a'olan.** A sterilized milk preparation for protein therapy.
- aor'ta.** Great artery springing from left ventricle. **abdominal a.**, part of aorta below the diaphragm. **a. angus'ta**, narrowness of the aorta. **arch of a.**, the proximal portion of aorta, consisting of an *ascending*, a *transverse*, and a *descending* part. **a. chlorot'ica**, a small aorta seen in chlorosis. **dynamic a.**, a nervous condition marked by strong pulsations of the aorta. **thoracic a.**, part of aorta below the arch and above the diaphragm.
- aor'tal, aor'tic.** Of, or pertaining to, the aorta. **a. arches**, five fetal aortic bows; visceral arches. **a. murmur**, auscultatory sign of aortic valvular disease. **a. opening.** 1. The entrance of the aorta from left ventricle. 2. Passage for aorta through diaphragm. **a. plexus**, nerve plexus on front and sides of aorta. **a. second sound.** See *heart sounds* under *sound*. **a. valves**, three semilunar valves at the aortic orifice in the left ventricle.
- aortal'gia** (a-or-tal'je-ah). Pain in the region of the aorta.
- aortare'tia** (a-or-tark'she-ah). Narrowing of the aorta.
- aortit'is** (a-or-ti'tis). Inflammation of aorta.
- aortocla'sia.** Rupture of the aorta.
- aortog'raphy.** Roentgenographical examination of the aorta.
- aor'tolith** (a-or'to-lith). A calculus in the aorta.
- aortomala'cia** (a-or-to-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of the aorta.
- aortop'athy.** Any disease of the aorta.
- aortopto'sia, aortopto'sis.** Downward displacement of the abdominal aorta.
- aortor'rhapsy** (a-or-tor'af-e). Suture of the aorta.
- aortosclero'sis.** Sclerosis of the aorta.
- aortosteno'sis.** Narrowing of the aorta.
- aortot'omy.** The operation of cutting into the aorta.
- A. O. T. A.** American Occupational Therapy Association.
- apaeon'itine.** Poisonous base derived from aconitine.
- apallesthe'sia.** Loss of power to perceive the vibrations of a tuning fork placed against the body.
- apan'crea** (ah-pan'kre-ah). Absence of the pancreas.
- apancreat'ic.** 1. Not pertaining to the pancreas. 2. Due to absence of the pancreas.
- apan'dria.** Aversion to the male sex.
- apan'thropy.** Aversion to human society.
- aparalyt'ic.** Characterized by the absence of paralysis.
- aparathyro'sis.** Absence of or deficiency of the parathyroids.
- aparthro'sis.** Same as *diarthrosis*.
- apas'tia.** Abstention from food.
- apathet'ic.** Indifferent; undemonstrative.
- apath'ic.** Without sensation or feeling.
- ap'athism.** The state of being slow to respond to stimuli.
- ap'athy** (ap'ath-e). Lack of feeling or emotion; indifference.

apat'ropine. A derivative, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$, from atropine.

ape fissures. Those fissures in the human brain which are found also in apes. **a. hand**, a hand with the thumb permanently extended.

apec'tomy (a-pek'to-me). Same as *apicoectomy*.

apeldo'sis. Gradual disappearance of characteristic form in the aspect of a disease.

apel'lous (ah-pel'us). Skinless.

apep'sia. Cessation or failure of digestive function. **a. nervo'sa.** Same as *anorexia nervosa*.

apepsin'ia. Total absence of pepsin secretion by the stomach.

ape'rient. 1. Mildly cathartic. 2. A gentle purgative.

aperistal'sis. Absence of peristaltic action.

Apert's syndrome (ah-pärz'). Same as *acrocephalosyndactylism*.

ap'erture (ap'er-tür). An opening or orifice.

a'pex. Top or pointed end of a conical part. **a. beat**, heart beat felt in fifth left intercostal space. **a. murmur**, a murmur over the apex of the heart. **root a.**, the terminal end of the root of the tooth.

apex'ograph. An instrument for locating the apex of the root of a tooth.

A. P. H. A. American Public Health Association.

apha'cia, apha'kia (af-a'se-ah, af-a'ke-ah). Absence of the lens of the eye.

apha'cie, apha'kie (af-a'sik, af-a'kik). Destitute of the crystalline lens.

apha'gia (af-a'je-ah). Loss of the power of swallowing.

aphagoprax'ia. Inability to swallow.

apha'kia. See *aphacia*.

aphalan'gia (ah-fal-an'je-ah). Absence of fingers or toes.

aphan'isis (ah-fan'is-is). Fear of losing sexual capacity.

Aphanokap'ta. A genus of microbes related to *Bacillus*, but having phycochrome in the cells.

apha'sia (af-a'zhah). Defect or loss of the power of expression by speech, writing, or signs. **amnesic a.**, inability to remember words. **ataxic a.**, aphasia in which the patient knows what he wishes to say, but cannot utter the words. **auditory a.**, aphasia from disease of the hearing center. **Broca's a.** Same as *ataxic a.* **conduction a.**, aphasia due to lesion of path between sensory and motor speech centers. **gibberish a.**, aphasia with utterance of meaningless phrases. **mixed or total a.**, union of motor and sensory aphasia. **motor a.** Same as *ataxic a.* **sensory a.**, inability to understand or to remember words.

apha'sic (af-a'zik). Pertaining to, or affected with, aphasia.

aphemesthe'sia. Failure of word perception.

aphe'mia. Loss of power of speech due to a central lesion.

aphepho'bia. Morbid dread of being touched.

aph'eter (af'et-er). Supposed material which gives to inogen the stimulus that decomposes it and thus causes muscular contraction.

apho'nia. Loss of voice not due to a central lesion. **a. clerico'rum**, clergyman's sore throat.

aphon'ic. 1. Of, or pertaining to, aphonia. 2. Without audible sound.

aphonoge'llia (ah''fo-no-je'le-ah). Inability to laugh aloud.

a'phose (ah'fös). Any subjective visual sensation due to absence or interruption of light sensation.

aphosphoro'sis (ah-fos-for-o'sis). A condition caused by deficiency of phosphorus in the diet.

- aphra'sia.** Dumbness of whatever kind (except aphonia). **a. para-no'ia,** stubborn and wilful silence.
- aphre'nia.** 1. Dementia. 2. Unconsciousness.
- aphrodis'iac.** 1. Exciting sexual impulses. 2. Drug that arouses the sexual instinct.
- aphrone'sia.** 1. Dementia. 2. Silliness.
- apht'hae** (af'the). Thrush, or the whitish spots that characterize it. **Bednar's a.,** two ulcers on hard palates of cachectic infants. **ca-chectic a.,** aphthae beneath the tongue, with severe constitutional symptoms.
- apht'hen'ia.** Impairment of power to express articulate sounds.
- apht'hon'gia** (af-thon'je-ah). Aphasia due to spasm of the speech muscles.
- apht'hus** (af'thus). Pertaining to, or characterized by, aphthae.
- aphylac'tic.** Having no phylactic power.
- aphylax'is** (ah-fi-lak'sis). Absence of phylaxis or immunity.
- ap'ical** (ap'ik-al). Of, or pertaining to, an apex.
- apicoot'omy** (a-pis-e-ot'o-me). Apicoectomy.
- apicel'tis** (a-pe-sit'is). Inflammation of the apex of the lung or of the root of a tooth.
- apicoec'tomy.** Excision of the apex of a tooth.
- apicoloca'tor.** Same as *apexograph*.
- apicol'ysis.** The operation of causing the apex of the lung to collapse, thus obliterating the apical cavity.
- apicot'omy** (a-pik-ot'o-me). Apicoectomy.
- apic'e'tomy** (a-pe-ek'to-me). Apicoectomy.
- ap'ineallism.** The condition produced by removal of the pineal gland.
- ap'lnold.** Free from dirt; clean.
- ap'iol** (a'pe-ol). An oil, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, from parsley seed: useful in disorders of menstruation.
- ap'iolin.** An emmenagogue, active principle of parsley.
- apiph'o'bia.** Morbid dread of bees and their stings.
- apisina'tion.** Poisoning by the sting of bees.
- apitu'itarism** (ah-pit-u'it-ar-izm). The condition caused by removal of the pituitary body.
- A'plum.** A genus of umbelliferous plants. See *celery* and *parsley*.
- aplacen'tal** (ah-pla-sen'tal). Having no placenta.
- aplanat'ic.** Correcting, or not affected by, spherical aberration.
- apla'sia.** Defective formation or development.
- aplas'tic.** Having no tendency to develop into new tissue.
- apne'a, apnoe'a** (ap'ne-ah). 1. The cessation of respiration which follows forced respiration. 2. Asphyxia.
- apneumato'sis.** Collapse of the air cells.
- apneu'mia.** Congenital absence of the lungs.
- apneu'sis.** Exaggerated inspiratory activity, each inspiration being long and cramp-like.
- ap'nol.** A preparation of periplocin: used in asthma.
- apoacon'itine.** Same as *apaconitine*.
- ap'ocain.** Same as *tulocain*.
- apochromat'ic.** Same as *achromatic*.
- apoco'deine.** Alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$, derived from codeine.
- apoc'o'pe** (ap-ok'o-pe). Amputation.
- apocop'tic.** Pertaining to or resulting from an operation.
- apocrine** (ap'o-krin). Losing part of its protoplasm while secreting: said of cells.
- apocrus'tic.** Astringent and repellent.

apoc'y-nine (ap-os'in-in). Alkaloid, also a precipitate, from apocynum; both actively medicinal.

Apoc'y-num cannab'inum. Canadian hemp (not to be confounded with *cannabis*); anhydropic tonic and cathartic.

apodactyl'ic. Without the use of, or the touch of the human fingers.

apodemial'gia (ap-o-de-me-al'je-ah). An insane longing to go away from home.

apo'dia. Absence of feet.

apo-en'zyme. The portion of an enzyme which requires the presence of a co-enzyme to become a complete enzyme.

ap'ogee (ap'o-je). The state of greatest severity of a disease.

apokamno'sis (ap'o-kam-no'sis). Abnormal liability to fatigue in neurasthenia.

apo'lar. Having neither poles nor processes; without polarity.

apolep'sis. The suppression of a natural secretion.

apolip'sin. An antipyretic analgesic and nerve sedative from coal tar.

Apollina'ris water. An effervescent table water.

apol'ysin (ap-ol'is-in). A phenetid in citrate: used like phenacetin.

apomor'phine. A powerfully emetic alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$, from morphine.

apomy'elin. A principle from brain substance.

ap'one (ap'on). Anodyne preparation of various composition with capsicum as a basis.

aponeurec'tomy. Excision of the aponeurosis of a muscle.

aponeurol'ogy. The study of aponeuroses.

aponeuror'rhapsy. Suture of an aponeurosis.

aponeuro'sis. A firm gristly membrane serving mainly as an investment for muscles and other organs.

aponeurosi'tis. Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

aponeurot'ic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an aponeurosis.

aponeu'rotome (ap-o-nu'ro-tom). Knife for cutting an aponeurosis.

aponeurot'omy. Surgical division of an aponeurosis.

apo'nia. Freedom from pain.

apon'ic (ap-on'ik). Relieving fatigue.

aponol'a, apone'e'a. Amentia.

apophlegmat'ic. Causing a discharge of mucus; expectorant.

apophylac'tic. Pertaining to, or marked by, apophylaxis.

apophylax'is. Decrease in the phylactic power of the blood.

apophys'eal. Of, or pertaining to, an apophysis.

apoph'ysis (ap-of'is-is). A process of a bone which has never been entirely distinct from the body of the bone. **a. of Ingrassias,** the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone. **a. ravia'na,** the gracile process of the malleus. **a. of Rau,** the long process of the malleus.

apophysi'tis (ap-of-iz-i'tis). Inflammation of an apophysis.

apoplas'mia. Deficiency of the blood plasm.

apoplec'tic. Pertaining to, or affected with, apoplexy.

apoplec'tiform, apoplec'toid. Resembling apoplexy.

apoplectig'enous. Producing apoplexy.

ap'oplexy (ap'o-plek-se). 1. Sudden paralysis and coma from cerebral effusion or extravasation of blood. 2. Copious extravasation into any organ. **capillary a.,** that due to rupture of capillaries. **in-gravescent a.,** apoplexy with progressive loss of consciousness from gradual escape of blood. **pulmonary a.,** escape of blood into parenchyma of lungs. **spinal a.,** rupture of a blood vessel of the spinal cord. **splenic a.,** malignant anthrax.

apo'retin. Purgative resin from rhubarb.

aporloneuro'sis (ap-o're-o-nu-ro'sis). Anxiety neurosis.

- aporrhēg'ma.** Same as *ptomaine*.
- apo'sia** (ah-po'ze-ah). Absence of thirst.
- apost'ia** (ap-o-sish'e-ah). Disgust or loathing of food.
- aposp'ory.** Lack of power of forming spores.
- apost'asis.** 1. An abscess. 2. An exfoliation.
- aposte'ma** (ap-os-te'ma). An abscess.
- apos'thia** (ah-pos'the-ah). Absence of the prepuce.
- Apos'toli's method.** Electrotherapy of diseases of women.
- apothana'sia.** The postponing of death.
- apoth'ecaries' weight.** See *Weights, Table of*.
- apoth'ecary.** A druggist or pharmacist. In England some apothecaries are also authorized physicians.
- ap'othem, ap'otheme.** The dark deposit which appears in decoctions or infusions exposed to the air.
- apoth'esine.** A crystalline local anesthetic compound.
- apoth'eter** (ap-oth'et-er). A navel string repositor.
- apotox'in.** The anaphylactic substance formed by the action of toxogenin on the injected toxin.
- apotrip'sis.** Removal of a corneal opacity.
- apoxe'mena.** The substances to be removed from a pocket in the treatment of pericementoclusia.
- apoxe'sis.** The removal of apoxemena from the periclasial pocket of a tooth.
- ap'ozeme** (ap'o-zēm). A medicinal or medicated decoction.
- apozy'mase.** That portion of a zymase which requires the presence of a cozymase to become a complete zymase.
- apparatoth'er'apy.** Treatment by mechanical apparatus.
- appara'tus.** 1. Mechanical appliances used in operations and experiments. 2. The complex of parts which unite in any function. 3. Cystotomy or lithotomy. **a. major,** median lithotomy. **a. mi'nor,** lateral lithotomy. **Clover's a.,** apparatus for administering ether or chloroform.
- appendal'gia** (ap-en-dal'je-ah). Pain in the vermiform appendix.
- appendec'tomy, appendicec'tomy.** Removal of the vermiform appendix.
- appendiceal'gia.** Pain in the vermiform appendix.
- appendicec'tasis** (ap-en-dis-ek'tas-is). Dilatation of the appendix.
- appendicec'tomy** (ap-en-dis-ek'to-me). Appendectomy.
- appen'dices epiplo'icæ.** Peritoneal pouches containing fat and joined to the large intestine.
- append'ic'al, appendic'ular.** Pertaining to the appendix vermiformis. **a. colic,** acute local pain in early stage of appendicitis.
- appen'dic'ism.** Same as *appendicosis*.
- appendic'itis.** Inflammation of appendix vermiformis. **a. oblit'erans,** appendicitis marked by obliteration of the cavity of the appendix.
- appendiclau'sis.** Obstruction of the appendix causing symptoms simulating those of acute appendicitis.
- appendicocecos'tomy.** The operation of draining the appendix into the cecum.
- appendico-enteros'tomy.** 1. Appendicostomy. 2. The formation of an anastomosis between the appendix and the intestine.
- appendicolith'asis.** A condition marked by concretions in the vermiform appendix.
- appendicol'ysis.** An operation in which the appendix is withdrawn from adhesions through a slit made in the serosa at the base of the appendix.

- appendicop'athy.** Any disease of the vermiform appendix. **a. oxyu'rica**, the presence of oxyuris in the appendix.
- appendico'sis.** Any noninflammatory lesion of the appendix.
- appendicostomy** (ap-en-dik-os'to-me). Operation of forming an opening into the tip of the vermiform appendix through the abdominal wall for the purpose of irrigating the colon.
- appendic'ular.** 1. Pertaining to an appendix or to an appendage. 2. Pertaining to the limbs, as *a. muscles*, *a. skeleton*.
- appen'dix.** An appendage. **auricular a.**, forward prolongation of the auricle of the heart. **ensiform a.**, the lowermost piece of the sternum. **Morris's a.**, a vermiform appendix showing fibroid degeneration. **a. vermifor'mis**, **vermiform a.**, worm-shaped process of the cecum. **xiphoid a.** Same as *ensiform a.*
- appen'dotome.** An instrument for removing the appendix.
- appercep'tion.** Conscious perception of a sensory impression.
- ap'petite.** Desire; chiefly desire for food.
- applana'tio cor'neae.** Undue flatness of the cornea.
- ap'ple-head.** The broad, thick skull of a dwarf.
- ap'plicator.** Instrument for making local applications.
- apposi'tion** (ap-o-zish'un). Contact of adjacent parts.
- approx'imal.** Close together: said of the surfaces of teeth that adjoin.
- aprax'ia.** Loss of power of performing coordinated movements. **a. al'gera**, an hysterical state in which all action is prevented by inducing severe headache. **ideational a.**, improper use of objects due to disturbance of power of appreciating the nature of things. **motor a.**, inability to perform acts demanded by the will.
- aproc'tia** (ah-prok'she-ah). Absence or imperforation of the anus.
- a'pron**, **Hottentot.** Artificial elongation of the nymphae.
- aproxex'ia.** Inability to fix the mind upon any subject.
- aproso'pia.** Congenital absence of the face.
- apselaphe'sia.** Lack or loss of the sense of touch.
- apsithy'ria.** Inability to whisper: it is usually hysterical.
- apsych'ia** (ap-sik'e-ah). Lack or loss of consciousness.
- apsycho'sis.** Absence or loss of the function of thought.
- aptya'lla**, **apty'alism.** Deficiency or absence of saliva.
- apul'monism.** Partial or entire absence of a lung.
- a'pus** (a'pus). Fetus which has no feet.
- apy'etous** (ap-i'et-us). Showing no pus; not suppurating.
- apyknomor'phous** (ah-pik-no-mor'fus). Not having the stainable cell elements placed compactly.
- apyog'enous** (ah-pi-oj'en-us). Not caused by pus.
- apy'onin** (ap-i'o-nin). A yellow antiseptic powder.
- apyret'ic** (ap-i-ret'ik). Without fever.
- apyrex'ia.** Absence or intermission of fever.
- apyrogenet'ic**, **apyrogen'ic.** Not producing fever.
- a'qua** (a'kwah). *L.* for *water*. A solution of a volatile medicinal substance in water. **a. ammo'niae**, water charged with ammonia; antacid and stimulant. **a. chlo'ri**, water charged with chlorine; antiseptic and cleansing. **a. destilla'ta**, distilled water. **a. for'tis**, nitric acid. **a. labyrin'thi**, the clear fluid in the labyrinth of the ear. **a. oc'uli**, aqueous humor of eye. **a. re'gia**, nitrohydrochloric acid.
- aquacapsuli'tis.** Same as *aquocapsulitis*.
- aquame'din.** A hormone from the anterior pituitary which controls water balance.
- aquapunc'ture.** Subcutaneous injection of water.

aqueduct (ak'we-dukt). Any canal or passage. **a. of cochlea**, foramen in temporal bone for a vein from the cochlea. **a. of Fallopius**, canal for facial nerve in petrous portion of temporal bone. **a. of Sylvius**, a canal which connects third and fourth ventricles of brain.

aqueous (a'kwe-us). Watery; prepared with water.

aquocapsul'itis. Serous inflammation of the iris.

ar'able acid, **ar'abin**. A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from gum arabic.

arab'Inose (ar-ab'in-ös). Gum sugar; a carbohydrate, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, from arabin.

arabinosu'ria. Presence of arabinose in the urine.

ar'abite (ar'ab-it). A sweet principle, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, derivable from arabinose.

arach'nidism. Poisoning from spider bite.

arachni'itis. Inflammation of arachnoid membrane.

arachnodac'tyly. Spider fingers; a condition in which the fingers are long, slender, and curved.

arach'noid. 1. Like a spider's web. 2. The arachnoid membrane.

arachnoidi'itis. Same as *arachnitis*.

arachnopl'a. Pia and arachnoid together; the pia-arachnoid.

arachnorhini'itis. Disease of the nasal passages caused by a spider.

aracom'eter. See *areometer*.

Aran'Duchenne's disease (ah-ran-des-shenz). Same as *progressive muscular atrophy*.

Aran'tius's body, **A.'s nodule**. A tubercle on each of the six semilunar valves. **A.'s ventricle**, small sac in the medulla oblongata, being the lower end of fourth ventricle.

araro'ba. Tree or wood that produces Goa powder.

ar'bor vi'tae. 1. Treelike outlines seen on median section of cerebellum. 2. Series of ridges within cervix uteri. 2. See *Thuja*.

arbores'cent (ar-bo-res'ent). Branching like a tree.

arboriza'tion. Branching terminus of a nerve-cell process.

arbu'tin. Diuretic glucoside, $C_{21}H_{32}O_{11} + H_2O$, from uva ursi.

arcade', Filnt's. An arteriovenous arch at the base of the renal pyramids.

arca'num. A secret remedy or nostrum.

ar'cate (ar'küt). Curved; bow shaped.

arce'in (ar-se'in). Arecaline hydrobromate, an energetic myotic.

arch (artsh). A structure of bowlike or curved outline. **a. of aorta**.

See *aorta*. **aortic a's**, **branchial a's**, a series of four cartilaginous arches of the fetus in the region of the neck. **a's of Corti**, series of arches made up of rods of Corti. **crural a.**, **femoral a.**, **Poupart's ligament**. **dental a.**, the arch of the alveolar process of the jaw. **hemal a.**, arch formed by bodies of vertebrae, ribs, and sternum. **hyoid a.**, the second branchial arch. **neural a.**, arch of a vertebra enclosing the cord. **palmar a.**, the arch of the radial and ulnar arteries in the palm of the hand. **pharyngeal a's**. Same as *branchial a's*. **plantar a.**, arch formed by external plantar artery. **a. of pubes**, portion of pelvis formed by the rami of the ischia and the pubes on each side. **supra-orbital a.**, curved margin of frontal bone forming upper boundary of orbit. **tarsal a's**, arches of palpebral arteries around the tarsal cartilages. **a. of vertebra**, the portion of a vertebra enclosing the spinal foramen. **visceral a's**. Same as *branchial a's*. **zygomatic a.**, arch formed by malar and temporal bones.

ar'chaeocyte (ar'ke-o-sit). See *archeocyte*.

- archaic** (ar-ka'ik). Pertaining to or resembling early evolutionary stages. **a. reaction**, an infantile type of reaction.
- archam'phliaster**. Amphiasier forming polar globules.
- archeblo'sis, archehen'esls** (ar-ke-bi-o'sis, ar-ke-jen'es-is). Spontaneous origin of life.
- archenceph'alou**. The primitive brain from which 'the midbrain and the forebrain develop.
- archen'teron** (ark-en'ter-on). Entodermal sac of the gastrula.
- ar'cheocyte**. A wandering cell; a form of ameboid cell.
- archeokinet'ic**. A term applied to the primitive type of motor nerve mechanism as seen in the peripheral and ganglionic nervous systems.
- archepy'on** (ar-ke-pi'on). Very thick pus.
- archespo'rium**. The cells which give rise to spore mother cells.
- ar'chetype** (ar'ke-tip). An original or ideal type.
- ar'chiblast** (ar'ke-blast). Same as *discus proligerus*.
- archiblas'tic**. Derived from, or pertaining to, the archiblast.
- archiblasto'ma**. Tumor from the epiblast.
- ar'chigaster**. The primitive alimentary canal of embryo.
- ar'chil** (ar'kil). The lichen *Rocella tinctoria*; also, the violet-red stain obtained from it.
- archineph'ron** (ar-ke-nef'ron). Same as *wolfian body*.
- archineu'ron**. The neuron at which efferent impulse starts.
- archispa'llum**. The cortex of the olfactory portion of the brain.
- ar'chiplasm**. The substance forming the attraction sphere.
- ar'chistome** (ar'kis-töm). The blastopore.
- archi'tis** (ar-ki'tis). Inflammation of lower rectum; proctitis.
- ar'chocele** (ar'ko-sël). Hernia of the rectum.
- archocystocolposy'rinx**. Fistula of the anus, vagina, and bladder.
- archocystosy'rinx**. Fistula of the anus and bladder.
- ar'chon**. A common poisonous radical common to all proteins.
- archopto'ma**. A prolapsed portion of the rectum.
- archopto'sis**. Prolapse of lower rectum; proctoptosis.
- archorrhag'ia, archorrh'e'a**. Free hemorrhage from rectum.
- archosteno'sis, archostegno'sis**. Stricture of the rectum.
- ar'cifform** (ar'sif-orm). Shaped like an arch or bow.
- arcta'tion** (ark-ta'shun). Contraction of any opening canal.
- arc'tium** (ark'she-um). The burdock. See *lappa*.
- ar'cuatc** (ar'ku-ât). Bent like a bow; arciform.
- arcua'tion** (ar-ku-a'shun). Curvature.
- ar'culus**. A bed cradle to protect a part.
- ar'cus**. L. for *arch* or *bow*. **a. denta'lls**, the dental arch. **a. senf'ls**, circular corneal opacity in aged persons.
- ardanesthe'sia**. Thermanesthesia.
- ar'dent** (ar'dent). Hot; feverish.
- ar'dor uri'nae**. Sensation of scalding in passing urine.
- a'rea** (a're-ah). A limited space or plane surface. **auditory a.**, the auditory center. **Broca's a.**, area of gray matter between middle olfactory root and peduncle of corpus callosum. **a. cel'sl**. See *alopecia areata*. **Cohnhelm's a's**, dark areas outlined by bright matter, seen on cross section of a muscle fiber. **embryonal a.** Same as *a. germinativa*. **a. germinati'va**, part of ovum where the embryo is formed. **Kisselbach's a.**, an area on the anterior part of the nasal septum above the intermaxillary bone. It is richly supplied with capillaries and is a common seat of nosebleed. **motor a.**, ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions. **occipital a.**, area of brain below occipital bone. **a. opa'ca**, outer

- opaque part of area germinativa. **a. pelli'cida**, central clear part of area germinativa. **psychomotor a.**, the area of the cerebral cortex concerned with the initiation of motor impulses. **rolandic a.**, the excitomotor region of the brain. **a. vasculo'sa**, part of area opaca, where the blood vessels are first seen. **a. vitelli'na**, yolk area beyond the area vasculosa in mesoblastic eggs.
- Are'ca.** Genus of Asiatic palms. *A. cat'chu* affords betel-nut and an inferior catechu.
- ar'ecaine.** A poisonous and medicinal alkaloid from betel-nut.
- ar'e'caline.** Vermifugal alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}NO_2$, from betel-nut.
- ar'ecane, ar'ekane** (ar'ek-än). An oily volatile base from areca-nut: purgative, sialagogue, and heart depressant.
- arece'tine** (ar-es-e'tin). Same as *arecaline*.
- ar'ecine.** An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O$, from cinchona bark.
- areflex'ia.** Abolition of the reflexes.
- aregen'eration.** Characterized by absence of regeneration.
- arena'tion** (ar-en-a'shun). Treatment by hot sand baths; ammoterapy.
- ar'enoid** (ar'en-oid). Resembling sand.
- are'ola** (ar-e'o-lah). Darkened ring around a part. **a. of breast**, pigmented ring about the nipple.
- are'olar.** Containing minute spaces. **a. tissue**, connective tissue which occupies the interspaces of the body.
- areoli'tis.** Inflammation of the areola of the breast.
- areom'eter.** Instrument for measuring specific gravity of fluids.
- arevare'va** (ah-ra-vah-ra'vah). A severe skin disease with decay of vital powers: due to excessive use of kava.
- argamblyo'pia.** Amblyopia from disuse of the eye.
- Ar'gand burner.** A burner having an inner tube by which air is supplied to the flame to increase combustion.
- Ar'gas** (ar'gas). A genus of ticks. **A. per'sicus**, the fowl tick, one of the most important parasites of poultry.
- ar'gema.** A white ulcer of the cornea.
- argen'taffine.** Staining readily with silver.
- argenta'ffino'ma.** A tumor containing argenta'ffine elastic fibers.
- argen'tamide.** An astringent and antiseptic silver preparation.
- argen'tamine** (ar-jen'tam-in). Antiseptic solution of silver phosphate in ethylenediamine.
- argentar'syl.** Preparation of iron cacodylate and colloidal silver: used in malaria.
- argenta'tion** (ar-jen-ta'shun). Staining with silver.
- argen'tic, ar'gentine** (ar-jen'tik, ar'jen-tin). Containing silver.
- argen'tiform.** Silver hexamethylenamine: used as an antiseptic.
- argen'tol** (ar-jen'tol). Quinaseptol silver, $C_9H_5N.OHSO_3$, a local astringent and antiseptic.
- argen'tum** (ar-jen'tum). *L.* for *silver*.
- argil'la.** *L.* for *clay*.
- ar'ginase.** A ferment of the liver that splits up arginine.
- ar'ginine** (ar'jin-in). A base, $C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$, from lupine.
- ar'gol, ar'gols.** Crude cream of tartar.
- ar'gon.** A gaseous chemical element from the air.
- ar'gonin.** A disinfectant and antiseptic silver preparation.
- Argyll Robertson pupil.** A pupil which does not respond to light, but contracts in accommodation: seen in locomotor ataxia.
- argy'ria** (ar-ji're-ah). Same as *argyrosis*.
- argyri'asis.** Same as *argyrosis*.
- argyric** (ar-jir'ik). Pertaining to silver.

- argyris**m (ar'jir-izm). Argyrosis.
- ar'gyrol** (ar'jir-ol). A soluble protein silver compound: used as an antiseptic in gonorrhea, and in eye inflammations.
- argyrophil** (ar-ji'ro-fil). Staining or easily impregnated with silver.
- argyro'sis** (ar-jir-o'sis). Discoloration of skin or tissues from free use of silver preparations.
- ar'heol**. A preparation of sandalwood oil.
- arhigo'sis** (ah-rig-o'sis). Inability to perceive cold.
- arhinencepha'lia**. Same as *cyclopia*.
- arhin'ia** (ah-rin'e-ah). Absence of nose.
- arho'vin**. A proprietary preparation for gonorrhea.
- arhyth'mia** (ar-ith'me-ah). See *arrhythmia*.
- arhyth'mic** (ah-rith'mik). Irregular.
- ariboflavino'sis**. Deficiency of riboflavin (vitamin B₂) in the diet.
- ar'ica bark**. A variety of cinchona bark.
- ar'icine** (ar'is-in). A cinchona alkaloid, C₂₃H₂₆N₂O₄.
- ar'll**. An accessory covering of seeds.
- aristocardi'a**. Deviation of the heart to the right side.
- aris'tochin**, **aris'toquin**. Diquinine carbonic acid ester, a white powder used like quinine.
- aristogen'ics**. Same as *eugenics*.
- ar'istol**. A red powder, dithymol iodide: used like iodoform.
- aristolo'chia** (ar-is-to-lo'ke-ah). Same as *serpentaria*.
- aristolo'chin**. A bitter derivative from *serpentaria*.
- arithmoma'nia**. Psychoneurotic compulsion to count objects, with concern over accuracy or over significant numbers.
- ar'kyochrome** (ar'ke-o-kröm). A nerve cell with the chromatin arranged in rows or in a network.
- arkyostich'ochrome** (ar'ke-o-stik'o-kröm). A nerve cell which is both an arkyochrome and a stichochrome.
- arm**. Upper extremity from shoulder to hand. **a. center**, cortical center at middle third of fissure of Rolando, controlling arm movements.
- armamenta'rium**, **arma'rium**. Outfit of a practitioner or institution, such as medicines, instruments, books, etc.
- ar'mature** (ar'mat-ür). Iron bar across end of a horseshoe magnet.
- armil'la**. The annular enlargement of the wrist.
- arm-to-arm vaccination**. Transfer of vaccine virus from one patient to another.
- ar'my itch**. Chronic itch in United States during Civil War.
- Arneth's formula**. See under *formula*.
- Ar'nica monta'na**. Plant with vulnerary and stimulant leaves and flowers.
- ar'nicin** (ar'nis-in). A glucoside, C₂₆H₃₀O₄, from arnica.
- Ar'nold's canal**. Passage in petrous bone for Arnold's nerve. **A.'s ganglion**, near foramen ovale. **A.'s nerve**, the auricular branch of pneumogastric nerve.
- aromat'ic**. 1. Having a spicy fragrance. 2. A stimulant, spicy medicine. 3. Characterized by, or derived from, the benzene ring.
- aro'matin**. A preparation of precipitated phosphate of iron.
- aro'mine**. A fragrant alkaloid from urine, containing benzene derivatives.
- arrachment** (ar-ash-maw'). Extraction of a membranous cataract by pulling out the capsule through a corneal incision.
- arrecto'res pilo'rum**. Minute involuntary muscles of the skin.
- arrhenal** (ar-e'nal). Disodic methylarsenate: used as a tonic in malaria, cancer, tuberculosis, etc.

arrhen'ic medication. Treatment by arsenical preparations.

Arrhe'n'ius' formula. See under *formula*.

arrhenoblasto'ma. An ovarian tumor containing male sex cells and producing masculine sex characteristics.

arrhe'noplasm. The male element of idioplasm.

arrhin'ia. See *arhinia*.

arrhyth'mia (ah-rith'me-ah). Any variation from the normal rhythm of the heart beat. The various forms of arrhythmia are: sinus arrhythmia, extrasystole, heart block, auricular fibrillation, auricular flutter, pulsus alternans, and paroxysmal tachycardia. **continuous a.**, irregularity in the force, equality, and sequence of the pulse beat, continuing as a permanent phenomenon: called also *perpetual a.* **Inotropic a.**, disturbance of the cardiac rhythm due to disturbances of the contractility of the heart muscle. **nodal a.** See *nodal rhythm*, under *rhythm*. **perpetual a.**, arrhythmia occurring as a permanent condition. **respiratory a.**, an exaggeration of the normal respiratory increase and expiratory decrease in the frequency of the heart's action. Called also *juvenile a.* and *sinus irregularity*. **sinus a.**, irregularity of the heart beat dependent on interference with the impulses originating at the sino-auricular node.

ar'rowroot. Nutrient starch from rhizome of *Maranta arundinacea*, etc.

arsace'tin. Acetyl-atoxyl, an arsenic compound: used in syphilis and protozoal diseases.

ar'senate. Any salt of arsenic acid.

arsenau'ro. An antiluetic solution of gold and arsenic bromides.

ar'senfast. Resistant to the action of arsenic.

arsen'asis. Arsenical poisoning; arsenicism.

ar'senic, arsen'icum. 1. A metal whose salts are poisonous and medicinal. 2. Popular name for arsenous acid. **white a.**, arsenous acid.

arsen'ical. Of, or pertaining to, arsenic.

arsenic-fast. Same as *arsenfast*.

arsen'icism (ar-sen'is-izm). Arsenical poisoning.

arsenicoph'agy (ar-sen-ik-of'aj-e). Habit of eating arsenic.

arsenioniza'tion. The electric administration of the ions of arsenic.

arsenoben'zol. Same as *salvarsan*.

arsenobill'ion. A British-made salvarsan.

arsen'oblast. Male element of sexual cell; a masculonucleus.

arsenoph'agy. The habit of eating arsenic.

arsenophenylgly'cin. A derivative of atoxyl and chloracetic acid: used in trypanosomiasis.

arsenorelap'sing. Relapsing after arsenical treatment.

arsenoresis'tant. Resistant to arsenphenamine.

arsenother'apy. Treatment with arsenic and arsenical compounds.

ar'senous acid. White arsenic, HAsO_2 : exceedingly poisonous.

arsenox'ide. An arsenical compound formed when arsenphenamine is exposed to the air.

ar'sine. Any one of a group of arsenical bases, formed when arsenous acid acts upon albuminous substances. Typical arsine, AsH_3 , is a very poisonous gas.

arso'nium. A univalent radical, AsH_2 .

arsenvaliza'tion. The use of rapidly interrupted electric currents.

arsphen'amine. Salvarsan; an arsenic compound used hypodermically or intramuscularly in syphilis, yaws, and other protozoan infections.

arsyc'odylc (ar-sik'o-dil). Sodium cacodylate.

- arsy'lin.** Arsenated phosphorus albumin: used in skin diseases.
- ar'tarine.** Alkaloid from artar, the root of *Xanthoxylum senegalense*: a heart stimulant.
- ar'tefact.** A structure or change which is not natural, but due to manipulation.
- Artemis'ia.** Genus of plants. *A. abrot'anum* or southernwood is stimulant, tonic, and vermifuge.
- arterec'tomy.** Excision of an artery or of arteries.
- arte'ria.** L. for *artery*.
- arteriag'ra.** Neuralgia of an artery.
- arte'rial.** Pertaining to an artery. **a. varix**, a varicose artery.
- arterializa'tion.** The change of venous into arterial blood.
- arteriarc'tia** (ar-te-re-ark'-she-ah). Contraction of an artery in caliber.
- arteri'asis** (ar-te-ri'-as-is). Degeneration of the walls of an artery.
- arteriec'tasis.** Dilatation of an artery.
- ar'terin.** The pigment of arterial blood.
- arterio-at'ony.** Relaxation of the arterial walls.
- arteriocap'illary fibrosis.** The narrowing of capillaries and minute arteries by internal fibrosis.
- arteriofibro'sis.** Same as *arteriocapillary fibrosis*.
- arte'riogram.** Same as *sphygmogram*.
- arteriogr'aphy.** A description of the arteries.
- arteri'olae rec'tae.** Branches of the arteries of kidney going to the medullary pyramids.
- arte'riole** (ar-te'-re-ol). Any minute arterial branch.
- arte'riolith.** A chalky concretion in an artery.
- arteriol'ogy.** Sum of knowledge regarding the arteries.
- arteriolonecro'sis.** Necrosis or destruction of arterioles.
- arteriolosclero'sis.** Thickening of the walls of the arterioles.
- arteriolosclerot'ic.** Marked by arteriolosclerosis.
- arteriomala'cia** (ar-te-re-o-mal-a'-se-ah). Softening of the arterial coats.
- arteriom'eter.** An instrument for measuring changes in the caliber of a beating artery.
- arteriomo'tor.** Causing dilatation and constriction of arteries.
- arteriomyomato'sis.** Growth of muscular fibers in the walls of an artery causing thickening.
- arterionecro'sis.** Necrosis of arteries.
- arteriop'athy.** Any disease of an artery.
- arteriopl'a'nia.** The taking of an unusual course by an artery.
- arte'rioplasty.** Matas' operation for restoring an artery after aneurysm.
- arteriopres'sor.** Producing increased arterial blood pressure.
- arteriorrhaphy** (ar-te-re-or'-af-e). Suture of an artery.
- arteriorrhex'is.** Rupture of an artery.
- arteriosclero'sis.** Hardening of arterial walls.
- arteriospasm.** Spasm of an artery.
- arteriostenosis.** Narrowing of the caliber of an artery.
- arteriosto'sis.** Ossification of an artery.
- arteriostrep'sis.** Twisting of an artery for the arrest of hemorrhage.
- arteriosympathectomy.** Periarterial sympathectomy.
- arte'riotome.** Instrument for arteriotomy.
- arteriot'omy.** Surgical division of an artery.
- arteriot'ony** (ar-te-re-ot'o-ne). Blood pressure.
- arteriove'nous.** Both arterial and venous.

- arteriover'sion.** The operation of everting the cut end of an artery to arrest hemorrhage from the artery.
- arteriover'ter.** Instrument for performing arterioversion.
- arteri'tis.** Inflammation of an artery. **a. defor'mans**, chronic endarteritis. **a. oblit'erans.** See *endarteritis obliterans*.
- ar'tery.** An efferent blood vessel. [See *Table of the Arteries*, pp. 100-118.] **a. constrictor**, instrument for compressing arteries. **a. forceps**, forceps for seizing and compressing arteries.
- arthra'gra** (ar-thra'grab). A gouty seizure in a joint.
- ar'thral** (ar'thral). Pertaining to a joint.
- arthral'gia** (ar-thral'je-ah). Pain or gout of a joint.
- arthrec'tomy.** Excision of a joint.
- arthrempye'sis.** Suppuration in a joint.
- arthreshe'sia.** Joint sensibility; the perception of joint motions.
- ar'thric** (ar'thrik). Pertaining to a joint.
- ar'thrifuge** (ar'thrif-ūj). A cure for gout.
- arthritis'm** (ar-thrit'is-in). A disinfectant and antarthritic preparation.
- arthritis'de** (ar'thrit-id). A skin eruption of gouty origin.
- arthri'tis.** Gout or any joint inflammation. **acute a.**, marked by pain, heat, redness, and swelling. **atrophic a.**, a deformans marked by inflammation of the joints followed by atrophy. **a. defor'mans**, rheumatoid arthritis with consequent deformity. **a. fungo'sa**, tuberculous disease of the joints. **gonorrheal a.**, a form of gonorrheal infection. **hypertrophic a.**, a deformans marked by hypertrophy of the cartilage at the edge of the joints; osteo-arthritis. **rheumatoid a.**, chronic joint disease with overgrowth of articular cartilages and synovial membranes. **urethral a.**, gonorrheal rheumatism. **a. urat'ica**, arthritis from gout.
- arthritis'm.** Gouty or rheumatic diathesis.
- arthrobacte'rium.** A bacterium which is reproduced by separation of joints.
- arthroc'ace** (ar-throk'as-e). Ulceration of a joint or joints.
- ar'throcele** (ar'thro-sēl). A joint swelling.
- arthrochondri'tis.** Inflammation of cartilages of a joint.
- arthrocla'sia.** Breaking up of an ankylosis.
- arthrod'esis.** Surgical fixation of a joint.
- arthro'dia.** Diarthrosis which allows a gliding motion.
- arthrodyn'ia.** Same as *arthralgia*.
- arthrodyspla'sia** (ar'thro-dis-pla'ze-ah). Any abnormality of joint development.
- arthro-empye'sis.** Suppuration within a joint.
- arthro-endos'copy.** Inspection of the interior of a joint with an endoscope.
- arthrog'raphy.** A treatise on the joints.
- arthrogrypo'sis.** 1. Persistent flexure of a joint. 2. Tetanoid spasm. **tetanilla a.**, tetany.
- arthroklei'sis** (ar-thro-kli'sis). Ankylosis.
- ar'throlith.** Calculous deposit within a joint.
- arthrol'ogy.** Sum of what is known regarding the joints.
- arthrol'ysis.** The operation of mobilizing an ankylosed joint.
- arthromeningi'tis.** Same as *synovitis*.
- arthrom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the angles of movements of joints.
- arthroneural'gia.** Neuralgia of a joint.
- arthrono'sus.** Any disease of a joint. **a. defor'mans**, arthritis deformans.

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES.

The nomenclature in this table is that of the B N A, the terms, for the most part, being anglicized. The names of the old nomenclature also are given, but they are referred to the B N A terms.

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Acetabular.	Posterior branch of obturator.	Acetabular fossa and head of femur.	Submental and inferior coronary branches of external maxillary and inferior labial.
Acromiothoracic.	See <i>Thoraco-acromial</i> .		
Alveolar, inferior.	Internal maxillary.		
Alveolar, superior anterior.	A branch of the infra-orbital.	Buccal mucous membrane, floor of mouth, teeth of lower jaw.	
Alveolar, superior posterior.	Internal maxillary.	Incisor and canine teeth of upper jaw.	Anastomosing with lateral and dorsal nasal and palpebral of ophthalmic.
Anastomotica magna.	Same as (1) <i>Collateral ulnar inferior</i> , (2) <i>Genus suprema</i> .	Molar and bicuspids teeth of upper jaw, mucous membrane of antrum.	
Angular.	Terminal branch of external maxillary.		
Anonyma.	See <i>Innominate</i> .	Lacrimal sac and inferior portion of orbicularis palpebrarum.	
Aorta (abdominal).	Thoracic aorta.	The two common iliacs form its terminal branches.	Phrenic, celiac axis, superior mesenteric, suprarenal, lumbar, renal, spermatic, inferior mesenteric or ovarian, right and left common iliac, middle sacral. Right and left coronary, innominate, left common carotid, left subclavian.
Aorta (arch).	The left ventricle.	The thoracic aorta is its terminal branch.	
Aorta (primitive).	The aorta from its origin to the place from which the first branch arises.		
Aorta (thoracic).	Arch of aorta.	The abdominal aorta is its terminal branch.	

Pericardiac, bronchial, esophageal, posterior mediastinal, intercostal, subcostal, diaphragmatic.

Appendicular.	Neocollis.	Mesentery of vermiform appendix.
Arcuate.	Dorsalis pedis.	Toes.
Auditory, internal (a. auditiva interna).	Basilar.	Internal ear.
Auricular, anterior.	Superficial temporal.	Lateral surface of auricle and external acoustic meatus.
Auricular, deep (auricularis profunda).	Internal maxillary.	Tympanic membrane and integument of external auditory meatus.
Auricular, posterior.	Fifth branch of external carotid.	Middle ear, mastoid cells, auricle, parotid gland, digastric and other muscles.
Axillary.	Subclavian.	Upper extremity, including pectoral muscles, axilla, side of chest, and shoulder.
Azygos.	See <i>Genu media</i> .	Cerebrum and cerebellum.
Basilar.	Right and left vertebral.	Shoulder, arm, forearm, and hand.
Brachial.	Axillary.	Bronchi and lungs.
Brachiocephalic.	Same as <i>Innominate</i> .	Bronchi.
Bronchial, inferior.	Thoracic aorta.	Buccinator muscle, skin and mucous membrane of cheek.
Bronchial, superior.	Arch of aorta.	Erectile tissue of bulb and corpus spongiosum.
Buccal.	Same as <i>Buccinator</i> .	
Buccinator.	Internal maxillary.	Buccal branch of external maxillary.
Bulb, artery of the.	Internal pudendal.	
Calcarine.	Continuation of the posterior cerebral along the calcarine fissure.	
		Stylomastoid, auricular, mastoid, parotid, and muscular.
		Superior thoracic, thoraco-acromial lateral, thoracic, subscapular, anterior and posterior circumflex. The brachial is its terminal branch.
		Pontine, internal auditory, anterior cerebellar, right and left posterior cerebra at its termination into the two posterior arteries.
		Superior and inferior profunda, nutrient ulnar inferior, muscular, radial, and ulnar.

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Cana'tis pterygo'idia.	Same as <i>a. of pterygoid canal</i> .		
Capsular.	Same as <i>Suprarenal</i> .		
Carotid, common.	Innominate (on right side), arch of aorta (on left side).	Glives origin to external and internal carotids.	External and internal carotids.
Carotid, external.	Common carotid.	Front and back of the neck, face, side of the head, integuments, meninges, middle ear, thyroid gland, tongue, tonsils.	Ascending pharyngeal, superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, superficial, temporal, internal maxillary.
Celiac.	Abdominal aorta.	Esophagus, stomach, duodenum, spleen, pancreas, liver, and gall-bladder.	Left of gastric, hepatic, splenic.
Central (of retina), or of Zinn.	Ophthalmic.	Retina.	
Cerebellar, inferior, anterior.	Basilar.	Lower anterior surface of cerebellum.	
Cerebellar, inferior, posterior.	Vertebral.	Cerebellar cortex and vermiciform process.	Cerebellar, inferior, posterior.
Cerebellar, superior.	Basilar.	Circumference of cerebellum and superior vermiciform process.	
Cerebral, anterior.	Internal carotid.	Frontal lobe, corpus callosum, olfactory and optic tracts.	Anterior communicating, ganglionic, commissural, hemispherical.
Cerebral, middle.	Internal carotid.	Frontal, parietal, and temporosphenoidal lobes, basal ganglia, and island of Reil.	Ganglionic, hemispherical.
Cerebral, posterior.	Basilar.	Occipital and temporosphenoidal lobes.	Enters into formation of circle of Willis.
Cervical, ascending.	Inferior thyroid.	Muscles of neck, vertebrae, and spinal canal.	Muscular, spinal, and phrenic.
Cervical, deep.	Superior intercostal.	Deep muscles of back of neck.	Muscular, anastomotic, vertebral.

Cervical, superficial.	Transverse cervical.	Muscles of back of neck and scapular region.
Choroid (chorioida):	Internal carotid.	Hippocampus major and corpus fimbriatum.
Ciliary, anterior.	One of several branches of lacrymal.	Perforates sclera and anastomoses with posterior ciliary.
Ciliary, posterior, long.	Ophthalmic.	Runs between sclerotic and choroid to iris.
Ciliary, posterior, short.	Ophthalmic.	Choroid coat of eye.
Circumflex, femoral, lateral.	Profunda femoris.	Hip joint, thigh muscles.
Circumflex, femoral, medial.	Profunda femoris.	Hip joint, muscles of thigh.
Circumflex, humeral, anterior.	Axillary.	Shoulder joint and biceps muscle
Circumflex, humeral, posterior.	Axillary.	Muscles and structures of shoulder joint.
Circumflex iliac, deep.	External iliac.	Upper portion of thigh and abdominal muscles.
Circumflex iliac, superficial.	Femoral.	Iliacus and sartorius muscles, inguinal glands, and skin of thigh.
Circumflex, scapular.	Subscapular.	Muscles of shoulder and scapular region.
Ciltoridis.	Internal pudendal.	Ciltoris.
Coeliac.	See <i>Celiac</i> .	Deep and dorsal of ciltoris.
Colic, left.	Inferior mesenteric.	Descending colon.
Colic, middle.	Superior mesenteric.	Transverse colon.
Colic, right.	Superior mesenteric.	Ascending colon.
Collateral of intercostal.	Intercostal.	Lower border of intercostal space.
Collateral, medial.	Posterior terminal branch of profunda brachii.	

Muscular and cutaneous.

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Collateral, radial.	Anterior terminal branch of profunda brachii.		
Collateral, ulnar, inferior.	Brachial.	Arm muscles at back of elbow.	Anastomoses with recurrent ulnar, superior ulnar, collateral, and recurrent interosseous.
Collateral, ulnar, superior.	Brachial.	Elbow joint.	
Communicating, anterior.	Anterior cerebral.	Helps form the circle of Willis; supplies the caudate nucleus.	
Communicating, posterior.	Internal carotid.	Helps form the circle of Willis; supplies uncinatè gyrus and optic thalamus.	Uncinate, middle thalamic.
Coronary, inferior.	Same as <i>Labial, inferior</i> .		
Coronary, left.	Left anterior aortic sinus.	Heart.	Left atrial, anterior interventricular, left marginal, terminal.
Coronary, right.	Right anterior aortic sinus.	Heart.	Right atrial, preventricular, right marginal, posterior interventricular, transverse.
Coronary, superior.	Same as <i>Labial, superior</i> .		
Cremasteric.	Same as <i>Spermatic, external</i> .		
Cricothyroid.	Superior thyroid.		
Cystic.	Hepatic.	Crosses the cricothyroid muscle. Gallbladder and under surface of liver.	
Deferential.	Hypogastric or superior vesical.	Vas deferens, seminal vesicles, testicle.	
Dental, anterior.	See <i>Alveolar, superior anterior</i> .		
Dental, inferior.	See <i>Alveolar, inferior</i> .		

Dental, posterior.	See <i>Alveolar, superior posterior</i> .		
Dental, superior.	See <i>Alveolar, superior anterior</i> .		
Digital, dorsal.	Any one of the collateral digital branches of the dorsal metatarsals and of the dorsal metacarpals.		
Digital, palmar.	See <i>Digital, volar common</i> .		
Digital, volar common.	Superficial palmar arch.	Interdigital clefts.	Volar proper digitals.
Digital, volar proper.	Volar common digital.	Volar surfaces of fingers.	
Dorsal (of clitoris).	Internal pudendal.	Glans clitoridis.	
Dorsal (scapular).	Same as <i>Circumflex, scapular</i> .		
Dorsalis nasal.	Ophthalmic.	Skin of side of nose.	Anastomoses with angular.
Dorsalis pedis.	Anterior tibial.	Tarsus, metatarsus, great and second toes, plantar arch.	Tarsal, metatarsal, dorsalis hallucis, communicating.
Dorsalis penis.	Internal pudendal.	Dorsal aspect of penis.	
Epigastric, deep.	See <i>Epigastric, inferior</i> .	Abdominal muscles, cremaster, and peritoneum.	Cremasteric, pubic, muscular, cutaneous, terminal.
Epigastric, inferior.	External iliac.	Integument of abdomen and superficial fascia.	
Epigastric, superficial.	Common femoral.	Abdominal muscles, diaphragm, liver, and peritoneum.	Phrenic, xiphoid, cutaneous, muscular, hepatic, and peritoneal.
Epigastric, superior.	Internal mammary.	Conjunctiva.	
Episcleral.	Muscular branches of ophthalmic.	Esophagus.	Ethmoidal, meningeal, nasal, frontal, cutaneous.
Esophageal.	Thoracic aorta.	Anterior ethmoid cells, dura mater, nose, frontal sinuses, skin of face.	
Ethmoidal, anterior.	Ophthalmic.		

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Ethmoidal, posterior.	Ophthalmic.	Posterior ethmoidal cells, dura mater, nose.	Ethmoidal, meningeal, nasal.
Facial.	<i>See V artery, external.</i>		
Femoral.	External iliac.	Lower portion of abdominal wall, upper part of thigh, genitalia, knee, and leg.	Superficial epigastric, external circumflex iliac, superficial external pudic, deep external pudendal, profunda femoris, muscular, genu suprema, poplitea. Anastomoses with branches of supra-orbital.
Frontal.	Ophthalmic.	Anterior part of scalp.	
Casserial.	Internal carotid.	Casserial ganglion.	
Gastric, left (or coronary).	Celiac.	Esophagus, lesser curvature of stomach.	Esophageal, cardiac, gastric.
Gastric, right.	Hepatic.	Pyloric end of stomach.	Anastomoses with left gastric.
Gastric, short.	Any of four or five short branches (vasa brevina) from splenic.	Greater curvature of stomach.	
Gastrooduodenal.	Hepatic.	Stomach, duodenum, and pancreas.	Pyloric, right gastro-epiploic, and superior pancreaticoduodenal.
Gastro-epiploic, left.	Splenic.	Stomach and omentum.	
Gastro-epiploic, right.	Gastrooduodenal.	Stomach and omentum.	
Genu inferior lateralis.	Popliteal.	Knee joint.	
Genu inferior medialis.	Popliteal.	Knee joint.	
Genu media.	Popliteal.	Knee joint.	
Genu superior lateralis.	Popliteal.	Synovial membrane and crucial ligaments of knee joint.	
Genu superior medialis.	Popliteal.	Knee joint.	
Genu suprema.	Femoral.	Knee joint and adjacent parts.	

Gluteal.	See <i>Gluteal, superior</i> .	Hip joint and gluteal region.	Muscular, superficial and deep.
Gluteal, inferior.	Anterior division of hypogastric.	Gluteal region.	
Gluteal, superior.	Posterior division of hypogastric.	The arteries of rectum and cavernous tissue, as in the penis, uterus, etc.	
Helicine (a. helicoides).	Internal pudendal.	Sphincter muscle, levator ani.	
Hemorrhoidal, inferior (or external).	Hypogastric anterior branch.	Middle portion of rectum.	
Hemorrhoidal, middle (rectal, middle).	Inferior mesenteric.	Upper part of rectum.	
Hemorrhoidal, superior.	Cellac.	Pylorus, part of stomach, pancreas, part of duodenum, liver.	Right gastric, gastroduodenal, right and left terminals.
Hepatic.	Gastric.	Left lobe of liver.	
Hepatic, left (or terminal).	Hepatic.	Right lobe of liver.	Cystic.
Hepatic, right (or terminal).	Central artery of retina.	Crystalline lens.	
Hyaloid.	Common iliac.	Cecum and adjacent bowel.	Posterior division: Iliolumbar, sacral, superior gluteal. Anterior division: Obturator, inferior gluteal, internal pudendal, umbilical, inferior vesical, middle hemorrhoidal.
Hypogastric.	Superior mesenteric.	One of the two terminal branches of the abdominal aorta.	Opposite the lumbosacral articulation it becomes the hypogastric and also gives off the external iliac.
Ileocolic.	See <i>Circumflex iliac, deep</i> .	Abdominal muscles, genitals, lower limb.	Epigastric, circumflex iliac, muscular, femoral.
Iliac, circumflex.	Abdominal aorta.		
Iliac, common.	Common iliac.		
Iliac, external.	Same as <i>Hypogastric</i> .		
Iliac, internal.			

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (continued).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Iliolumbar.	Hypogastric posterior branch.	Muscles and bones of pelvis.	Iliac and lumbar.
Infra-orbital.	Internal maxillary.	Upper lip, lower eyelid, lacrimal sac, side of nose.	Orbital, anterior dental, nasal.
Innominate.	Arch of the aorta.	Right side of head and neck, right side of trunk, and right arm.	Right common carotid; right subclavian, occasionally thyroidea ima.
Intercostal.	Any one of nine pairs of arteries arising from the thoracic aorta.	Lower nine intercostal spaces, vertebral column, muscles and skin of back.	
Intercostal, anterior.	Internal mammary.	Intercostal muscles, upper ribs, and pectoralis major.	
Intercostal, superior.	Costocervical trunk of subclavian.	Neck and upper portion of thorax.	Deep cervical, first intercostal, aberrant.
Interlobar.	Renal.	Malpighian bodies and uriniferous tubules.	
Interosseous, anterior or volar.	Common interosseous.	Muscles of the forearm.	
Interosseous, common.	Ulnar.	Deep structures of the forearm.	Anterior and posterior interosseous.
Interosseous, posterior or dorsal.	Common interosseous.	Muscles and deep structures back of forearm.	Posterior interosseous, recurrent.
Interosseous, recurrent.	Posterior interosseous.	Back of elbow joint.	
Intestinal.	One of several branches from the mesenteric.	Jejunum and ileum.	
Ischiatic.	Same as Gluteal, inferior.		
Jejunal.	Superior mesenteric.	Jejunum.	

Labial, anterior.	Termination of the deep external pudendal.	Lower lip.	Recurrent lacrimal, muscular, palpebral, malar, ciliary.
Labial, inferior.	External maxillary.	Labia majora.	
Labial, posterior.	One of several twigs from the perineal.	Upper lip and septum nasi.	
Labial, superior.	External maxillary.	Lacrimal gland, eye muscles, cheek, and eyelids.	
Lacrimal.	Ophthalmic.	Larynx.	
Laryngeal, inferior.	Inferior thyroid.	Mucous membrane and intrinsic muscles of larynx.	
Laryngeal, superior (or internal).	Superior thyroid.		
Lingual.	See <i>Splenic</i> .		
Lingual.	External carotid.	Tongue, sublingual gland, tonsil, epiglottis.	Hyoid, dorsalis linguæ, sublingual, ranine.
Lumbar (4 pairs).	Abdominal aorta.	Abdominal walls, vertebrae, lumbar muscles, and renal capsules.	Muscular, vertebral, dorsal, renal.
Lumbar, lowest (a. lumbalis ima).	Middle sacral.	Sacrum.	Anastomoses with lateral sacral.
Malleolar, anterior lateral.	Anterior tibial.	Ankle joint.	
Malleolar, anterior medial.	Anterior tibial.	Ankle joint.	
Malleolar, posterior lateral.	Peroneal.	Outer side of ankle.	
Malleolar, posterior medial.	Posterior tibial.	Inner malleolus.	
Mammary, external.	See <i>Thoracic, lateral</i> .	Thorax and thoracic structures.	Pericardiophrenic, mediastinal, pericardiac, sternal, anterior intercostal, perforating, musculophrenic, superior epigastric.
Mammary, internal.	Subclavian.		
Masseteric.	Internal maxillary.	Deep surface of masseter.	Ascending palatine, tonsillar, submaxillary, submental, inferior labial, superior labial, masseteric buccal lateralis nasi, angular.
Maxillary, external (O.T. facial).	External carotid.	Pharynx, lower jaw, lip, nose, orbit, lacrimal sac.	

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (continued).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Maxillary, internal.	External carotid.	Structures indicated by the names of branches.	Deep auricular, tympanic, middle meningeal, small meningeal, inferior alveolar, deep temporal, pterygoid, masseteric, buccinator, alveolar, infra-orbital, posterior palatine, vidian, pterygopalatine, sphenopalatine.
Median.	Volar interosseous.	Median nerve and superficial palmar arch.	
Mediastinal, anterior.	Internal mammary.	Anterior mediastinum, thymus gland.	
Meningeal, anterior.	Ophthalmic.	Membranes in middle cranial fossa.	
Meningeal, middle or great.	Internal maxillary.	Cranium and dura mater.	
Meningeal, posterior.	Ascending pharyngeal.	Dura mater.	Superficial petrosal, ganglionic, superior tympanic, orbital, anterior and posterior terminals.
Meningeal, posterior.	Vertebral.	Dura mater.	
Mental.	The terminal branch of the inferior alveolar.	Chin and lower lip.	
Mesenteric, inferior.	Abdominal aorta.	Lower half of colon and rectum.	Left colic, sigmoid, superior hemorrhoidal.
Mesenteric, middle.	An occasional branch of common iliac.	Transverse and descending colon.	
Mesenteric, superior.	Abdominal aorta.	Small intestine and upper half of colon.	Inferior pancreaticoduodenal, middle and right colic ilioocolic, intestinal.
Metacarpal, dorsal.	One of three branches of the medial in the back of the second, third, and fourth interosseous muscles.		
Metacarpal, volar.	Any of three arteries arising from the deep palmar arch and extending into the three inner interosseous spaces.		

Metatarsal, dorsal.	Any one of three branches of arcuate supplying the three outer toes and the outer side of the second toe through the dorsal digital arteries.	Intercostal spaces, muscles of abdomen, diaphragm.	Phrenic, anterior intercostals, muscular.
Metatarsal, plantar.	Any one of the four digital branches of the plantar arch.		
Musculophrenic.	Internal mammary.		
Nasal.	Same as <i>Dorsalis nasi</i> .		
Nutrient of femur.	Either of two arising from the perforating artery.		
Nutrient of fibula.	Peroneal.	Fibula.	
Nutrient of humerus.	Brachial.	Inner side of shaft of humerus.	
Nutrient of tibia.	Posterior tibial.	Interior of tibia through nutrient foramen.	
Obturator.	Anterior division, internal iliac.	Ilium, bladder, iliacus, muscles of hip.	Iliac, vesical, pubic, pelvic.
Occipital.	External carotid.	Muscles of neck and scalp.	Sternomastoid, auricular, meningeal, mastoid, occipital, communicating, muscular, cranial branches.
Ophthalmic.	Internal carotid.	Eye, adjacent structures, and adjacent parts of face.	Lacrimal, supra-orbital, central artery of retina, muscular, ciliary, posterior and anterior ethmoidal, palpebral, frontal, nasal.
Ovarian.	Abdominal aorta.	Ovary, ureter, fallopian tube, uterus.	Ureteral, tubal, uterine, ovarian, ligamentous.
Palatine, ascending (or inferior).	External maxillary.	Upper part of pharynx, palate, and tonsils.	Palatine, tonsillar.
Palatine, descending.	Internal maxillary.	Soft and hard palates.	Anterior and posterior.
Palpebral, external.	Ophthalmic.	Eyelid.	

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (continued).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Palpebral, inferior.	Ophthalmic.	Conjunctiva, lacrimal sac, caruncle, and lower lid.	
Palpebral, superior.	Ophthalmic.	Upper eyelid.	
Pancreaticoduodenal, inferior.	Superior mesenteric.	Pancreas and duodenum.	
Pancreaticoduodenal, superior.	Gastrooduodenal.	Pancreas and duodenum.	
Penis.	Deep terminal branch of internal pudendal, dividing into dorsal and deep arteries of penis.		
Perforating.	Any of four branches of profunda femoris.	Vastus lateralis muscle.	
Pericardiacophrenic (O T. comes nervi phrenici).	Internal mammary.	Pericardium, diaphragm, pleura.	
Perineal, superficial.	Internal pudendal.	Perineum and integuments of scrotum.	Transverse perineal.
Perineal, transverso.	Perineal.	Sphincter ani, bulbocavernosus or sphincter vaginæ, anterior fibers of sphincter ani.	
Peroneal.	Posterior tibial.	Outside and back of ankle, deep muscles of calf.	Anterior peroneal, muscular, medullary, communicating, cutaneous, lateral tarsal, posterior peroneal.
Peroneal, anterior.	The perforating branch of peroneal artery.		
Peroneal, posterior.	See <i>Malleolar, posterior lateral</i> .		
Pharyngeal, ascending.	External carotid.	Muscles and nerves of neck, pharynx, soft palate, tympanum, and membranes of brain.	Prevertebral, pharyngeal, palatine, tympanic, meningeal.

Phrenic, inferior, left.	Aorta, abdominal.	Diaphragm and structures indicated by names of branches.	Esophageal, left superior suprarenal, splenic, pericardiac, terminal.
Phrenic, inferior right.	Aorta, abdominal.	Diaphragm and structures indicated by names of branches.	Right superior suprarenal, caval, hepatic, pericardiac, and terminal.
Phrenic, superior.	Same as <i>Pericardiacophrenic</i> .		
Plantar arch.	Lateral plantar.	Anterior parts of foot and toes.	Articular and plantar digital, posterior perforating, and unnamed branches.
Plantar, deep.	Metatarsal.	Helps form plantar arch.	
Plantar, digital (4).	Plantar arch.	Third, fourth, and fifth, and outer side of second toe.	Muscular, calcaneal, cutaneous, anastomotic, posterior perforating, plantar arch.
Plantar, lateral or external.	Posterior tibial.	Sole and toes.	Muscular, cutaneous, articular, anastomotic, superficial digital.
Plantar, medial or internal.	Posterior tibial.	Inner side of foot.	Genu superior lateralis and medialis, genu inferior lateralis and medialis, and aural.
Popliteal.	Femoral.	Knee and leg.	Superficial and deep.
Princeps cervicis.	Occipital.	Muscles of the neck.	
Princeps pollicis.	Radial.	Thumb.	
Profunda brachii (inferior).	Same as <i>Collateral, ulnar superior</i> .		Recurrent medial, recurrent interosseous, collateral ulnar, posterior humeral circumflex.
Profunda brachii (superior).	Brachial.	Humerus, and muscles and skin of arm.	
Profunda clitoridis.	A. clitoridis.	Body of clitoris.	External and internal circumflex, four perforating.
Profunda femoris (deep femoral).	Femoral.	Muscles of thigh.	
Profunda lingua.	Lingual.	Under surface of tongue.	
Profunda penis.	A. penis.	Corpus cavernosum.	
Pudendal, external, deep (or inferior).	Femoral.	Skin of scrotum (or labia in female).	
Pudendal, external, superficial (or superior).	Femoral.	Skin above pubes and external genitalia.	

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (continued).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Pudendal, internal.	Hypogastric, anterior trunk.	External genital organs.	Inferior hemorrhoidal, superficial perineal, transverse perineal, muscular, arteries of bulb, crus, and dorsal of penis.
Pulmonary.	Right ventricle.	Lungs.	Right and left pulmonary
Pyloric.	Same as Gastric, right.		
Radial.	Brachial.	Forearm, wrist, hand.	Radial recurrent, muscular, dorsal metacarpal, volar metacarpal, dorsal digital, deep palmar arch.
Radial recurrent, anterior.	See Recurrent radial.		
Radialis indicis.	Same as Volaris indicis radialis.		
Recurrent interosseous.	See Interosseous, recurrent.		
Recurrent radial.	Radial.	Supinator and extensor muscles.	Anastomoses with profunda brachii.
Recurrent tibial, anterior.	Anterior tibial.	Tibialis anterior and tibiofibular articulation.	
Recurrent tibial, posterior.	Anterior tibial.	Back of knee joint.	
Recurrent ulnar.	Ulnar.	Elbow joint and adjacent muscles.	
Renal.	Abdominal aorta.	Kidney.	Inferior suprarenal, ureteral, perinephric, and glandular.
Sacral, lateral.	Hypogastric.	Structures around coccyx and sacrum.	Spinal, rectal, muscular.
Sacral, middle (or sacralis media).	Continuation of aorta.	Sacrum and coccyx.	
Scapular circumflex.	See Circumflex, scapular.		
Scapular, transverse.	Thyreocervical trunk.	Clavicle, scapula, shoulder muscles, shoulder joint.	Scapular, posterior scapular, dorsal scapular.

Sciatic.	Same as <i>Gluteal, inferior</i> .	Anterior part of scrotum.	
Scrotal, anterior.	Inferior external pudendal.	Posterior portion of scrotum.	
Scrotal, posterior.	Internal pudendal.	Sigmoid flexure.	
Sigmoid.	Inferior mesenteric.	Cremaster muscle and spermatic cord.	
Spermatic, external.	Inferior epigastric.	Scrotum and testicles.	Ureteral, cremasteric, epididymal, testicular.
Spermatic, internal.	Abdominal aorta.	Nares and accessory cavities.	Pharyngeal, sphenoidal, nasal, ascending septal.
Sphenopalatine (or nasopalatine).	Internal maxillary.	Middle ear, mastoid cells, tympanic cavity, etc.	Mucosal, mastoid, stapedic, tympanic, vestibular, terminal.
Stylo-mastoid.	Posterior auricular.	Neck, thorax, spinal cord, arms, brain, meninges.	Vertebral, thyroid axis, internal mammary, superior intercostal, axillary.
Subclavian.	Innominate (right side); arch of aorta (left side).	Sublingual gland, side of tongue, floor of mouth, and muscles of lower jaw.	Anastomoses with submental.
Sublingual.	Lingual.	Tissues under the jaw.	Muscular, perforating, cutaneous, mental.
Submental.	External maxillary.	Back of axilla, muscles of shoulder and scapula.	Dorsal and infrascapular.
Subscapular.	Axillary.		
Superficial petrosal.	See <i>Petrosal, superficial</i> .		
Superficial temporal.	See <i>Temporal, superficial</i> .		
Superficial volar.	See <i>Volar, superficial</i> .		
Supra-orbital.	Ophthalmic.	Forehead, upper muscles of orbit.	Anastomoses with frontal branches of superficial temporal and ophthalmic.
Supra-renal, inferior.	Renal.	Supra-renal body.	
Supra-renal, middle.	Aorta.	Supra-renal bodies.	
Supra-scapular.	Same as <i>Scapular, transverse</i> .		
Sural.	Popliteal.	Muscles of popliteal space and calf.	Anastomoses with posterior tibial, genu inferior medial and lateral.

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (continued).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Tarsal, lateral and medial.	Dorsalis pedis.	Muscles and joints of tarsus.	Parotid, articular, anterior auricular, transverse facial, middle temporal, zygomatico-orbital, frontal, parietal, Acromial, humeral, pectoral, clavicular.
Temporal, deep, anterior.	Internal maxillary.	Temporal muscle, malar bone.	
Temporal, deep, posterior.	Internal maxillary.	Temporal fossa.	
Temporal, middle.	Superficial temporal.	Temporal fascia muscle	
Temporal, superficial.	External carotid.	Testicle.	
Testicular.	Internal spermatic.	Muscles of chest, shoulder, and arm.	
Thoracic, acromial.	Axillary.	Axillary glands.	
Thoracic, alar.	Axillary.	Pectoral muscles, axilla, mammary and axillary glands.	
Thoracic, lateral or long.	Axillary.	Intercostal muscles, subclavius, pectoralis, serratus magnus.	
Thoracic, supreme or superior.	Axillary.	Arm, shoulder, upper front part of chest.	
Thoraco-acromial.	Second part of the axillary artery.	Muscles of upper part of back.	Clavicular, pectoral, deltoid, acromial.
Thoracodorsal.	Axillary.	Mediastinum and thymus.	Anastomoses with branches of lateral thoracic.
Thymic.	Internal mammary.	Larynx, esophagus, thyroid gland, and muscles of neck.	Ascending cervical, esophageal, tracheal inferior laryngeal, muscular.
Thyroid, inferior.	Thyreocervical trunk.	Muscles attached to hyoid bone, sternomastoid, larynx, and thyroid gland.	Infrahyoid, sternocleidomastoid, superior laryngeal, cricothyroid, anterior and posterior terminals.
Thyroid, lowest or middle.	See <i>Thyroidica ima</i> .	Thyroid gland.	
Thyroid, superior.	External carotid.		
Thyroides ima.	Arch of aorta or innominate.		

Thyrolaryngeal.	Thyroid superior.	Larynx and thyroid gland.	Tibial recurrent, muscular, lateral and medial malleolar, dorsalis pedis, lateral and medial tarsal.
Tibial, anterior.	Popliteal.	Knee, leg, and ankle.	Peroneal, muscular, nutrient, cutaneous, communicating, malleolar, calcaneum, internal and external plantar.
Tibial, posterior.	Popliteal.	Leg, foot, and heel.	
Tibial, recurrent, anterior.	See <i>Recurrent tibial</i> .		Superficial cervical and posterior scapular.
Transversa colli.	Thyreocervical trunk.	Neck and region of scapula.	
Transversa faciei.	See <i>Facial, transverse</i> .		
Transversa scapulum.	See <i>Scapular, transverse</i> .		
Tympanic, anterior.	Internal maxillary.	Tympanum.	
Tympanic, inferior.	Ascending pharyngeal.	Tympanum.	
Tympanic, posterior.	Stylomastoid.	Membrana tympani.	
Tympanic, superior.	Middle meningeal.	Tensor tympani muscle.	
Ulnar.	Brachial.	Elbow, muscles of forearm, wrist, and fingers.	Volar and dorsal ulnar recurrent, volar, dorsal, and digital interosseous, muscular, nutrient, volar and dorsal carpal, superficial palmar arch.
Ulnar, recurrent.	See <i>Recurrent ulnar</i> .		Superior vesical arteries.
Umbilical.	In embryo, continuation of the common iliac; after birth, the unobliterated portion of the primitive umbilical artery, between the bladder and the hypogastric artery.		
Urethral.	A. penis.	Membranous urethra.	
Uterine.	Hypogastric, anterior trunk.	Uterus, vagina, round ligament, fallopian tube.	Ovarian, vaginal, inferior epigastric.
Vaginal.	Hypogastric, anterior division.	Vagina, base of bladder, rectum.	

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Vertebral.	Subclavian.	Muscles of neck, vertebrae, spinal cord, cerebellum, and interior cerebrum.	Lateral spinal, muscular, posterior meningeal, posterior and anterior spinal, posterior and inferior cerebellar; the two vertebrals unite to form the basilar.
Vesical, inferior.	Hypogastric, anterior division.	Bladder, prostate, seminal vesicles, or (in female) vagina.	
Vesical, middle.	Obturator.	Bladder, prostate, seminal vesicles.	
Vesical, superior.	Umbilical, anterior division.	Bladder, vas deferens.	Deferential ureteric, middle vesical.
Vidian.	See <i>Artery of pterygoid canal</i> .		
Viesssen's.	Branch of right coronary supplying the tissue in front of the pulmonary artery.		
Vitelline.	See <i>Omphalomesenteric</i> .		
Volar, superficial.	Radial.	Muscle of thumb.	Helps to form superficial palmar arch.
Volaris indicis radialis.	Radial.	Radial side of index finger.	
Zygomatico-orbital.	Superficial temporal or middle temporal.	Orbicularis oculi.	Anastomoses with lacrimal and palpebral branches of ophthalmic.

arthropathol'ogy. The pathology of joint diseases.

ar'thropathy. 1. Any joint disease. 2. Effusion of fluid into joints in *tabes dorsalis*: called also *Charcot's arthropathy*. **Charcot's a.** See *tabetic a.* **inflammatory a.,** an inflammatory joint disease; **arthritis.** **osteopulmonary a.,** enlargement and swelling of the ends of the long bones following pulmonary disease. **static a.,** a disturbance in a joint of the extremity secondary to a disturbance in some other joint of the same extremity, as one in the knee joint secondary to one in the hip joint. **tabetic a.,** a condition of osteoarthritis with joint enlargement, due to trophic disturbance, arising in a patient with *tabes dorsalis*: called also *Charcot's disease*, *Charcot's joint*, and *neuropathic arthritis*.

arthrophylsis (ar-throf'lis-is). An eruption occurring in rheumatic subjects.

arthrophy'ma (ar-thro-fi'mah). A joint swelling.

ar'throphyte. Abnormal growth of a joint cavity.

ar'throplasty. Plastic surgery of a joint.

arthrop'oda. One of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, including insects, spiders, crustaceans, and myriapods.

arthropy'sis. Formation of pus in a joint cavity.

arthrorheumatism. Articular rheumatism.

arthrosclero'sis. Stiffening or hardening of the joints.

ar'throscope. An endoscope for examining the interior of a joint.

arthros'copy. Direct visualization of a joint with the arthroscope.

arthro'sis. 1. Articulation. 2. Disease of a joint.

ar'throspore. A bacterial spore formed by fission.

arthrostel'tis. Inflammation of the bony structures of a joint.

ar'thros'tomy. The formation of an opening into a joint for purpose of drainage.

arthrosynovi'tis. Inflammation of the synovial membrane of a joint.

ar'throtome. A stout knife for operating on joints.

arthrot'omy. Incision of a joint.

arthrot'yphoid. Typhoid beginning with symptoms of acute rheumatism.

arthrox'esis (ar-throx'e-sis). Scraping of joints.

ar'tiad. An element of an even-numbered valency.

artic'ular. Of, or pertaining to, a joint.

artic'ulate. 1. To unite by joints; to join. 2. United by joints; jointed. **a. speech,** utterance of words and sentences.

articula'tion. 1. A joint or arthrosis. 2. Enunciation of words and sentences. **confluent a.,** speech in which syllables are run together.

artic'ulatory. Relating to utterance.

artic'ulo mor'tis. At the point or moment of death.

artific'ial (ar-tif-ish'al). Formed by art; not natural.

arve'nol. A proprietary inhalant for respiratory diseases.

aryepiglottic or **aryepiglottid'ean folds.** Folds of mucous membrane extending between arytenoid cartilage and epiglottis.

ar'yl. A prefix signifying a radical belonging to the aromatic series.

arylar'sonate. Any aromatic organic salt of arsenic.

arytaeno-epiglottid'eus. See *Muscles, Table of*.

arytaenol'deus. See *Muscles, Table of*.

aryte'noid (ar-it-e'noid). Shaped like a jug or pitcher.

arytenoidect'omy. Excision of an arytenoid cartilage.

arytenoid'itis. Inflammation of arytenoid muscles or cartilage.

As. 1. Abbreviation for *astigmatism*. 2. Symbol for *arsenic*.

a. s. *L. auris sinistra*, left ear.

- asafet'ida, asafoet'ida.** Fetid gum-resin from *Ferula foetida*: anti-spasmodic and expectorant.
- asa'phla.** Indistinctness of utterance.
- as'aprol.** Antipyretic and antiseptic powder, $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{OHSO}_3)_2$.
- as'arol.** A principle, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$, from *Asarum*.
- As'arum.** Genus of plants with emetic and cathartic properties.
- ashes'tiform.** Having a fibrous structure like asbestos.
- ashes'tos.** Fibrous magnesium and calcium silicate.
- asbesto'sis.** Lung disease caused by inhaling particles of asbestos.
- as'bolin.** A yellowish oil from the roots of pine trees: used in tuberculosis.
- ascari'asis.** Infestation with ascarides.
- ascar'icide (as-kar'is-īd).** A drug destructive to ascarides.
- ascar'ides.** Plural of *Ascaris*.
- ascaridi'asis.** Infestation with ascarides.
- ascar'idol.** An anthelmintic liquid from oil of chenopodium.
- As'caris, pl. ascar'ides.** A genus of intestinal worms. **A. lumbricoides**, the round-worm; an intestinal worm, from 8 to 12 inches in length.
- ascend'ing (as-end'ing).** Having an upward course.
- Aschheim-Zondek test.** The subcutaneous injection of the urine of pregnant women in immature female mice is followed by swelling, congestion, and hemorrhage of the ovaries and premature maturation of the ovarian follicles.
- aschistodactyl'ia (ah-skis''to-dak-til'e-ah).** Congenital fusion of the fingers.
- Aschner's phenomenon.** Slowing of the pulse produced by pressure on the eyeball.
- Aschoff's bodies.** See under *body*. **A.'s node**, auriculoventricular node.
- as'cia (as'e-ah).** A spiral bandage without reverses.
- asci'tes (as-i'tēz).** Accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity.
a. chylo'sus, ascites in which the fluid contains chyle.
- ascit'ic (as-sit'ik).** Affected with, or pertaining to, ascites.
- asclepi'adin.** Poisonous glucoside of *Asclepias*.
- Ascle'pias.** Genus of herbs; *A. tuberosa* is expectorant, diaphoretic, or cathartic.
- asclepi'din.** A poisonous principle from asclepiadin; also, a deobstruent precipitate from *Asclepias tuberosa*.
- Ascococ'cus.** A genus of schizomycetes; *A. cit'reus* occurs in the skin in seborrhea.
- Asco'll's reaction (as-ko'lez).** See under *reaction*.
- Ascomyce'tes (as-ko-mi-se'tēz).** A genus of fungi.
- ascor'bate.** Any derivative of ascorbic acid.
- ascor'bic acid.** See under *acid*.
- ascorbu'ria.** The presence of ascorbic acid in the urine.
- as'cospore (as'ko-spūr).** A spore contained or produced in an ascus.
- as'cus.** The spore case of certain fungi.
- asel'in.** Basic principle, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_x\text{N}_3$, from cod liver oil.
- asema'sia.** Loss of power of expression by signs or by words.
- ase'mia.** Inability to understand or make use of signs or speech.
- asep'sin (as-ep'sin).** Same as *antiseptin*.
- asep'sis.** Absence of septic matter, or freedom from infection; especially a surgical technic in which the instruments, the surgeon, the entire operating room are free of living micro-organisms.
- asep'tic.** Not septic; free from septic material.
- aseptic-antiseptic.** Aseptic as well as antiseptic.

- asep'ticize.** To render aseptic; to free from pathogenic materials.
- asep'tol.** A brown, oily antiseptic, $C_6H_6SO_3$; sulfocarbolie acid.
- asep'tolln.** A preparation of phenol and pilocarpine: used for phthisis and intermittent fevers.
- asex'ual.** Having no sex; not sexual.
- asexualiza'tion.** Removal of the testicles or ovaries.
- asfer'ryl.** Iron arsenotartrate: used in anemia and debility.
- asia'lla** (ah-si-a'le-ah). Absence or deficiency of saliva.
- Asiat'ic cholera.** See *cholera*.
- asidero'sis.** Deficiency of the iron reserve of the body.
- asiph'yl** (as-if'il). A mercury salt: used in syphilis.
- asit'ia** (ah-sit'e-ah). Loathing of food.
- As₂O₃.** Arsenic trioxide.
- aso'mia** (ah-so'me-ah). Monster without a trunk.
- AsO.OH(CH₃)₂.** Cacodylic acid.
- aspaloso'ma.** A monster fetus with lateral and median abdominal evagination.
- aspar'agin.** Diuretic amide, $C_4H_9N_2O_3$, from asparagus and other plants.
- asparagin'ic acid, aspar'tic acid.** See *acid*.
- Aspar'agus.** Genus of plants whose roots are mildly diuretic.
- aspas'tic** (ah-spas'tik). Not spastic.
- as'pect.** 1. That part of a surface which looks in any particular direction. 2. The look or appearance.
- aspergil'in.** Black pigment from *Aspergillus* spores.
- aspergillo'sis** (as-per-jil-o'sis). Diseased condition marked by the presence of aspergillus.
- Aspergil'lus.** A genus of fungi (molds) of which several species are endoparasitic and probably pathogenic. **A. mycosis**, disease of ear caused by aspergillus.
- asper'matism, asper'mia.** Deficient secretion of semen.
- asper'sion** (as-per'shun). The act of sprinkling.
- asphalge'sia** (as-fal-je'ze-ah). A burning sensation felt on touching certain articles.
- aspherin'ia.** Decrease in the proportion of red blood corpuscles.
- asphyctic** (as-fik'tik). Pertaining to or affected with asphyxia.
- asphyx'ia** (as-fik'se-ah). Suspended animation as from suffocation, or carbon monoxide in inhalation. **a. carbon'ica**, suffocation from the inhalation of coal gas or water gas. **local a.**, the congestive stage of Raynaud's disease. **a. neonato'rum**, imperfect breathing in newborn infants. **traumatic a.**, discoloration of the head and neck as a result of sudden or severe compression of the trunk.
- asphyx'ial** (as-fik'se-al). Characterized by asphyxia.
- asphyx'iate.** To put into a state of more or less complete asphyxia.
- Aspid'ium.** A genus of ferns; several species are vermifugal.
- aspidosa'min.** Emetic principle from quebracho bark.
- aspidosper'ma.** See *quebracho*.
- aspidosper'mine.** An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$, from quebracho.
- aspira'tion.** Withdrawal of liquids by the aspirator.
- as'pirator.** Instrument for evacuating pus or serum.
- as'pirin** (as'pir-in). Acetylsalicylic acid, used in rheumatism, neuralgia, and pleurisy.
- aspi'rochyl.** An arsenate of mercury: used in syphilis.
- asple'nia.** Absence of the spleen.
- Asple'nium.** Genus of ferns, which have limited medicinal uses.
- asporogen'ic.** Not producing spores.
- aspo'rous** (ah-spo'rus). Having no true spores.

assafet'ida, assafoet'ida. See *asafetida*.

assana'tion. Sanitation; improvement of sanitary conditions.

assay' (as-a'). To examine or analyze; to test for purity; also an analysis so made.

as'sident sign or symptom (as'id-ent). An occasional sign of disease in contrast to the constant or pathognomonic signs.

assim'ilable. Capable of being assimilated.

assimila'tion. Transformation of food into tissues.

asso'ciated movements. Involuntary coincident movements of associated muscles. **a. paralysis**, paralysis of associated muscles. **a. spasm**, coincident spasm of associated muscles.

association (as-o-se-a'shun). The coordination of the functions of similar parts. In neurology, correlation involving a high degree of modifiability and also consciousness. **a. center**, the nerve center which controls associated movements. **clang a.**, an association of words through their resemblance in tone. **controlled a's**, ideas called up into the consciousness in response to words spoken by the examiner. **free a.**, an association of ideas or train of thought which arises spontaneously when censorship is removed. **a. of ideas**, the mental operation by which a mental impression calls up the memory of other impressions that at some former time have been associated with the former.

as'surin. Complex substance from brain tissue.

asta'sia. Motor incoordination with inability to stand. **a. aba'sia**, inability to stand or walk.

asteato'sis. Deficiency or absence of sebaceous secretion. **a. cu'tis**, a variety resulting in dry, fissured condition of skin.

as'ter. Star-shaped structure around the centrosome; also, a star-shaped group of chromosomes.

astereogno'sis (as-te-re-og-no'sis). Inability to recognize the shape of objects by touch.

aste'rión. The junction of occipital, parietal, and temporal bones.

aster'nal. Not joined to the sternum.

aster'nia. Absence of the sternum.

as'teroid (as'ter-oid). Star shaped.

as'terol. A brown antiseptic powder, a compound of paraphenol-sulfonate of mercury and ammonium tartrate.

asthe'nia. Debility; lack or loss of strength. **neurocirculatory a.**, a condition of breathlessness, giddiness, sense of fatigue, pain in the chest, and palpitation, seen in soldiers in war service and sometimes in civilians also; soldier's heart, irritable heart, effort syndrome.

asthen'ic (as-then'ik). Characterized by weakness: applied to a type of body structure with long limbs, small trunk, flat chest and weak muscles.

asthenoco'ria. Sluggishness of the pupillary light reflex.

asthenom'eter. Device used in measuring muscular asthenia.

as'thenope. A person affected with asthenopia.

astheno'pia. Weakness and speedy tiring of visual organs. **accommodative a.**, due to strain of ciliary muscle. **muscular a.**, due to weakness of external ocular muscles.

asthenop'ic. Characterized by asthenopia.

asthenox'ia. Inability to oxidize waste products.

asth'ma (az'mah). A disease marked by recurrent attacks of paroxysmal dyspnea, with wheezing cough, and sense of constriction. **cardiac a.**, dyspnea from heart disease. **a. convulsivum**, bronchial asthma. **a. crystals**, acicular crystals in sputum of asthma patients. **a. dyspep'ticum**, asthma due to nervous reflexes.

- Heberden's a.**, angina pectoris. **Kopp's a.**, spasm of the glottis.
- renal a.**, dyspnea occurring in Bright's disease. **thymic a.**, a condition marked by enlargement of the thymus, paroxysmal attacks of asthma, and tendency to sudden death.
- asthma'tic.** Pertaining to, or affected with, asthma.
- astigmat'ic.** Pertaining to, or affected with, astigmatism.
- astig'matism** (as-tig'mat-izm). Defect in which light rays are not brought to a proper focus by the unaided eye. **compound a.**, astigmatism complicated with hypermetropia or with myopia. **corneal a.**, that due to unequal curvature of the cornea. **irregular a.**, that in which different portions of a meridian have different refracting powers. **lenticular a.**, that due to imperfections of the lens. It may complicate hypermetropia (**hyperopic** or **hypermetropic a.**) or myopia (**myopic a.**). **mixed a.**, that in which one principal meridian is myopic and the other hyperopic. **regular a.** is that in which the two principal meridians are at right angles to each other.
- astigmatom'eter, astigmom'eter.** Apparatus used in measuring astigmatism.
- astigmat'oscope.** An instrument for measuring astigmatism.
- astigmatos'copy.** Use of the astigmatoscope.
- asto'matous, as'tomous.** Without an oral aperture.
- astrag'alar.** Pertaining to the astragalus.
- astragalec'tomy.** Surgical removal of the astragalus.
- astrag'alus.** Bone of the foot which articulates with the tibia.
- astrapho'bia, astrapopho'bia.** Morbid fear of the sky.
- astric'tion.** 1. The action of an astringent. 2. Constipation.
- astrin'gent** (as-trin'jent). 1. Causing contraction and arresting discharges. 2. An agent that arrests discharges.
- as'troblast.** A cell that develops into an astrocyte.
- astroblasto'ma.** A tumor made up of astroblasts.
- as'trocyte.** 1. A star-shaped cell of the neuroglia. 2. A bone corpuscle; so-called from its star shape.
- astrocyto'ma.** A tumor composed of astrocytes.
- astrog'lia.** Neuroglia tissue made up of astrocytes.
- astrokinet'ic motions.** Movements of the centrosome.
- as'troline.** An antipyrine compound: used in headache and migraine.
- astrapho'bia.** Morbid fear of stars.
- as'trosphere** (as'tro-sfēr). The central mass of an aster.
- astrostat'ic.** Pertaining to the centrosome in its resting condition.
- Astu'rian rose.** See *pellagra*.
- astys'la** (ah-stiz'e-ah). Imperfect erection of the penis.
- asuprare'nalism.** Asurrenalism.
- as'urol.** A mercury and sodium compound: used in syphilis.
- asurre'nalism.** Absence or deficiency of suprarenal function.
- asylla'bia.** Inability to form letters into syllables.
- asy'lum ear.** Hematoma auris.
- asymbo'lia.** Same as *asemia*.
- asym'metry** (as-im'et-re). Lack or absence of symmetry.
- asym'phytous.** Separate or distinct; not grown together.
- asymptomat'ic.** Showing no symptoms.
- asyn'chronism** (ah-sin'kro-nizm). The occurrence at different times of events normally synchronous.
- asyn'clitism** (ah-sin'klit-izm). Oblique presentation of the head in parturition. See *obliquity*.
- asyn'desis.** Disorder of thinking in which related elements of a thought cannot be welded together in a whole.
- asyn'echia** (ah-sin-e'ke-ah). Absence of continuity of structure.

- asyn'ergy** (as-in'er-je). Lack of coordination.
- asyn'e'sia** (as-in-e'ze-ah). Dulness of intellect; stupidity.
- asyno'dia**. Sexual impotence.
- asyno'via** (as-in-o've-ah). Absence or insufficiency of synovia.
- asystemat'ic**. Not confined to one system; diffuse.
- asys'tole** (as-is'to-le). Imperfect or incomplete systole.
- asysto'lia, asys'tolism**. Same as *asystole*.
- at'abrine**. A synthetic antimalarial drug.
- atac'tic** (at-ak'tik). Same as *ataxic*.
- atact'iform** (at-ak'tif-orm). Resembling ataxia.
- atactil'ia**. Loss of the sense of touch.
- atarax'ia, a'taraxy**. Perfect peace or calmness of mind.
- atavico'sis**. Degeneration of the intestines due to eating of highly concentrated foods.
- at'avism**. Inheritance of characters from remote ancestors.
- atavis'tic** (at-av-is'tik). Pertaining to or marked by atavism.
- ataxapha'sia**. Ability to utter words but not sentences.
- atax'ia**. Failure of muscular coordination. **Briquet's a.**, hysteric condition with anesthesia of skin and leg muscles. **family a.**, **hereditary a.** See *Friedreich's disease*. **hysterical a.**, ataxia of leg muscles in hysteria. **Intrapsychic a.**, a mental state in which there is no logical relation between an idea and its emotional response. **locomotor a.**, degeneration of posterior columns of spinal cord, marked by flashes of pain, incoordination, disturbances of sensation, loss of reflexes, etc. **Marie's a.**, hereditary cerebellar ataxia. **motor a.**, inability to coordinate the muscles properly. **tabetic a.**, ataxia occurring in tabes. **thermal a.**, irregular changes in the body temperature.
- ataxladyna'mia**. Muscular weakness attended with incoordination.
- atax'lagram**. Tracing drawn by an ataxic patient.
- atax'lagraph**. Apparatus used in diagnosis of extent of ataxia.
- ataxlam'eter**. An apparatus for measuring ataxia.
- ataxlamne'sic**. Characterized by ataxia and amnesia.
- atax'ic, atax'ial**. Pertaining to, or affected with, ataxia.
- ataxo-adyna'mia**. Ataxia associated with marked weakness.
- ataxophe'mia**. Lack of coordination of speech muscles.
- ataxopho'bia**. Morbid dread of disorder.
- atax'y** (at-ak'se). Same as *ataxia*.
- atelece'tasis**. Imperfect expansion, or partial collapse, of lungs.
- ate'lla, atelelo'sis** (ah-te'le-ah, ah-te-li-o'sis). A form of infantilism marked by incomplete development.
- atello'sis**. Incomplete development.
- atellot'ic**. Incompletely developed.
- atelocar'dia**. Incomplete development of the heart.
- ateloceph'alous**. Having an incomplete skull.
- atelochel'lia**. Congenital defect of the lip.
- ateloglos'sia**. Abnormality or defect of the tongue.
- atelomye'lla**. Imperfect formation of the spinal cord.
- atelorachid'ia**. Imperfect development of spinal column.
- atelosto'mia**. Imperfect development of the mouth.
- athalpo'sis**. Inability to perceive warmth.
- athe'lla** (ah-the'le-ah). Absence of the nipples.
- ather'mic** (ah-ther'mik). Without fever or rise of temperature.
- athermosystal'tic**. Not contracting under the action of cold or heat: said of striated muscle.
- athero'ma**. 1. Degeneration of coats of blood vessels. 2. Distention of sebaceous follicles.

- atheroma'sla.** Atheromatous degeneration.
- atheromato'sis** (ath-er-o-mat-o'sis). An atheromatous condition.
- athero'matous.** Pertaining to, or affected with, atheroma.
- atheronecro'sis.** The necrosis or degeneration accompanying atherosclerosis.
- atherosclero'sis.** Arteriosclerosis with atheromatous degeneration of the arterial walls.
- athrop'sis** (ath-er-o'sis). Atheromatosis.
- ath'etoid** (ath'et-oid). 1. Not unlike athetosis. 2. Affected with athetosis.
- atheto'sis.** Affection marked by continuous movements of fingers and toes.
- athlete's foot.** Trichophyton infection of the feet.
- ath'lete's heart.** Aortic incompetence due to strain in athletic exercise.
- athletic type.** Body type characterized by strength.
- athrep'sla, athrep'sy.** Insufficient nutrition of infants.
- athrep'tic.** Pertaining to or affected with athrepsia.
- athrom'bia.** Defective clotting of the blood.
- athy'mia.** 1. Dementia. 2. Absence of the thymus.
- athy'mism.** The condition induced by removal of the thymus.
- athyreo'sis** (ah-thi-re-o'sis). Athyria.
- athy'ria** (ath-i're-ah). Absence of the thyroid gland; also the myxedema consequent upon it.
- athyroida'tion, athy'roidism.** Ill health due to loss of, or insufficient action of, the thyroid gland.
- athyroide'mia.** Morbid condition of blood due to athyroidism.
- atlan'tad.** Toward the atlas.
- atlan'tal.** Of, or pertaining to, the atlas.
- at'las.** First cervical vertebra.
- atlo-ax'oid.** Pertaining to atlas and axis.
- atlod'y-mus.** Monster with two heads and one body.
- atmlat'ries, atml'atry.** Treatment by medicated vapors.
- atnocau'sis** (at-mo-kaw'sis). Treatment by the application of superheated steam.
- atnocau'tery** (at-mo-kaw'ter-e). An instrument for performing atmocautesis.
- at'mograph.** Instrument for recording respiratory movements.
- atmol'ysis** (at-mol'is-is). Separation of mixed gases.
- atnom'eter.** Instrument for measuring exhaled vapors.
- at'mos.** A unit of air pressure, being a pressure of 1 degree per square centimeter.
- at'mosphere.** 1. Air encircling the earth. 2. Pressure of air at sea level, being 15 pounds to the square inch.
- atmospher'ic.** Of, or pertaining to, the atmosphere.
- atmospheriza'tion.** Transformation of venous into arterial blood.
- atmother'apy.** 1. Treatment by medicated vapors. 2. Treatment by reduction of respiration.
- ato'cia** (at-o'se-ah). Sterility in the female.
- at'om.** Any one of the ultimate particles of a molecule or of matter.
- atom'ic** (at-om'ik). Pertaining to an atom.
- atomic'ity.** Chemical valency or quantivalence.
- at'omizer.** Instrument for throwing a jet of spray.
- aton'ic.** Characterized by lack of normal tone.
- at'ony** (at'o-ne). Absence or lack of normal tone. **gastric a.,** defective muscular tone of the stomach, resulting in slow movement of the food.

- at'open.** An allergen, the substance to which an allergic person is sensitive.
- at'ophan.** Phenylchinolin carbonic acid: used in gout and rheumatism.
- atop'ic** (ah-top'ik). Out of place; displaced.
- atopogno'sia, atopogno'sis.** Loss of power of correctly locating a sensation.
- atopomenorrhe'a.** Vicarious menstruation.
- at'opy.** The condition of being sensitive to an atopen.
- ato'quinol.** A proprietary cinchophen preparation.
- ator'ic.** Not poisonous; not due to a poison.
- ator'yl** (ah-tok'sil). Meta-arsenite of anilid, a white powder, used in anemia, neurasthenia, spirillosis, and trypanosomiasis.
- ator'ylate** (ah-tok'sil-ät). A salt of atoxyl.
- atrabil'iary.** Pertaining to dark bile. **a. capsules,** suprarenal capsules.
- atre'mia.** 1. Absence of tremor. 2. Hysterical inability to walk.
- atrep'sia, a'trepsy.** Death of a virus after transplantation from lack of nutritive material in the new location.
- atre'sia.** Imperforation; absence of a normal opening.
- atre'sic** (at-re'sik). Characterized by atresia.
- atretogas'tria.** Imperforation of the stomach.
- atreture'thria.** Imperforation of the urethra.
- a'tria.** Plural of atrium.
- a'trial** (a'tre-al). Pertaining to an atrium.
- atrich'ia, atricho'sis.** Absence of hair.
- atrich'ous.** Having no flagella.
- at'rinal** (at'rin-al). An atropine derivative for use in digestive and respiratory spasm.
- atrlonec'tor.** The sino-auricular node.
- at'riotome.** An instrument for cutting the connections between the auricle and ventricle of the heart.
- atrlventric'ular.** Pertaining to the auricle and ventricle.
- atrip'lelism** (at-rip'lis-izm). Poisoning caused by eating a kind of spinach, *At'riplex littora'lis*.
- a'trium** (a'tre-um). 1. The auricle of the heart. 2. Main part of the tympanic chamber. **a. of lungs,** the cavity of entry and termination of a bronchiole. **a. of ventricle,** that part of a lateral ventricle which is connected with the temporal and occipital cornua.
- At'ropa belladon'na.** See *belladonna*.
- atro'phia** (at-rô'fe-ah). L. for *atrophy*.
- atroph'ic** (at-rof'ik). Pertaining to, or characterized by, atrophy.
- atrophoder'ma.** Atrophy of the skin or of a part of it.
- atrophodermato'sis.** Any skin disease marked by atrophy of the skin.
- at'rophy** (at'ro-fe). A wasting or diminution of size. **acute yellow a.,** atrophy and yellow discoloration of liver, with jaundice. **brown a.,** atrophy in which the organ takes on a brownish hue. **Buchwald's a.,** progressive atrophy of the skin. **compression a.,** atrophy of the part from constant compression. **correlated a.,** atrophy of a part following destruction of another part. **Cruveilhier's a.,** progressive muscular atrophy. **a. of disuse,** wasting from lack of normal exercise. **gray a.,** degeneration of optic disk, in which it becomes gray. **Hoffmann's a.,** progressive muscular atrophy affecting the legs below the knee, and the forearms and hands. **Idiopathic muscular a.,** progressive wasting affecting groups of muscles and due to changes in the muscles themselves. **Landouzy-Dejerine a.,** atrophy of muscles of face and scapulohumeral region.

- muscular a.**, wasting of muscles. **progressive muscular a.**, disease with progressive wasting of muscles and paralysis, due to degeneration of anterior gray horns of spinal cord. **red a.**, atrophy from chronic congestion. **senile a.**, atrophy of old age. **tropho-neurotic a.**, atrophy due to disease of the nerves or center supplying a part. **unilateral facial a.**, progressive wasting of the tissues of one side of the face. **white a.**, atrophy of nerve, leaving only white connective tissue.
- at'ropine.** Poisonous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, of belladonna: mydriatic, antispasmodic, sedative and narcotic.
- atropi'na.** Same as *atropine*.
- at'ropinism, at'ropism.** Condition produced by use of atropine.
- atropiniza'tion.** 1. Subjection to influence of atropine. 2. Atropism.
- at'ropinize.** To put under the influence of atropine.
- atros'cine (at-ros'in).** A mydriatic alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_4$, from *Scopo'lia atropoi'des*.
- at'tar of roses.** Volatile oil from rose petals.
- atten'uant.** A medicine that thins the blood.
- atten'uated virus.** Virus rendered less pathogenic by repeated inoculation.
- attenua'tion.** 1. Act or process of thinning. 2. Medicine or virus that has been attenuated.
- att'ic.** Part of tympanum above the atrium. **a. disease,** chronic suppurative inflammation of attic.
- attic'i'tis.** Inflammation of the attic of the tympanum.
- attico-antr'o'tomy.** Incision into the attic and mastoid antrum.
- attico'tomy.** Surgical opening of the attic of the labyrinth.
- att'itude (at'e-tüd).** A posture or position of the body. In obstetrics, the relation of the fetal members to each other in the uterus; the position of the child in the uterus. **a. of combat,** the attitude of the corpse of one burned to death in a conflagration. **crucifixion a.**, rigidity of the body, with the arms extended at right angles: seen in hystero-epilepsy. **Duvergie's a.**, the posture of a dead body marked by flexed elbows and knees and with closed fingers and extended ankles. **forced a.**, an abnormal position or attitude due to some disease. **frozen a.**, a peculiar stiffness of the gait, especially seen in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. **illogical a's,** the strange and grotesque attitudes assumed by those suffering from hystero-epilepsy. **passionate a.**, the dramatic or theatrical expression or gesture often assumed by hysterical patients. **stereo-typed a.**, an attitude assumed and maintained for a long time, a phenomenon often seen in mental disease.
- attol'lens.** Raising; lifting up. **a. au'rem.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- attrac'tion, capillary.** The force by which liquids rise in fine tubes.
- at'trahens.** Drawing toward or forward. **a. au'rem.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- attrax'in.** A substance in solutions which when injected exerts a chemotactic influence on epithelial cells.
- attrit'ion (at-rish'un).** Friction; abrasion; also, friction sound.
- atylo'sis.** Atypical tuberculosis.
- atyp'ic, atyp'ical (at-ip'ik, at-ip'ik-al).** Not conforming to the type.
- Au.** Symbol for gold (*aurum*).
- auan'tic (aw-an'tik).** Marked by wasting; atrophic.
- au'dicle (aw'dik-läv).** An instrument for aiding the hearing.
- au'digram.** A chart of variations of the acuteness of hearing.
- au'dile (aw'dil).** Pertaining to hearing.

audiom'eter. Device to test hearing power.

audiom'etry. Testing of the sense of hearing.

au'diphone. A device for aiding deafness.

audit'ion (aw-dish'un). Perception of sound; hearing. **chromatic a., a. colorée.** Same as *chromesthesia*.

au'ditive (aw'dit-iv). A person in whom the auditory centers predominate in learning and memory.

auditogno'sis. The sense by which sounds are understood or interpreted.

au'ditory. Pertaining to the sense of hearing. **a. area,** the auditory center. **a. capsule,** cartilaginous embryonic structure which forms the external ear. **a. center,** center for hearing in superior temporal convolution. **a. dysesthesia.** Same as *dysacusis*. **a. field,** space within which sounds are audible. **a. hairs,** epithelial hairs of internal ear. **a. meatus.** See *meatus auditorius*. **a. nerve,** eighth cranial nerve. **a. nuclei,** nuclei in oblongata whence auditory nerves arise. **a. ossicles,** the incus, malleus, stapes, and orbiculare. **a. pit,** depression on each side of after-brain of embryo, forming labyrinth of ear. **a. teeth,** toothlike points in the cochlea. **a. vesicle,** epiblastic expansion which becomes the membranous labyrinth.

Au'enbrugger's sign. Bulging of the epigastrium due to extensive pericardial effusion.

Au'er's bodies. Rod-shaped bodies seen in the lymphocytes in leukemia.

Au'erbach's plexus. Complex of nerves between the longitudinal and circular fibers of intestine.

Auf'recht's sign. A feeble breathing sound heard above the jugular fossa in tracheal stenosis.

augmen'tor. Increasing; applied to nerves that increase the force of the heart beat.

augna'thus. A fetus with double lower jaw.

au'la (aw'lah). Forward part of third ventricle.

aulate'la. The covering membrane of the aula.

auliplex'us. Part of choroid plexus in the aula.

au'lix (aw'liks). The sulcus of Monro.

au'ra (aw'rah). Cool sensation which foreruns an epileptic attack.

a. electrica, breezy sensation on reception of static electricity.

epigastric a., painful sensations in epigastrium preceding an epileptic attack.

au'ral (aw'ral). Pertaining to the ear. **a. vertigo.** Same as *Ménière's disease*.

auram'ine. Same as *yellow pyoktanin*.

auranti'asis. A yellow color of the skin caused by eating large quantities of oranges or other foods containing carotene.

auran'tium. L. for *orange*.

au'ric (aw'rik). Pertaining to gold.

au'ricle (aw'rik-l). 1. The flap of the ear. 2. The upper chamber on either side of the heart.

auric'ular. Pertaining to an auricle. **a. appendix,** anterior prolongation of auricle of heart. **a. artery.** See *Arteries, Table of*. **a. fibrillation.** See *fibrillation*. **a. flutter,** rapid but regular contractions of the auricle of the heart. **a. point,** center of the opening of the external meatus of the ear.

auricula're. A craniometric point at the top of the opening of the external auditory meatus.

auricula'ris mag'nus. See *Nerves, Table of*.

- auriculotem'poral nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.*
- auriculoventric'ular.** Pertaining to an auricle and ventricle. **a.** bundle. See *bundle of His.*
- au'rillave** (aw'ril-āv). An apparatus for washing out the ear.
- au'ripuncture** (aw'rip-ungk-tūr). Puncture of membrana tympani.
- au'ris** (aw'ris). The ear.
- auriscal'plum.** Instrument for scraping foreign matter from the ear.
- au'riscope** (aw'ris-kōp). Instrument for examining the ear.
- au'rist** (aw'rist). Specialist in ear diseases.
- auris'tics.** The art of treating diseases of the ear.
- auristil'lac.** L. for *ear drops.*
- auroroc'eus.** *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.*
- aurom'eter** (aw-rom'et-er). Instrument for measuring the hearing of each ear.
- au'rophos.** A sodium and gold preparation for treating spirochetal disease.
- aurother'apy.** The use of gold preparations in the treatment of disease.
- au'rum** (aw'rum). L. for *gold.*
- aus'cult, aus'cultate.** To examine by listening.
- auscult'a'tion** (aws-kul-ta'shun). Listening for sounds within the body. **Immediate a.,** auscultation without the stethoscope. **mediate a.,** auscultation performed by the aid of instruments. **a. tube,** a kind of stethoscope.
- auscul'tatory.** Of, or pertaining to, auscultation. **a. percussion,** auscultation combined with percussion.
- auscultoplec'trum.** Instrument for use in both auscultation and percussion.
- au'tacoid** (aw'tak-oid). Any internal secretion.
- autan, autane.** A preparation used as a disinfectant.
- autarcesiol'ogy** (awt-ar-se-se-ol'o-je). That branch of immunology which has to do with autarcesis.
- autar'cesis** (aw-tar'se-sis). Power to resist infection by the normal activity of the body cells.
- autarce'tic** (aw-tar-set'ik). Pertaining to autarcesis.
- autech'oscope.** Instrument for auscultating one's own body.
- auteme'sia.** Functional or idiopathic vomiting.
- au'tism.** Morbid self-absorption.
- autis'tic.** Self-centered. **a. parasite,** a parasite derived from the tissues of the host. **a. thinking,** thinking which serves imaginary gratification of wishes or desires and does not square itself with the real world.
- auto-activa'tion.** Activation of a gland by its own secretion.
- auto-agglutina'tion.** Agglutination of the blood corpuscles of an individual by his own serum.
- auto-anal'ysis.** The analysis by the patient of the state of mind underlying his mental disorder.
- auto-anamne'sis.** A history obtained from the patient himself.
- auto-an'tibody.** An antibody which acts against the products of the individual in which it is formed.
- auto-antitox'in.** Antitoxin produced by the body itself.
- auto-au'dible.** Audible to one's own self.
- autoblast.** A separate, independent bioblast, as a bacterium.
- autocatal'ysis.** Catalysis in which some of the products of the reaction act to hasten or intensify the catalysis.
- autocathar'sis.** Psychiatric treatment by encouraging the patient to write out his troubles and thus rid himself of his mental complexes.
- autocath'eterism.** Passage of the catheter by the patient.

- autoch'thonous.** Found in the place of formation; not removed to a new site. **a. Ideas,** ideas which are formed independently of the patient's normal thinking, such as hallucinations and compulsive ideas.
- autocline'sia, autocine'sis** (aw-to-sin-e'se-ah, -sin-e'sis). Voluntary motion.
- autoc'lasis** (aw-tok'la-sis). Destruction of a part by influences within itself.
- au'toclave** (aw'to-klāv). A variety of steam sterilizer.
- au'tocoid.** An improper spelling of *autacoid*.
- autocondensa'tion.** A method of applying high frequency electric currents.
- autoconduc'tion.** A method of applying high frequency currents by placing the patient or the part to be acted upon in a large solenoid.
- autocys'toplasty.** Plastic operation on the bladder with grafts from the patient's own body.
- autocytol'ysin.** Same as *autolysin*.
- autocytol'ysis.** Self-digestion or self-destruction of cells.
- autoder'mic.** Made of the patient's own skin.
- autodiagno'sis.** Diagnosis of one's own disease.
- autodiges'tion.** Same as *autopepsia*.
- autodrain'age.** Drainage of a cavity by diverting the fluid into a channel made in the patient's own tissues.
- au'todyne** (aw'to-din). A proprietary anodyne preparation.
- auto-echola'lia.** Insane repetition of one's own words.
- autoe'clic** (aw-te'sik). Always living upon the same organism.
- auto-erot'ic.** Having sexual love for self.
- auto-erot'icism, auto-erotism.** Sexual love for one's self.
- autofun'doscope.** An instrument for examining one's own eye fundus.
- autogen'esis** (aw-to-jen'es-is). 1. Spontaneous generation. 2. Origination within the organism.
- autogenet'ic, autog'enous.** Originated within the body.
- au'tograft.** A graft transferred from one part of the patient's body to another part.
- autog'raphism.** Hysterical state in which marks or words written upon the skin leave more or less persistent traces.
- autohe'mic.** Done with the patient's own blood.
- autohemol'ysin.** A hemolysin which acts on the corpuscles of the individual from which it is obtained.
- autohemol'ysis.** Hemolysis of the blood corpuscles of an individual by his own serum.
- autohemother'apy.** Treatment by administering the patient's own blood.
- autohypno'sis, autohyp'notism.** Hypnotic state voluntarily self-induced.
- auto-immuniza'tion.** Immunization produced in a person by an attack of the disease.
- auto-infec'tion.** Infection by a virus generated in the organism.
- auto-infu'sion.** Forcing of blood from the extremities to the body by Esmarch bandages.
- auto-inocula'tion.** Inoculation with a virus from one's own body.
- auto-intoxica'tion.** Poisoning by some uneliminated matter (toxins) formed within the body.
- autokine'sis.** Voluntary motion.
- autokinet'ic.** Having power of voluntary motion.
- autolaryngos'copy.** Observation of one's own larynx

- autolavage** (aw-to-lav-ahzh'). Lavage performed on one's own stomach.
- autole'sion** (aw-to-le'zhun). A self-inflicted injury.
- autol'ogy** (aw-tol'o-je). The science of one's own self.
- autol'ysate**. A specific substance produced by autolysis.
- autol'ysin** (aw-tol'is-in). See *hemolysin*.
- autol'ysis**. Destruction of tissue or cells by spontaneous action on the part of the tissues or cells.
- autolyt'ic**. Pertaining to or causing autolysis.
- automat'ic**. Spontaneous; done by no act of the will.
- autom'atin**. A hypothetical substance in the heart which is the natural excitant of the heart beat.
- automatin'ogen**. A substance in the heart which is activated into automatin.
- autom'atism**. Performance of acts without conscious volition.
- automat'ograph**. An instrument for recording automatic movements.
- automysopho'bia**. Insane dread of personal uncleanness.
- autonephrec'tomy**. A stricture of the ureter, completely closing it.
- autonom'ic**. Self-controlling. **a. nervous system**, that portion of the nervous system which is independent of the cerebrospinal or central system in that its fibers do not proceed directly from a nerve center to the organ controlled. It regulates the action of involuntary muscle, the viscera, ductless glands, and blood vessels.
- auton'omin**. A hormone supposed to be secreted by the pancreas and to counteract adrenalin.
- autonomotrop'ic**. Having an affinity for the autonomic nervous system.
- auton'omous**. Having independent functions.
- auton'omy**. Functional independence of other parts.
- auto-opthal'moscope**. Ophthalmoscope for examining one's own eyes.
- auto-opthal'moscopy**. The use of the auto-ophthalmoscope.
- autopathog'raphy**. Description of the phenomena of one's own disease.
- autop'athy**. A disease without apparent external causation.
- autopep'sia**. Digestion of stomach wall by its own secretion.
- autoph'agy**. The eating of one's own tissues in mental disorder.
- au'tophil** (aw'to-fil). A person with a sensitive autonomic nervous system.
- autophil'ia**. Pathological self-esteem; narcissism.
- autopho'bia**. Morbid dread of solitude or of one's self.
- autophonoma'nia** (aw'to-fo-no-ma'ne-ah). Suicidal mania.
- autoph'ony**. 1. Observation of one's own voice as transmitted through a patient's chest. 2. State in which the patient's voice seems to himself abnormal or too loud.
- autoplasmother'apy**. Treatment by injection of the patient's own blood plasma.
- autoplas'tic**. 1. Pertaining to autoplasty. 2. In psychiatry, noting instinctive adaptation to reality.
- au'toplasty**. Repair of diseased or injured parts by pieces taken from another part.
- autoprecip'itin** (aw-to-pre-sip'it-in). A precipitin active against the serum of the animal in which it was developed.
- au'topsy**. Examination of a dead body; a postmortem.
- autopsy'chic**. Pertaining to one's ideas concerning his own personality.
- autopsycho'sis**. A mental disease marked by derangement of the patient's ideas about himself.

- autopyother'apy.** Treatment of suppuration with the pus aspirated from the patient's abscess.
- autoreinfu'sion.** Intravenous infusion into a patient of his own blood which has been infused in his body cavities.
- autor'haphy.** Closure of a wound by strands of tissue taken from the edges of the wound.
- au'toscope.** Instrument for examination of one's own organs.
- autos'copy.** Examination of one's own organs.
- autoseptice'mia.** Septicemia from poisons developed within the body.
- autoserodiagno'sis.** Diagnostic use of a serum from the patient's own blood.
- autoserosalvar'san.** The blood serum taken from a patient after the injection of salvarsan and used on the patient himself.
- autoserother'apy.** Treatment by serum taken from the diseased organism.
- autose'rous.** Accomplished by means of one's own serum.
- autose'rum.** A serum used on the patient from which it is obtained.
- au'tosite (aw'to-sit).** 1. A monster or teratism capable of independent life. 2. A teratism upon or within which a parasitic twin lives.
- autosteth'oscope.** Stethoscope for use on one's own chest.
- autosugges'tion.** Peculiar mental state with loss of will, in which suggestions become easy. It often follows shock or accident.
- autosynno'l'a.** A mental state in which the patient is totally absorbed in his own thoughts and hallucinations.
- autotem'nous.** Capable of spontaneous fission.
- autother'apy.** 1. Spontaneous cure of disease. 2. Treatment of disease by administering the patient's own secretions.
- autot'omy.** A surgical operation performed on one's self.
- autotopagno'sia (aw'to-top-ag-no'se-ah).** Inability to orient correctly different parts of the body.
- autotoxe'mia, autotoxico'sis.** Poisoning by ferment or virus generated within the body.
- autotox'in.** Any pathogenic principle developed within the body.
- autotransfor'mer.** A transformer which has part of its turns common to both primary and secondary circuits.
- autotransfu'sion.** The forcing of blood into vital parts by bandaging or elevating the limbs.
- autotransplanta'tion.** The operation of transferring a piece of tissue from one part of the body to another part.
- autotroph'ic (aw-to-trof'ik).** Self-nourishing: said of bacteria which thrive on inorganic salts and carbon dioxide.
- autotuber'culin.** Tuberculin made from the cultures of the patient's own sputum.
- autotyphliza'tion.** The production of a state like typhoid fever from accumulation of waste matters in the system.
- auto-urother'apy.** Treatment by injections of the patient's own urine.
- autovaccina'tion.** Vaccination of a patient with his own virus.
- autovac'cine.** A vaccine prepared from the patient's own tissues or secretions.
- autoxe'mia.** Autotoxemia.
- autoxida'tion.** Spontaneous oxidation.
- au'tumn catarrh.** A variety of hay fever.
- auxanog'raphy.** Determination of the best medium for bacterial cultivation.
- auxanol'ogy (awks-an-ol'o-je).** The science of growth.

- auxet'ic.** Stimulating cell proliferation.
- auxily'tic.** Increasing the lytic or destructive power.
- aux'imone.** A substance, akin to vitamin, which favors growth in plants.
- aux'in.** A hormone from the sprouts of plants and from human urine which promotes growth in plant cells and tissues.
- auxlom'eter.** An apparatus for measuring the magnifying power of lenses.
- auxocar'dia.** 1. Diastole. 2. Enlargement of the heart.
- aux'ochrome** (awks'o-krōm). A chemical group which, if introduced into a chromogen, will form a dyestuff.
- aux'ocyte** (awks'o-sit). A cell which takes part in growth.
- auxol'ogy.** The science of the growth of organisms.
- auxom'eter.** Instrument for measuring magnifying power of a lens.
- a'ra, a'va-ka'ra.** Same as *kara*.
- av'alanche theory.** Doctrine that nervous impulses accumulate force in passing along an efferent nerve.
- avas'cular** (ah-vas'ku-lar). Not vascular; bloodless.
- avasculariza'tion.** Expulsion of blood, as by bandaging.
- Avel'lis' syndrome.** Unilateral paralysis of the soft palate.
- ave'na satī'ra.** The plant which bears oats. See *oat*.
- ave'nin.** Stimulant and tonic preparation from oats.
- ave'nolith** (av-e'no-lith). An intestinal calculus formed around a grain of oats.
- ave'nyl.** A mercury preparation used in leprosy and syphilis.
- aver'tin.** A proprietary name for tribromethyl alcohol; a general anesthetic, especially for basal anesthesia.
- a'siator's disease.** A condition marked by vasomotor disturbances, headache, and drowsiness; seen in aviators. **a's ear.** See *aero-otitis media*.
- avir'ulent** (ah-vir'u-lent). Not virulent.
- avitamino'sis** (ah-vi-tam-in-o'sis). Any disease due to deficiency of vitamins in the diet.
- avitaminot'ic.** Marked by or affected with avitaminosis.
- avive'ment.** The operative refreshing of the edges of a wound.
- Avogad'ro's law.** Equal volumes of gases, with same pressure and temperature, contain the same number of molecules.
- avoldupols** (ah-vwah-doo-poiz'). See *weights*.
- avul'sion.** The tearing away of a structure or part. **phrenic a.,** extraction of a piece of the phrenic nerve.
- axanthop'sia** (ak-san-thop'se-ah). Yellow blindness.
- ax'ial, ax'ile.** Of, or pertaining to, an axis. **a. current,** the colored central part of the blood stream. **a. neuritis.** See *neuritis*. **a. skeleton,** the skeleton of the head and trunk.
- axif'ugal** (ak-sif'u-gal). Centrifugal.
- a'xil, axil'la.** The armpit.
- axilem'ma.** Sheath of the axis-cylinder.
- ax'illary** (ak'sil-ar-e). Of, or pertaining to, the armpit.
- ax'in** (ak'sin). Varnish-like substance from an insect, *Coccus axinus*. vulnerary and resolvent.
- ax'ion.** The brain and spinal cord.
- axioplasm** (ak'se-o-plazm). Neuroplasm.
- axiopo'dium.** One of the radiating axial filaments of a protozoan.
- axip'etal.** Same as *axopetal*.
- ax'is** (ak'sis). 1. Straight line through a center. 2. Second cervical vertebra. **basicranial a.,** line from basion to gonion. **basifacial a.,** line from gonion to subnasal point. **binauricular a.,** line join-

- ing the two auricular points. **cellac a.**, a thick branch from the abdominal aorta. **cerebrospinal a.**, the central nervous system. **a.-cylinder**, the core or central part of a nerve fiber. **a.-cylinder process**, nerve-cell process continuous with the axis-cylinder. **frontal a.**, imaginary line running from right to left through center of eyeball. **neural a.** Same as *cerebrospinal a.* **optic a.**, the line of vision. **sagittal a.**, imaginary line extending through the eye from before backward. **a.-traction forceps, a. tractor**, instrument for making traction on the fetus in the course of the pelvic axis. **visual a.**, line from point of vision of retina to the object of vision.
- ax'ite** (ak'sit). Any one of the terminal filaments of an axis-cylinder. **axoden'drite** (ak-so-den'drit). One of the nonmedullated side-fibrils of an axis-cylinder process.
- axofugal** (aks-of'u-gal). Directed away from an axis-cylinder process.
- axolem'ma**. Same as *axilemma*.
- axol'ysis**. Degeneration of an axis-cylinder.
- ax'on**. Same as *axis-cylinder process*.
- ax'oneme** (aks'o-nēm). The axial thread of a chromosome. .
- ax'oneure**. Any cells of the cerebrospinal axis.
- axoneu'ron** (ak-so-nu'ron). A nerve cell of the cerebrospinal system.
- axonom'eter**. Apparatus for rapid determination of the cylindrical axis of a lens.
- axop'etal** (ak-sop'et-al). Proceeding toward an axis-cylinder process.
- ax'ophage** (aks'o-fāj). A glia cell occurring in excavations in the myelin in myelitis.
- ax'oplasm**. Material by which fibrils of the axis-cylinder are surrounded.
- axospon'gium** (ak-so-spon'je-um). The network structure of the substance of the axis-cylinder of a nerve cell.
- axun'gia** (ak-sun'je-ab). Lard.
- ayapa'na** (ah-yah-pa'nah). The leaves of *Eupato'rium tripliner'ce*: aromatic, stomachic, and diaphoretic.
- Ayer'za's disease**. See under *disease*.
- Az.** Abbreviation for *azote* or nitrogen.
- aza'lein**. Same as *fuchsin*.
- az'arin**. A yellow coloring matter from coal tar.
- azed'arach**. Medical root-bark of *Melia azedarach*, an Asiatic tree.
- az'erin**. Ferment from various insectivorous plants.
- azoam'yly**. Diminution of glycogen in the liver.
- azoben'zene**. A derivative, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2$, from nitrobenzene.
- azochlo'ramid** (az-o-klo'ram-id). A germicidal chlorine preparation.
- azo-compound**. Any chemical compound which contains the group $-N:N-$.
- azoder'min**. Acetylated amido-azotoluene, used to promote epithelial formation.
- azod'olen**. A proprietary preparation used to stimulate epithelial growth.
- azo'ic** (ah-zo'lik). Destitute of living organisms.
- azolm'ide** (a-zo-im'id). A poisonous derivative of hydrogen.
- azol't'min**. A red coloring principle from litmus.
- az'oman**. A proprietary compound used in the convulsion therapy of schizophrenia.
- azoosper'mia**. Lack or absence of spermatozoa in semen.
- azopro'tein**. A protein obtained from horse serum.
- azoru'blin S.** A dark red dye: used as a test for liver function.
- azosulfamide** (az-o-sul'fam-id). Same as *neoprontosil*.

- azota'tion** (a-zo-ta'shun). The absorption of nitrogen from the air.
- a'zote** (a'zôt). Old name of nitrogen.
- azote'mia** (a-zo-te'me-ah). Same as *uremia*.
- azotene'sis**. A disease due to excess of nitrogen in system, as scurvy, gangrene, etc.
- azotifica'tion**. The fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.
- a'zotized**. Containing or charged with nitrogen.
- azotom'eter**. Instrument for measuring urea in urine.
- azotorrhe'a** (a-zo-to-re'ah). Discharge of abnormal quantities of nitrogenous matter in the stools.
- azotu'ria** (a-zo-tu're-ah). Excess of urea in the urine.
- azoxyben'zene**. A product, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O$, of the reduction of nitrobenzene.
- Aztec type**. Idiocy associated with microcephaly.
- az'ufrol**. A proprietary colloid sulfur preparation.
- az'ulene**. Blue coloring matter, $C_{14}H_2O$, from certain volatile oils.
- az'ullin**. A blue aniline color or dye.
- azul'min** (az-ul'min). A black compound, $C_4H_5N_2O$, from the decomposition of prussic acid.
- az'ure** (az'ür). A methyl thionin dye.
- az'urin** (az'u-rin). The double acetate of sodium and theobromine.
- azu'rophil**. Staining easily with azure dye.
- azurophil'ia**. A condition in which the blood contains cells having azurophil granules.
- az'ygus** (az'ig-us). Any unpaired part.
- az'ygous** (az'ig-us). Having no fellow; unpaired. **a. ganglion**. Same as *ganglion impar*. **a. muscle**, the uvularis muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*. **a. veins**, three veins in front and near sides of vertebral column.
- azym'ia** (az-im'e-ah). Absence of ferment.
- azym'ic** (az-im'ik), **azymous** (az'im-us). Not giving rise to fermentation.
- az'le tooth**. A molar tooth.

B

- B**. Symbol of *boron*; abbreviation for *base* and for *Bacillus*.
- B. A.** Abbreviation for *L. bal'num are'nae*, sand bath and for *Bachelor of Arts* and *bucco-axial*.
- Ba**. Symbol of *barium*.
- Bab'bitt metal**. An alloy used in dentistry.
- Bab'cock's test**. 1. A test for the amount of fat in milk. 2. A test for the degree of mental deterioration.
- Ba'hes-Ernst bodies**. Deeply staining masses seen in the protoplasm of bacteria.
- Babe'sia**. A genus of protozoans. **B. bo'vis** is found in the blood cells of cattle, causing hemoglobinuria. **B. o'vis** causes hemoglobinuria and jaundice in sheep.
- babesi'asis**. Infection with *Babesia*.
- Babinski's reflex, sign** (bab-in'skēz). See the nouns.
- ba'by-farm**. A place where infants are reared.
- bae'ca** (bak'ah). A berry; a berry-like fruit.
- Bacel'li's sign** (bat-tshel'ēz). Aphonic pectoriloquy: a sign of pleural effusion.
- bac'charin**. Poisonous alkaloid from *Baccharis cordifolia*.
- bac'chia** (bak'e-ah). *Acne rosacea*.

bac'eiform (bak'sif-orm). Berry shaped.

bac'illac (bas'il-ak). A milk preparation soured by lactic acid bacilli.

bacillae'mia. See *bacillemia*.

bac'illar, bac'illary (bas'il-ar, bas'il-ar-e). Pertaining to bacilli, or to rodlike forms. **b. layer**, the rod-and-cone layer of the retina.

bacille'mia. Condition in which the blood contains bacilli.

bacil'licidal, bacillicid'ic. Destructive to bacilli.

bacil'licide (bas-il'is-id). A drug that destroys bacilli.

bacil'liculture. The propagation of bacilli.

bacil'liform. Shaped like a bacillus.

bacillip'arous (bas-il-ip'ar-us). Producing bacilli.

bacillo'genous (bas-il-oj'en-us). Caused by bacilli.

bac'illol (bas'il-ol). A product of the distillation of tar: antiseptic and disinfectant.

bacillopho'bia. Insane dread of microbes.

bacillos'copy. Examination to detect bacilli.

bacillo'sis. The state of bacillary infection.

bacillother'apy. Treatment with bacilli or bacteria.

bacillu'ria. State in which the urine contains bacilli.

Bacil'lus (bas-il'us), pl. *bacil'li*. A genus of schizomycetic organisms, consisting of nonmotile, rodlike forms. **B. abor'tus**. Same as *Bang's b.* **B. ace'ti, B. acet'icus**, bacillus found in air and vinegar and causing acetic fermentation. **Achalme's b.**, a bacillus occurring in certain cases of rheumatism. **acid-fast b.**, a bacillus which after staining is very resistant to the decolorizing effect of acids. **B. ac'idi lac'tici**, found in air and sour milk, and causing lactic acid fermentation. **B. acidofor'mans**, pathogenic bacillus from liver of yellow-fever cadaver. **B. actinobac'ter**. Same as *B. butyricus*. **B. aero'genes**, one of three forms—I, II, III—from the alimentary canals of healthy persons. **B. aero'genes capsula'tus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from blood vessels in a case of thoracic aneurysm. **B. aeroph'illus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from air. **Afanas'slew's b.**, a bacillus found in the sputum in whooping cough. **B. al'bicans paterifor'mis**, species from the skin in seborrhea. **B. albu'minis**, nonpathogenic bacillus from feces. **B. al'bus**, white, nonpathogenic bacillus from water. **B. al'bus cadav'eris**, pathogenic bacillus from blood of a cadaver. **B. al'bus pu'tridus**, nonpathogenic species from water. **B. allanto'ides**, nonpathogenic bacillus from air. **B. al'li**, nonpathogenic bacillus found in decaying onions. **B. al'vei**, pathogenic bacillus from diseased bees. **B. amylobac'ter**. Same as *B. butyricus*. **B. anaero'bicus liquefa'ciens**, species from intestine of yellow-fever corpse. **B. an'thracis**, the bacillus of anthrax. **B. aquat'ilis**, nonpathogenic species from well water. **B. arbores'cens**, nonpathogenic bacillus from hydrant water, forming orange color. **B. argentophosphores'cens**, either of three species—I, II, III—from sea water, phosphorescent fish, and cuttle-fish. **B. aslat'icus**, a species causing a low fever in Ceylon. **B. auranti'acus**, bacillus from well water forming yellow pigment. **B. au'reus**, bacillus from water and the skin in seborrhea. **Bang's b.**, the bacillus of the contagious abortion of cows. **B. beriber'icus**, species found in persons with beriberi. **B. bienstock'il**, pathogenic bacillus from human feces. **B. bipola'ris sep'ticus**, a general name for bacilli of the hemorrhagic septicemia group. **Boas-Oppler b.**, a bacillus found in the stomach in cancer. **Bordet-Gengou b.** Same as *B. pertussis*. **B. bras'sicae**, nonpathogenic bacillus from infusions of cabbage leaves. **B. bronchit'idis pu'tridae**, the bacillus of putrid bronchitis. **B. brun'neus**, nonpathogenic species

from water. **B. bucca'lis**, nonpathogenic bacillus from buccal secretions of healthy persons. **B. bulgar'icus**, a species which produces the fermentation of milk to form buttermilk. **B. butyl'icus**, **B. butyri'cus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from milk, old cheese, water, soil, dust, etc., producing butyric acid fermentation. **B. cadav'eris**, pathogenic bacillus from yellow-fever cadavers. **B. cana'lis capsula'tus**, pathogenic bacillus from sewer water. **B. cana'lis par'vus**, pathogenic species from sewer water. **B. can'dicans**, nonpathogenic bacillus from soil. **B. capsula'tus**, pathogenic bacillus from blood of guinea-pig. **B. capsula'tus muco'sus**, pathogenic bacillus from nasal secretions of influenza patients. **B. carabifor'mis**, nonpathogenic bacillus from stomach of meat-fed dog. **B. carota'rum**, nonpathogenic bacillus from cooked carrots and beets. **B. caten'ula**, nonpathogenic bacillus from cheese. **B. caucas'icus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from kefir grains. **B. ca'viae fortu'itus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from guinea-pigs inoculated with yellow fever. **B. cavici'dus**, pathogenic bacillus from human feces. **B. chauvae'i**, bacillus causing symptomatic anthrax in cattle. **B. chlori'nus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from decaying vegetable matter. **B. chol'erae asiat'icae**, the spirillum of Asiatic cholera. **B. chol'erae gallina'rum**. Same as *B. septicaemiae*. **B. cho'vaei**, the bacillus of symptomatic anthrax. **B. chromo-aromat'icus**, pathogenic bacillus from carcass of a diseased dog. **B. clavifor'mis**, pathogenic bacillus from fermenting casein. **B. cloa'cae**, nonpathogenic bacillus from sewage. **B. coeru'leus**, saprophytic bacillus from water. **B. co'll commu'nis**, pathogenic bacillus from intestines of man and animals. **B. constrictus**, a bacillus from hydrant water, producing yellow pigment. **B. copro'genes foe'tidus**, bacillus from intestines of pigs with hog cholera. **B. copro'genes par'vus**, pathogenic bacillus from human feces. **B. cras'sus**, the broadest bacillus known. **B. cras'sus sputig'enus**, pathogenic bacillus from sputum of man. **B. cunea'tus**, pathogenic species from blood and viscera of animals dead of sepsis. **B. cuniculic'dus**. Same as *B. septicaemiae haemorrhagicae*. **B. cyano'genus**, the bacillus of blue milk. **B. cystifor'mis**, nonpathogenic bacillus from urine of cystitis patient. **B. denitrif'icans**, bacillus from sewage and soil; decomposes nitrates. **B. denta'lis vir'idans**, pathogenic bacillus from carious teeth. **B. devo'rans**, nonpathogenic bacillus from well water. **B. diffu'sus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from soil. **B. diphthe'riae**, pathogenic bacillus from diphtheritic membranes. **B. diphthe'riae columba'rum**, the bacillus of pigeon diphtheria. **B. diphthe'riae spu'rius**, bacillus similar to bacillus diphtheriae from healthy pharynx. **B. diphthe'riae vitulo'rum**, pathogenic bacillus from mouths of calves with diphtheria. **B. distortus**, species from milk and cheese. **Ducrey's b.**, the supposed bacillus of chancroid. **B. dysente'riae**, a bacillus causing bacillary dysentery and probably summer diarrhea of infants. **B. dyso'des**, bacillus causing souring of bread. **B. endocardi'tidis capsula'tus**, pathogenic bacillus from viscera of endocarditic corpses. **B. endocardi'tidis gris'eus**, pathogenic bacillus from heart in case of ulcerative endocarditis. **B. enteri'tidis**, pathogenic bacillus from cow dead of enteritis. **B. epider'midis**, bacillus from epidermis of spaces between the toes. **B. erysipel'atos lep'oris**, bacillus of erysipelas in the rabbit. **B. erysipel'atos su'is**, pathogenic bacillus of hog erysipelas. **B. erythros'poros**, nonpathogenic species from albuminous fluids. **B. ex pneumo-enterit'ide su'is**, the bacillus of hog cholera. **B. figu'rans**, saprophytic bacillus from air and

water. **B. filifor'mis**, nonpathogenic bacillus from cheese and milk. **b. of Flocca**, pathogenic bacillus from saliva of dogs and cats. **B. fitzia'nus**, saprophytic bacillus from infusions of hay. **B. fla'vus**, bacillus from water producing yellow pigment. **B. fluores'cens liquefa'ciens**, saprophytic bacillus from air and water. **B. fluores'cens pu'tridus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from air and water, producing repulsive odor. **B. foe'tidus**, pathogenic bacillus from sweating feet and cow-dung. **B. foe'tidus ozae'nae**, pathogenic species from secretions of ozena patients. **B. ful'vus**, bacillus from hydrant water, producing yellow pigment. **B. fuscus**, bacillus from water, forming brown pigment. **B. fus'cus limba'tus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from rotten eggs. **B. fusifor'mis**, a bacillus which is found in Vincent's angina. **B. gallina'rum**, pathogenic bacillus from blood of chickens dead of a disease resembling chicken cholera. **B. genicula'tus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from the stomach. **B. gingi'vae pyo'genes**, pathogenic species from foul mouth and decaying dental pulp. **B. gra'cilis**, nonpathogenic species from water. **B. grave'olens**, nonpathogenic bacillus from between the toes. **B. hansen'il**, bacillus from water, producing yellow pigment. **B. heminecrobio'philus**, pathogenic bacillus from cheesy lymph glands. **B. hydroph'illus fus'cus**, bacillus from lymph disease of frogs. **B. ian'thinus**, bacillus from hydrant water and sewage, producing violet pigment. **B. in'dicus**, pathogenic bacillus from stomach of monkey. **B. indigo'genus**, pathogenic bacillus from leaves of indigo plant. **B. influen'zae**, the specific bacillus of influenza. **B. lac'ticus**. Same as *B. acidi lactici*. **B. lac'tis aero'genes**, pathogenic bacillus from intestine of animals fed on milk. **B. lac'tis erythro'genes**, the bacillus of red milk. **B. lac'tis visco'sus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from ropy milk. **B. lep'rae**, pathogenic bacillus which is the cause of leprosy. **B. lioder'mos**, bacillus from milk, peptonizing casein. **B. liquefa'ciens**, nonpathogenic bacillus from water. **B. liquefa'ciens ho'vis**, pathogenic bacillus from lungs of diseased ox. **B. liquefa'ciens mag'nus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from mice inoculated with garden soil. **B. liquefa'ciens par'vus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from same source as last. **B. lu'teus**. Same as *Bacterium luteum*. **B. mala'riae**, probably pathogenic bacillus from blood of malarial patients. **B. mal'lei**, pathogenic bacillus from the nodules of glands. **B. megate'rium**, nonpathogenic bacillus from boiled cabbage. **B. melanos'poros**, bacillus from air, producing black pigment. **B. mesenter'icus fus'cus**, saprophytic bacillus from air, water, and potato peelings. **B. mesenter'icus ru'ber**, bacillus causing pink color on potatoes. **B. mesenter'icus vulga'tus**, bacillus from potatoes, milk, and human feces. **B. mirab'ilis**, bacillus causing putrefaction of animal matter. **b. of Morax-Axenfeld**. See *Haemophilus duplex*. **B. muco'sus capsula'tus**, the bacillus of pneumonia; Friedländer's bacillus or pneumococcus. **B. multipedi'culus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from air and water. **B. murisept'icus**. Same as *B. crysipelatos suis*. **B. murisept'icus pleomor'phus**, pathogenic bacillus from uterine discharges of pyemia. **B. musco'ides**, nonpathogenic bacillus from soil, old cheese, and cow-dung. **B. myco'ides**, nonpathogenic bacillus from soil and water. **B. neapolita'nus**. Same as *B. coli communis*. **B. oedem'atidis malign'**, pathogenic bacillus from dust, foul water, and putrefying matter. **B. oolit'icus**, a species acting on egg albumin and capable of causing gastric fermentation. **B. oxyto'cus pernicio'sus**, pathogenic bacillus from stale milk. **paracolon b.**,

the bacillus of paratyphoid fever. **B. paradox'us**, a species found in acute tropical dysentery. **B. paralyt'icus**, a species found in general paralysis. **B. par'vus ova'tus**, pathogenic bacillus from pig dying with swine plague. **B. pasteuria'nus**, bacillus from beer, causing acetic fermentation. **B. pertus'sis**, a bacillus from the sputum of patients with whooping cough. **B. phosphores'cens gel'idus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from phosphorescent fish. **B. pneumo'niae**, pathogenic bacillus sometimes found in exudates of pneumonia. **B. pneumon'icus a'gillis**, pathogenic bacillus from vagus-pneumonia of rabbit. **B. polymyx'a**, bacillus from fermenting infusions of potatoes, etc. **B. polypl'or'mis**, nonpathogenic bacillus from cow-dung, and exudates of mice inoculated with garden soil. **B. prodigio'sus**, nonpathogenic bacillus found on various foods. **B. pseudopneumon'icus**, pathogenic bacillus from pus. **B. pyocya'neus**. Same as *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*. **B. pyo'genes foe'tidus**, pathogenic bacillus from pus of an abscess. **B. radia'tus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from exudates of mice and guinea-pigs inoculated with garden soil. **B. ramo'sus liquefa'ciens**, nonpathogenic bacillus from the air. **B. rhinosclerom'atis**, pathogenic bacillus from tubercles of rhinoscleroma. **B. ru'ber**, saprophytic bacillus from the air. **B. saliva'rius sep'ticus**, the diplococcus of pneumonia. **B. sapro'genes**, a bacillus in three forms, from fetid sweat of feet, putrefying pus, gangrenous tissue. **B. sca'ber**, nonpathogenic species from cheese. **B. schäff'eri**, nonpathogenic bacillus from cheese and fermenting potato. **B. of Scheurlen**, nonpathogenic bacillus from cancer and from healthy breast. **b. of septicæ'mia**, saprophytic bacillus from the blood. **B. septicæ'miæ hæmorrhæ'gicæ**, the bacillus of chicken cholera. **B. sep'ticus acumina'tus**, pathogenic bacillus from blood and organs of child dead from septicemia. **B. sep'ticus sputi'genus**, the diplococcus of pneumonia. **Shiga's b.**, a species which is the cause of bacillary dysentery, and of summer diarrhea of infants. **B. sim'ilis**, nonpathogenic bacillus from human feces. **B. sol'idus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from mice inoculated with garden soil. **B. stolona'tos**, nonpathogenic bacillus from water. **B. subti'lis**, nonpathogenic bacillus from air, water, soil, and decaying matter. **B. subti'lis sim'ulans**. Same as *B. similis*. **B. synog'onus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from blue milk. **B. synxan'thus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from yellow milk. **B. syphil'idis**, bacillus from syphilitic tissue; not yet proved pathogenic. **B. ten'uis**, nonpathogenic bacillus from cheese, causing albuminoid decomposition. **B. ter'mo**. Same as *Bacterium termo*. **B. tet'ani**, pathogenic bacillus from soil and pus of tetanus. **B. thermoph'illus**, nonpathogenic bacillus from intestine of man and animals and from soil. **B. trem'ulus**, saprophytic bacillus from decaying infusions of plants. **B. tuberculo'sis**, pathogenic bacillus of tuberculosis. **B. tumes'cens**, nonpathogenic bacillus from beets and turnips. **B. tur'gidus**, saprophytic bacillus from air. **B. tus'sis convulsivæ**, pathogenic bacillus from sputum of whooping cough. **B. typho'sus**, **B. ty'phi abdomina'lis**, pathogenic bacillus of typhoid fever. **B. ul'na**, nonpathogenic bacillus from healthy sputum. **B. ure'æ**. See *Bacterium ureæ*. **B. uroceph'alus**, bacillus from putrefying animal matter, causing albuminoid fermentation. **B. utpadel**, pathogenic bacillus from small intestine of man. **B. varico'sus conjunc'tiva**, pathogenic bacillus from healthy conjunctiva. **B. viola'ceus**, bacillus from river water, producing violet pigment. **B. vi'rens**, found in stagnant water, forming green pigment. **B. vires'cens**, non-

- pathogenic bacillus from green sputum. **B. vir'gula**, bacillus causing albuminoid fermentation of casein. **B. vir'idis**, found in a polyporus-fungus in water. **B. visco'sus**, bacillus from river water and soil, producing green pigment. **B. vitulo'rum**, pathogenic bacillus from diphtheria of calves. **B. vulga'ris**, bacillus causing putrefaction of animal matter. **B. welch'ii**, *Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus*. **B. X**, pathogenic species from yellow-fever cadavers. **B. xantho'genus**. Same as *B. synxanthus*. **B. xero'sis**, nonpathogenic bacillus from xerosis. **B. zenk'eri**, bacillus causing putrefaction. **B. zop'fil**, bacillus from intestines of chickens and blood of ducks. **B. zurnia'num**, nonpathogenic bacillus from water.
- back-cut of Salmon**. Incision or slitting of an anal fistula.
- back-raking**. Extraction of impacted feces from the rectum of animals.
- back'ward progression**. Tendency to walk backward in some cases of central nervous lesion.
- BaCl₂**. Barium chloride.
- ba'cony degeneration or infiltration**. Amyloid degeneration. **b. spleen**, a spleen affected with amyloid degeneration.
- bactere'mia**. Same as *bacteriemia*.
- bacte'ria**. Schizomycetes or vegetable micro-organisms.
- bacte'rial**. Pertaining to, or produced by, bacteria.
- bacterici'dal**. Destructive to bacteria.
- bacter'icide**. Anything which destroys bacteria.
- bac'terid, bac'teride**. A skin lesion caused by the action of bacterial toxins.
- bacterie'mia**. The presence of schizomycetes in the blood.
- bac'terine**. A bacterial vaccine.
- bacterin'la**. An unfavorable condition sometimes following use of bacterial vaccines.
- bacterio-agglu'tinin**. An agglutinin formed by action of bacteria.
- bacterioci'din**. A bactericidal substance present in the blood.
- bacterioc'lasis**. The breaking up of bacteria into fragments.
- bacteriocho'lla** (bak-te're-o-ko'le-ah). The presence of bacteria in the biliary tract.
- bacteriodiagno'sis**. Diagnosis by bacteriological examination of tissues or fluids.
- bacterio-eryth'rin**. A red pigment obtained from bacteriopurpurin.
- bacteriogen'ic, bacteriog'enous**. Caused by bacteria or producing bacteria.
- bacte'rioid**. Resembling a bacterium.
- bacteriolog'ic, bacteriolog'ical**. Relating to bacteriology.
- bacteriol'ogist**. An expert in the study of bacteria.
- bacteriol'ogy**. The science of bacteria.
- bacteriol'ysin**. A substance formed in the blood as a result of infection, and capable of destroying the bacteria of the infection.
- bacteriol'ysis** (bak-te-re-ol'is-is). The destruction of bacteria.
- bacteriolyt'ic** (bak-te're-o-lit'ik). Pertaining to or producing bacteriolysis.
- bacterio-opso'nin**. A substance that has an opsonic action on bacteria.
- bacteriopathol'ogy**. The science of bacteria in their relations to pathology.
- bacterioper'la**. The fixation of bacteria by histiocytes.
- bacte'riophage** (bak-te're-o-fāj). An ultramicroscopical agent which produces a transmissible disease of bacteria with destruction of the bacteria.

- bacteriophag'ia.** Destruction of bacteria by a cell or an organism.
- bacteriophag'ic.** Having a phagocytic action on bacteria.
- bacteriopho'bia.** Morbid fear of bacteria.
- bacterioprecip'itins.** Precipitins occurring in the serum treated with bacteria.
- bacterioprop'tein.** A toxalbumin formed by bacteria.
- bacteriopur'purin.** Peach-colored pigment in *Beggiatoa*.
- bacterioscop'ic.** Pertaining to the microscopy of bacteria.
- bacterios'copy.** The microscopical study of bacteria.
- bacterio'sis.** Any bacterial disease.
- bacteriosol'vent.** Causing lysis or solution of bacteria.
- bacterios'tasis.** Retardation of the growth of bacteria.
- bacte'riostat.** An agent which stops the growth of bacteria.
- bacteriostat'ic.** Arresting the growth of bacteria.
- bacteriotherapeu'tic.** Pertaining to bacteriotherapy.
- bacteriother'apy.** The cure of disease by introducing bacteria into the system.
- bacteriotox'ic.** 1. Toxic to bacteria. 2. Caused by bacterial toxins.
- bacteriotox'in.** A toxin destructive to bacteria.
- bacteriotro'pic.** Rendering bacteria more subject to the action of antitoxin.
- bacteriotryp'sin.** One of the ferments formed by the cholera spirillum.
- bacterit'ic.** Caused by or characterized by bacteria.
- Bacte'rium**, pl. *bacte'ria*. A genus of schizomycetes of short, rodlike form. **B. ace'ti.** Same as *Bacillus aceti*. **B. a'cidi lac'tici.** Same as *Bacillus acidi lactici*. **B. aero'genes**, the bacillus aerogenes. **B. al'lii.** Same as *Bacillus allii*. **B. auranti'acum**, a chromogenic bacterium. **B. brun'neum**, a species from putrid infusion of Indian corn. **B. buty'ri collo'deum**, a species from butter. **B. capita'tum**, a species from infusions of albuminous matter. **B. caten'ula**, species from putrid wine and decaying blood. **B. co'lli commu'ne.** Same as *Bacillus coli communis*. **B. decal'vans**, a species said to cause alopecia areata. **B. farina'ceum**, a species from sour dough. **B. glischro'genes**, a species from viscid urine. **B. gum'mis**, a species causing the gummy disease of fig, orange, and almond trees. **B. hes'sii**, a species causing ropy state of milk. **B. hyacin'thi**, pathogenic bacterium from diseased hyacinth bulbs. **B. l'ne'ola**, nonpathogenic species from water, soil, and vegetables. **B. lu'teum**, species from water, producing orange pigment. **B. merismopaedio'ides**, a bacterium from the mud of sewage. **B. o'leae**, a species causing disease of olives. **B. periplane'tae**, a species causing disease of cockroaches. **B. radicic'ola**, species found in soil and roots of leguminous plants: said to cause their growth. **B. rosa'ceum metallo'ides**, species producing gas in urine. **B. sulfu'reum**, a species found in urine and producing hydrogen sulfide. **B. ter'mo**, nonpathogenic species from healthy saliva. **B. tholoid'eum**, species from intestinal contents of healthy persons. **B. ul'na.** Same as *Bacillus ulna*. **B. ure'ae**, a nonpathogenic species from ammoniacal urine. **B. viola'ceum**, species from putrefying solutions of egg albumin. **B. xyll'num**, species from solutions of carbohydrates, producing acetic acid.
- bacteriu'ria.** The existence of bacteria in the urine.
- bac'teroid** (bak'ter-oid). Resembling a bacterium.
- bacteru'ria.** Same as *bacteriuria*.
- bacu'lliform** (bak-u'lif-orm). Rod shaped.
- bael** (bel). The dried fruit of *Ae'gle mar'melos*, or Bengal quince: used in diarrhea and dysentery.

- Baer's vesicle** (bārz). A graafian follicle containing an ovum.
- bag**. A sack or pouch. **Barnes's b.**, a lyre-shaped rubber bag for dilating uterine cervix. **Pollitzer's b.**, a soft bag of rubber for inflating the middle ear. **Voorhees' b.**, a rubber bag which can be inflated for the purpose of dilating the uterine cervix to bring on labor. **b. of waters**, the membranes enclosing the liquor amnii of the fetus.
- ba'ker leg**. Knock knee.
- ba'kers' itch**. Eczema of the hands from irritation of yeast. **b.'s salt**, ammonium carbonate. **b.'s stigmata**, callosities on the hands from kneading dough.
- bal'ance**. 1. An instrument for weighing. 2. Harmonious adjustment of parts. **acid-base b.**, the proportion of balance between acid and base required to keep the blood neutral.
- balaneu'tics**. The science of giving baths.
- balan'ic**. Pertaining to the glans penis or glans clitoridis.
- bal'anism**. Treatment with pessaries or suppositories.
- balani'tis** (bal-an-i'tis). Inflammation of the glans penis.
- balanoblennorrh'e'a**. Gonorrheal balanitis.
- bal'anoplasty**. Plastic surgery of the glans penis.
- balanoposthi'tis**. Inflammation of the glans and prepuce.
- balanoprepu'tial**. Pertaining to the glans and foreskin.
- balanorrh'gia** (bal'an-o-ra'je-ah). Gonorrheal balanitis with discharge of pus.
- balantidia'sis**. Infection by *Balantidium*.
- Balantid'ium co'll**. A protozoan parasite in intestine of pigs and man, causing diarrhea.
- balbu'ties** (bal-bu'she-ēz). Stammering.
- bald'ness**. Lack of hair. See *alopecia*.
- bale'ri**. Trypanosomiasis of domestic animals in French Sudan.
- Bal'four's disease**. Chloroma.
- Bal'four's granule**. A small granule in the red blood corpuscles in fowl spirochetosis.
- Bal'kan frame or splint**. An apparatus for applying continuous extension in fractures of the femur.
- ball**. A large veterinary pill.
- ball-and-socket joint**. Same as *enarthrosis*.
- ball throm'bus**. See *thrombus*.
- bal'lism**. Quick jerking or shaking movements seen in chorea.
- ballis'tics**. The science of the motion of projectiles.
- ballistocar'diogram**. A tracing of the momentum of the blood thrust out from the heart at each heart beat.
- ballistopho'bia**. Morbid dread of missiles.
- balloon'ing**. The distention of a cavity by air or otherwise.
- ballot'table**. Capable of showing ballottement.
- ballottement** (bal-ōt-maw'). Diagnosis of pregnancy by pushing the uterus with the finger inserted into the vagina, causing the embryo to rise and fall.
- balm**. 1. A balsam. 2. A soothing or healing medicine. **b. of Gilead**. 1. Mecca balsam. 2. Canada balsam. 3. Resin of poplar buds.
- balneary** (bal'ne-a-re). An institution for the administration of baths.
- balneog'raphy**. Treatise on baths.
- balneol'ogy**. Science of baths.
- balneotherapeu'tics**. Balneotherapy.
- balneother'apy**. Treatment of disease with baths.
- bal'neum**, pl. *bal'nea*. A bath. **b. are'nae**, a sand bath. **b. lu'teum**, a mud bath.

balop'ticon. Apparatus for throwing the image of an opaque object on a screen.

bal'sam (baw'l'sam). A semifluid, fragrant, resinous, vegetable juice. **b. apple**, plant *Momor'dica balsam'ina*, with a purgative and vulnerary fruit. **b. of Mecca**, balsam from *Balsamoden'dron opobal'samum*. **b. of Peru**, balsam from *Tolui'sera perei'rae*: expectorant, soothing, stimulant, and antiseptic. **b. of tolu**, a resinous, expectorant balsam from *Tolui'sera balsamum*.

balsam'ic. Of the nature of balsam. **b. tincture**, compound tincture of benzoin.

Bal'ser's fatty necrosis. Fatty degeneration of pancreas, omentum, and mesentery.

Bam'berger's fluid. A mercurial compound for syphilis.

bancrofto'sis. Infestation with *Filaria bancrofti*.

bandage (ban'dej). A strip or piece of gauze or other fabric for wrapping any part or member. **abdominal b.**, a wide support worn about the hips, during pregnancy, after an abdominal operation, or by a corpulent person. **A-S-E b.**, the third roller of Desault's bandage which forms a triangle, the angles of which are located at the axilla, shoulder, and elbow. **Bardeleben's b.**, a bismuth-starch dressing for burns. **Barton's b.**, a double figure-of-8 bandage for fracture of the lower jaw. **Baynton's b.**, adhesive plaster strapping of the leg for indolent ulcer. **binocle b.**, a bandage covering both eyes. **body b.**, a strip to be wound repeatedly about the trunk and then fixed. **Borsch's b.**, an eye bandage covering both the diseased and the healthy eye. **capeline b.**, a bandage applied like a cap or hood to the head or shoulder or to a stump. **chalk b.**, a bandage made immovable by stiffening with a mixture of chalk and gum. **circular b.**, a bandage applied in circular turns about a part. **crucial b.** Same as T bandage. **demigauntlet b.**, a bandage that covers the hand, but leaves the fingers uncovered. **Desault's b.**, a bandage for a fractured clavicle. **dextrin b.**, a bandage which has been treated with a solution of dextrin which hardens after application. **elastic b.**, a bandage of India rubber for exerting continuous pressure upon a part. **Esmarch's b.**, an India rubber bandage applied to a limb from the distal part upward, so as to expel blood from the portion that is to be operated on. **figure-of-8 b.**, a bandage in which the turns cross each other like the figure eight (8). **Fricke's b.**, strapping of the testicle for orchitis and epididymitis. **Galen's b.**, a bandage with each end split into three pieces: the middle is placed on the crown of the head; the two anterior strips are fastened at the back of the neck; the two posterior ones, on the forehead; and the two middle ones are tied under the chin. **Garretson's b.**, a bandage for the lower jaw, running above the forehead and back again to cross under the occiput, and ending under the chin. **gauntlet b.**, a bandage which covers the hand and fingers like a glove. **Genga's b.** Same as *Theden's b.* **Gibson's b.**, a bandage for fracture of the lower jaw. **Hamilton's b.**, a compound bandage for the lower jaw, composed of a leather string with straps of linen webbing. **hammock b.**, a bandage for retaining dressings on the head, consisting of a broad strip over the dressing and brought down over the ears. This strip is then held in place by a circular bandage around the head. **Hellodorus' b.**, a T bandage. **Hippocrates' b.** Same as *capeline b.* **Hueter's b.**, a spica bandage for the perineum. **Immovable b.**, **immobilizing b.**, a bandage for immobilizing a part. **Jelly b.** See *gelatin compound phenolized*. **Kiwisch's b.**, a form of figure-of-8 bandage of both breasts to

support and firmly compress them. **Langier's b.**, a many-tailed paper bandage. **Larrey's b.**, a many-tailed bandage with the edges glued together. **Maisonneuve's b.**, a plaster-of-paris bandage made of folded cloth held in place by other bandages. **many-tailed b.**, a piece of roller to which slips are stitched in an imbricated fashion. **Martin's b's**, India rubber strips for varicose veins. **oblique b.**, a bandage applied obliquely up a limb without reverses. **plaster b.**, a bandage stiffened with a paste of plaster of paris, which sets and becomes very hard. **pressure b.**, a bandage for applying pressure. **protective b.**, a bandage for the purpose of covering a part or of keeping dressings in place. **recurrent b.**, a bandage over the end of a stump. **reversed b.**, one applied to a limb in such a way that the roller is inverted or half-twisted at each turn, so as to make it fit smoothly. **Ribble's b.**, the spica of the instep. **Richet's b.**, a bandage of plaster of paris to which a little gelatin has been added. **roller b.**, a simple continuous strip, to be applied spirally or circularly. **scultetus b.**, a bandage applied in strips overlapping each other in shingle fashion. **Seutin's b.**, a starch and plaster bandage. **silica b.**, a bandage rendered firm by treatment with sodium silicate. **Slartin's b.**, a bandage impregnated with stearin and paraffin. **spica b.**, a spiral bandage folded regularly on itself like the letter V. **spiral b.**, a roller bandage applied spirally around a limb. **spiral reverse b.**, a spiral bandage applied with reverses, in order better to adapt it to the part. **starch b.**, a bandage which has been impregnated with a solution of starch which hardens after the bandage is applied. **suspensory b.**, a bandage for supporting the scrotum. **T b.**, a bandage shaped like the letter T. **Theden's b.**, a roller bandage applied from below upward over a graduated compress to control hemorrhage. **Thillaye's b.**, an arrangement of bandages for approximating the edges of the wound in the operation for harelip. **triangular b.**, a triangle of cloth used as a sling. **Tuffnell's b.**, a roller bandage of cheese-cloth impregnated with a mixture of white of egg and flour. **Velpeau's b.**, a bandage to support the arm in fracture of the clavicle. **Y b.**, a bandage shaped like the letter Y.

band forms. Neutrophil granular leukocytes whose nuclei are band-like or horseshoe shaped. They constitute about 4 per cent of total leukocytes.

bandager (ban'da-jer). A person who is skilled in applying bandages.

Ban'dl's ring. A thickening of the uterus above the internal os during labor.

ban'dy leg. Same as *bowleg*.

bang. Same as *Cannabis indica*.

bank, blood. A stored collection of human blood to be used for blood transfusion.

Ban'ting cure, ban'tingism. Treatment of corpulence by diet.

bap'tin. Aperient glucoside from *Baptisia tinctoria*.

Baptis'ta tinctoria. Wild indigo, a plant of North America: febrifugal, laxative, antiseptic.

bap'tisin. Cathartic extractive of *Baptisia tinctoria*.

baptitor'ine. A poisonous alkaloid from *Baptisia tinctoria*.

bar. 1. The upper part of the gums of a horse, between the grinders and the tusks, which bears no teeth. 2. That part of the wall of a horse's hoof which is reflected posteriorly at an acute angle.

baragno'sis. Absence of the power to recognize weight.

Bárány's sign or test (bah'rah-nēz). 1. In disturbances of equilibrium of the vestibular apparatus the direction of the fall is influenced

by changing the position of the patient's head. 2. If the normal ear is irrigated with hot water (110–120 F.), a rotary nystagmus is developed toward the side of the irrigated ear; if the ear is irrigated with cold water, a rotary nystagmus is developed away from the irrigated side. There is no nystagmus if the labyrinth is diseased.

Called also *caloric test*.

Barba'does leg. Elephantiasis.

barbalo'in. Aloin from Barbadoes aloes.

barbarala'lla. A form of dyslalia marked by sounds of a foreign language.

Bar'bary gum. Gum arabic from the Barbary provinces.

bar'berry. The *Berberis vulgaris* and its fruit. See *Berberis*.

bar'bers' itch. Tinea sycosis.

barblers (bar-be-a'). A nervous disease occurring in the island of Réunion.

bar'bital (bar'bit-al). A white powder, diethyl-malonylurea or diethyl-barbituric acid, $\text{CO}(\text{HN.CO})_2\text{C}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, used as a hypnotic in doses of 5–15 grains (0.33–1 Gm.). It was introduced under the proprietary name of *veronal*. **b. sodium**, **b. soluble**, the monosodium salt of barbital, which is soluble.

bar'bitallism. Same as *barbituism*.

bar'bitone (bar'bit-ōn). Same as *veronal*.

bar'bituism. A toxic condition produced by the use of barbital and its derivatives.

barbit'urate. A salt of barbituric acid.

bar'biturism. Same as *barbituism*.

barbo'ne (bar-bo'ne). A disease of buffalo which is sometimes transmitted to animals.

barbotage (bar-bo-tahzh'). Spinal anesthesia in which spinal fluid is withdrawn and the drug added to it before reinjecting.

bar'botine. Barbary wormseed.

bare'gin. See *glairin*.

baresthe'sia. Sensibility for weight or pressure.

baresthesiom'eter. Instrument for estimating sense of weight or pressure.

ba'ric. Pertaining to barium.

baril'la. Impure sodium carbonate; pulverin.

bar'lum. A metallic element, salts of which are medicinal.

bark, Jesuits'. Popular name for cinchona.

Bar'kow's ligaments. The anterior and posterior ligaments of the elbow.

Bar'low's disease. Infantile scurvy.

Bar'nes's bags. See *Barnes's dilators*. **B.'s curve.** The segment of a circle whose center is the sacral promontory, its concavity being backward. **B.'s dilators**, caoutchouc bags used in inducing premature labor by dilating the cervix uteri.

baro-electroesthesiom'eter. Instrument for measuring amount of pressure at the time electric sensibility to tingling or pain is felt.

barogno'sis. The faculty by which weight is recognized.

bar'ograph. A self-registering barometer.

baromachrom'eter. Instrument for measuring and weighing infants.

barom'eter. An instrument indicating the atmospheric pressure. **aneroid b.**, one containing no mercury or other fluid.

baromet'rograph. A self-registering barometer.

bar'oscope. A delicate or highly sensitive form of barometer.

baros'ma. See *buchu*.

baros'min. Diuretic precipitate from *buchu*.

- bar'ospirator.** Apparatus for producing artificial respiration by means of variations in the air pressure in a closed chamber.
- barotax'is.** The action of pressure relations on living cells.
- barot'ropism.** Same as *barotaxis*.
- bar'el chest.** A somewhat cylindrical form of thorax.
- bar'ren.** Sterile; incapable of having offspring.
- bartholin'itis.** Inflammation of Bartholin's glands.
- Bar'tholin's duct.** A duct of the sublingual gland. **B.'s glands,** the vulvovaginal glands.
- Bar'ton's bandage.** Double figure-of-8 bandage for lower jaw.
- B.'s fracture,** fracture of lower end of radius.
- Bartonel'la or Barto'nia bacillifor'mis.** The blood parasite causing Oroya fever. It occurs in the form of minute rods in the erythrocytes. Called also *Barton* bodies and *x-bodies*. See *Oroya fever*, under *fever*. **B. gillsgills,** a form which is found in the dormouse. **B. mu'ris,** an organism found in cases of rat anemia.
- bartonell'asis** (bar-to-nel-i'as-is). Infestation with *Bartonella*; Oroya fever. See under *fever*.
- baru'ria.** High specific gravity of urine.
- baryecol'a.** Dulness of hearing.
- baryesthe'sia.** Same as *baresthesia*.
- baryglos'sia.** Thickness of vocal utterance.
- baryla'lla.** Same as *baryglossia*.
- barypho'nia.** Difficulty of utterance.
- bary'ta, bary'tes.** Poisonous oxide of barium.
- barythym'ia.** Melancholy.
- bar'ytron** (bar'it-ron). An electrical particle lighter than a proton but heavier than an electron.
- ba'sad** (ba'sad). Toward a basal aspect.
- ba'sal** (ba'sal). Pertaining to a base. **b. ganglion,** the corpora striata and optic thalami. **b. metabolism.** See under *metabolism*.
- basalo'ma.** A basal cell carcinoma.
- bascula'tion.** Replacement of a retroverted uterus by swinging it into place.
- bas'cule movement.** Systolic recoil of the heart.
- base.** 1. The lower part of anything. 2. Main ingredient of a compound. 3. Nonacid part of a salt. **b. of the heart.** The surface of the heart which is directed upward and backward. It contains the openings of the pulmonary veins and of the venae cavae.
- Bas'edow's disease.** Same as *exophthalmic goiter*.
- base'ment membrane.** A delicate subepidermic or subepithelial layer.
- base'plate.** A sheet of plastic material used in making trial plates for artificial dentures.
- bas-fond** (bah-fong') [Fr.]. A fundus, especially of the urinary bladder.
- Bash'am's mixture.** Same as *liquor ferri et ammonii acetatis*.
- ba'sial.** Pertaining to the basion.
- basiarachni'itis.** Inflammation of the basal part of the arachnoid.
- basiarachnoidi'tis.** Same as *basiarachnitis*.
- basibregmat'ic axis.** Vertical line from the basion to the bregma.
- ba'sic** (ba'sik). Pertaining to, or having qualities of, a base. **b. salt,** a salt with excess of a basic element.
- basic'ity** (ba-sis'it-e). The quality of being basic; power of combining with a base.
- basiera'nal axis.** Straight line from the basion to the gonion.
- basid'ia.** The reproductive organs of certain fungi.

- basila'clal axis.** Straight line from the gonion to the subnasal point.
- basihy'al, basihy'oid.** The body of the hyoid.
- bas'llad.** Toward the basilar aspect.
- bas'llar.** Pertaining to the base. **b. artery.** See *Arteries, Tables of*. **b. Impression.** See *platybasia*. **b. membrane,** the lower boundary of the scala media of the ear. **b. process,** a forward projection of the occipital bone. **b. suture,** suture between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the sphenoid.
- basilat'eral.** Both basilar and lateral.
- basilem'ma.** 1. Basement membrane. 2. Neuroglia.
- basil'ic vein.** Large vein on inner aspect of arm.
- basil'icon ointment.** Ceratum resinae, or resin cerate.
- basilo'ma.** A basal cell carcinoma.
- basil'ysis.** The fracture of the base of the fetal skull in craniotomy.
- bas'llyst.** An instrument for performing a basilysis.
- basio'ccip'ital bone.** Pertaining to the basilar process.
- basioglos'sus.** Portion of hyoglossus attached to the base of the hyoid bone.
- ba'sion.** The midpoint of anterior border of foramen and magnum.
- basio'tic bone.** Small fetal bone between basisphenoid and basioccipital bones.
- ba'siotribe.** An instrument for effecting basiotripsy.
- ba'siotripsy.** Crushing of the head of the fetus.
- basipho'bia.** Pathological dread of walking.
- basirhin'al fissure.** A cerebral fissure at base of the olfactory lobe.
- ba'sis (ba'sis).** Same as *base*.
- basisphe'noid.** An embryonic bone which becomes the back part of the body of the sphenoid.
- basisyl'vian fissure.** Transverse basilar portion of sylvian fissure.
- basocyte (ba'so-sit).** A basophil cell.
- baso-erythrocyte.** An erythrocyte containing basophil granules.
- baso-erythrocyto'sis (ba''so-er''ith-ro-si-to'sis).** A condition in which the blood contains basophil erythrocytes.
- ba'sograph.** An instrument for recording abnormalities of gait.
- basometachro'mophil.** Staining differently from the surrounding tissue with basic dyes.
- ba'sophil, basophil'ic, basoph'llous.** Staining with alkaline dyes.
- basophil'ia.** Degeneration of erythrocytes in which there is formation of basophil granules (blue dots).
- basoph'llism (ba-sof'il-izm).** Abnormal increase of basophil cells.
- pituitary b.,** Cushing's disease; the syndrome produced by basophil adenoma of the pituitary consisting of vascular hypotension, hirsutism, adiposity, and osteoporosis.
- basopho'bia.** Morbid dread of walking.
- ba'soplasm.** The portion of the cytoplasm which stains easily with basic dyes.
- bass deaf'ness.** Deafness to low musical notes.
- Bassini's operation (bas-e'nēz).** An operation for inguinal hernia.
- Bas'sora gum.** A substance like gum arabic, from Persia.
- bas'sorin.** A principle, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, found in tragacanth.
- bast.** Inner bark of exogenous plants: used in surgery.
- bas'tard.** 1. A person born out of wedlock. 2. Illegitimate.
- ba'syl (ba'sil).** An electropositive chemical element.
- Bate'man's drops.** Tinctura pectoralis; preparation of catechu, camphor, and opium.
- bath (bath).** Any yielding medium, as water, vapor, or sand, in which the body is wholly or partly immersed for the conservation or

restoration of the health. **acid b.**, one of water medicated with a mineral acid: it may check excessive sweating. **air b.**, the therapeutic exposure of the naked body to the air, which is usually warmed or charged with a vapor. **alcohol b.**, the washing of a patient in dilute alcohol: it is defervescent and stimulant. **alkaline b.**, the washing of a patient in a weak solution of an alkaline carbonate: useful in skin diseases, etc. **alum b.**, the use of alum water as a bathing medium. **animal b.**, the therapeutic application of a newly killed animal or its skin to a patient. **aromatic b.**, a medicated bath in which the water is scented with a decoction of aromatic plants or volatile oils. **arsenical b.**, a warm bath in a weak arsenical solution: useful in rheumatoid affections. **astringent b.**, a bath in a liquid containing tannic acid, alum, or other astringent. **blanket b.**, a wet pack in which the patient is wrapped in blankets. **blood b.**, a bath in the freshly drawn blood of an animal. **bog b.**, the therapeutic use of thin, peaty mud as a bath. **borax b.**, one in water medicated with glycerin and borax. **box b.**, one in which the patient is inclosed, except his head, in a box, into which hot-water pipes extend. **bran b.**, an emollient bath made of water in which bran has been boiled. **Brand b.** (1861), a cold bath in which the water is at 68 F., and in which the patient is gently massaged. **brine b.**, a bath in brine: tonic and stimulant. **buff b.**, a bath in which no garment is worn. **cabinet b.**, a hot-air bath or an electric bath in which the patient is inclosed in a special cabinet. **camphor b.**, a bath given in an atmosphere charged with the vapor of camphor. **carbon dioxide b.**, a bath impregnated with carbon dioxide. Such are the Nauheim baths used in the Schott treatment. **chemical b.**, an apparatus for regulating the temperature of various chemical processes by surrounding the substance to be heated with water, sand, or other material. **cold b.**, one in which cold water is used, the temperature of the latter varying from 32 to 70 F. **colloid b.**, a bath containing gelatin, bran, starch, or similar substances, used for treatment of toxic dermatitis exfoliativa after arsphenamine injection. **contrast b.**, alternate immersions of a part in hot water and ice water. **cool b.**, one in water from 60 to 75 F. **creosote b.**, a bath containing creosote, 3 drachms, and glycerin, 4 ounces, in 30 gallons of water: used in scaly skin diseases. **douche b.**, the application of water to the body in a large jet. **earth b.**, the placing of a patient in a mass of earth or of sand, usually warmed. **electric b.**, one in which the patient receives either a succession of discharges of static electricity or an interrupted current. **electrotherapeutic b.**, a therapeutic bath through which an electric current is passed at the time of using. **electrothermal b.**, a bath of hot water, hot air, or vapor, during which the patient is exposed to the influence of either static or current electricity. **emollient b.**, a bath in an emollient liquid, like a decoction of bran. **fan b.**, fanning of the patient's wet body for reducing the heat of fever. **faradic b.**, one in which the patient is treated with a faradic current. **Finnish b.**, a modification of the Russian bath. **Finsen b.**, a general irradiation of the patient's entire body with nonconcentrated arc lights. **foam b.**, a bath of foam produced by blowing air or oxygen through the water to which a foam-forming substance (saponin) has been added. Called also *Schaum b.* and *Sandor foam b.* **foot b.**, a bath for the feet; a pediluvium. **fucus b.**, a bath containing seaweed or a decoction of it, imparting the effect of sodium chloride and iodine. **full b.**, one in which the patient's body is fully immersed in the water. **gas-bubble b.**, a bath of water con-

taining gases in such quantities that gas bubbles are set free and ascend to the surface of the water, as in carbon dioxide and oxygen baths. **gelatin b.**, an emollient bath in a very thin hot solution of gelatin. **glycerin b.**, a warm emollient bath in water charged with glycerin and gum acacia. **graduated b.**, one in which the temperature of the water is gradually lowered. **gymnacolon b.**, the repeated injection of isotonic salt solution followed each time by evacuation of the injected solution and fecal masses. **hafussi b.**, a bath of hot water impregnated with carbon dioxide in which the hands and feet of the patient are immersed. **half b.**, a bath of the hips and lower part of the body. **herb b.**, one which is charged with a decoction of aromatic herbs. **hip b.** Same as *sitz b.* **hot b.**, one in water from 98 to 112 F. **hot-air b.**, one in air or vapor from 100 to 130 F. **hydro-electric b.**, a bath in which electricity is administered to the tissues through water. **immersion b.**, the sudden plunging of a patient into water for a short time. **internal b.**, an injection of large quantities of water into the stomach or into the rectum. **iron b.**, one in water charged with iron sulfate. **medicated b.**, a bath variously charged with medicinal substances. **mercurial b.**, a bath in air charged with vaporized calomel or in a weak solution of mercuric chloride. **milk b.**, one taken in milk: it is emollient, cosmetic, and perhaps slightly nutritive. **moor b.**, a bath in water containing earth from a moor or from waste land, which is believed to be free from certain dangerous micro-organisms found in cultivated soil. **mud b.**, a bath in the mud of certain mineral springs or in the mud of a salt marsh. **mustard b.**, one taken in water more or less strongly charged with pulverized mustard. **Nauheim b.**, a bath in which the patient is immersed in warm water and subjected to the action of carbon dioxide gas. See *Schott treatment*, under *treatment*. **needle b.**, a shower bath in which the water is projected in a fine, needle-like spray. **oil b.**, one taken in warm olive oil, sometimes variously medicated: used mainly in oriental countries. **oxygen b.**, a bath impregnated with oxygen. See *gas-bubble b.* and *perogen b.* **ozet b.**, an oxygen bath prepared from a generating mixture known as "oset." **pack b.**, one in which the body is packed in wet cloths. **peat b.**, a bath in water (usually that of a mineral spring) charged with peat: it promotes perspiration and is sometimes powerfully discutient. **permanent b.**, a therapeutic bath in which the patient is kept for a considerable length of time. **perogen b.** See *perogen*. **pine b.**, one taken in water medicated with a decoction or extract of pine needles or cones. **rain b.**, a form of shower bath. **reducing b.**, a bath for reducing the temperature of the body. **Russian b.**, a hot vapor bath followed by friction and a plunge in cold water. **sand b.** 1. The immersion of the body in dry, heated sand. 2. The covering of the body with the damp sand of the seashore. **Sarason's ozet b.**, a bath made by adding to the water sodium hyperborate and manganese borate, the latter being spread in powder form over the surface of the water, resulting in the liberation of oxygen: used to diminish blood pressure. **Schaum b.** See *foam b.* **sea b.**, a bath in the water of the sea. **sea-water b.**, a bath in the water of the sea; usually warmed or heated. **sheet b.**, the application of wet sheets to the body. **shower b.**, a bath in water which falls upon the body in a fine spray. **sitz b.**, a bath in which the patient sits in the tub, bathing only the hips and buttocks. **slime b.**, a bath in ooze taken from a pond or river. **slush b.**, a bath given by pouring water over the patient from a pitcher, the patient lying in an improvised en-

closure made of blankets covered with a rubber sheet. **sponge b.**, one in which the patient's body is rubbed with a wet sponge. **stimulating b.**, a bath containing tonic, astringent, or aromatic substances: used for stimulating the body. **sulfur b.**, a bath in which potassium sulfide or sublimed sulfur is added to the water. **sun b.**, the exposure of the naked body to the rays of the sun. **surprise b.**, the sudden plunging of an insane or hysterical patient into cold water: an obsolete procedure. **sweat b.**, any bath given to promote sweating. **temperate b.**, one in water from 75 to 85 F. **tepid b.**, one in water from 85 to 92 F. **tub b.**, a bath taken in a tub large enough to receive the whole body. **Turkish b.**, a bath in which the bather is placed in a succession of rooms of increasing high temperature, then rubbed or massaged, and given a douche of warm followed by cold water. **vapor b.**, the exposure of the body to steam, to vaporized alcohol, or the like. **warm b.**, one taken in water of from 90 to 104 F. (32.2-40 C.). **water b.**, in chemistry, a vessel containing water for immersing bodies to be heated to a temperature not above the boiling point of water. **wax b.**, the application of a large quantity of wax in a liquid state to the whole of the body, the wax being permitted to solidify and enclose the body: used to increase body temperature. **whirlpool b.**, the application of a forcible whirling or churning stream of hot water to the body while the patient is immersed in a tub of equally hot water.

bathesth'e'sia. Bathyesthesia.

bath'mlsm. The force which controls growth and nutrition.

bathmotrop'ic. Influencing the response of tissues to stimuli.

bathmot'ropism. Influence on the excitability of muscle tissue.

bathopho'bia (bath-o-fo-be-ah). Morbid dread of high objects.

bathyanesthe'sia. Loss of deep sensibility.

bathycar'dia. A low position of the heart.

bathyesthe'sia (bath'e-es-the'ze-ah). Deep sensibility; the sensibility in the parts of the body beneath the surface.

bath'ygastry (bath'e-gas-tre). Gastropptosis.

bathyhyperesthe'sia. Abnormal sensitiveness of the deep structures, such as muscle.

bathyhypeshe'sia. Loss of sensation in the deep parts; loss of muscle sense.

bathypne'a (bath-e-ne'ah). Deep breathing.

batono'ma. A tumor caused by vegetable organisms of a higher order than the bacteria.

batopho'bia. 1. Morbid dread of high objects. 2. Acrophobia.

bat'rachoplasty. Plastic surgical operation for ranula.

bat'rasin. Poison obtainable from the skin of toads.

bat'tarism (bat'ar-izm). Stuttering or stammering.

bat'tery. Series of cells affording galvanic currents.

Bat'tey's operation. Removal of healthy ovaries.

bat'tledore placenta. Placenta with cord attached near edge.

Bat'tley's sedative. A mild opiate liquid preparation.

Baudelocque's diameter (bo-dloks'). External conjugate diameter of pelvis.

Bauhin's valve (bo-anz'). The ileocecal valve.

baun'scheidtism (bown'shid-tism). Form of acupuncture by several short needles dipped in irritant liquid.

Bava'rian splint. An immovable dressing consisting of plaster of paris between two flannel cloths.

bav'arol (bav'ar-ol). A reddish-brown aromatic liquid used as a disinfectant.

baycuru (bi-koo-roo'). Root of *Stal'ice brazilien'sis*: astringent.

Bayer 205. A German proprietary preparation for trypanosome infections.

Bayer G. 1919. A German preparation for treatment of filariasis.

bay'onet leg. Ankylosis of knee following backward displacement of tibia and fibula.

bay'-rum. Same as *spiritus myrciae*.

Bazin's disease (bah-zanz'). Psoriasis of the inside of the cheek.

B. C. G., B. C. G. vaccine. See under *vaccine*.

bdellepithe'cium. A tube used in leeching.

bdel'llum. A myrrhlike gum-resin of various origin.

bdello'tomy (del-ot'o-me). The cutting of a sucking leech to increase the amount of blood it will take.

bea'ker (be'ker). A form of glass cup used by chemists and apothecaries. **b. cells.** Same as *goblet cells*.

Beale's fiber (bēlz). A form of spiral nerve fiber.

beamther'apy. The therapeutic use of special areas of the spectrum in light treatment.

bear'berry. Same as *Uva ursi*.

bear'ing down. The expulsive effort of a parturient woman.

beat (bēt). A throb, as of the heart or pulse. **apex b.**, the beat of the apex of the left ventricle of the heart against the chest wall. **ec-topic b.**, a heart beat originating at some point other than the sino-auricular node. **forced b.**, an extrasystole produced by artificial stimulation of the heart. **premature b.**, an extrasystole.

beat knee. A subcutaneous cellulitis over the kneecap.

be'atin (be'at-in). A compound, $C_5H_{13}NO_3$, used in urinary diseases.

bebeer'ine. The alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{21}NO_2$, from bebeeru bark: tonic.

beche'ru. The greenheart tree, *Nectandra rodiaei*, of tropical America.

Becca'ria's sign. Occipital pulsation in pregnancy.

bech'ic. 1. Relieving a cough. 2. A medicine for a cough.

Bech'terew's nucleus. The accessory auditory nucleus.

Béclard's hernia (ba-klahrz'). Femoral hernia at the saphenous opening.

Berquerel's gout pills (bek-relz'). Pills of colchicum, quinine, and digitalis.

bed (bed). A couch or support for the body during sleep. **air b.**, an air-tight, inflatable mattress. **Bandeloux's b.**, an air bed with a vessel beneath for the collection of urine, the whole being surmounted by a cradle covered with gauze. **b. case**, a case of hysteria with voluntary and persistent lying in bed. **bedfast**, **b. ridden**, unable to leave the bed. **fracture b.**, a bed for the use of patients with broken bones. **Gatch b.**, a bed fitted with a jointed bed rest by which the patient can be raised into a half-sitting position and kept so. **hydrostatic b.**, a water bed. **metabolic b.**, a bed so arranged that all the feces and urine of the patient is saved. The amount of excreta compared to the intake gives an indication of the metabolism in the body. **b. pan**, a shallow vessel for receiving the alvine discharges of the sick. **b. rest**, a device for propping up patients in bed. **b. sore**, an obstinate and sometimes gangrenous sore, caused by pressure of the body of a patient against the bed. **water b.**, a rubber mattress filled with water: used to prevent bed sores.

bedbug. Same as *Ci'mex lectula'rius*.

Bed'nar's aphthae. Aphthous ulceration of the hard palate of young children.

- beef tea.** An infusion of lean beef: nutrient and analeptic.
- beer.** Fermented infusion of malted barley and hops.
- beer'wort.** An infusion of malt in water to be converted into beer.
- Beer's knife.** Knife with triangular blade for corneal incision.
- bees'wax.** Wax from honeycomb. See *cera*.
- Beggiato'a** (bej-e-at-o'ah). A species of water fungus.
- beha'viorism** (be-ha'vyor-izm). The theory that the phenomena of psychology rest upon the objective study of behavior.
- behen, oil of.** Same as *ben*, oil of.
- Beh'ring's serum.** Serum containing antitoxin of diphtheria.
- Bei'gel's disease** (bi'gelz). Hysterical chorea.
- bej'el.** A form of non-venereal syphilis affecting children in Arabia.
- be'lae fruc'tus.** The fruit of *Aegle marmelos*. See *bael*.
- belch'ing.** Eructation.
- belem'noid.** 1. Dart shaped. 2. The styloid process.
- belladon'na.** The leaves and root of *Atropa belladonna*: poisonous, but much valued as a narcotic remedy. It affords atropine.
- belladon'nine.** Alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, from belladonna.
- Belli'ni's ducts.** The ducti recti, or excretory ducts of the kidney.
- bell'-metal resonance.** A metallic sound heard in pneumothorax.
- Bellocq's cannula** (bel-loks'). An instrument for plugging the posterior nares.
- bello'nes.** Polypoid tumors in the nose of a horse.
- bel'lows murmur.** Bruit de soufflet.
- bell sound.** Bell-metal resonance.
- Bell's disease.** Acute periencephalitis. **B.'s law**, the fact that anterior roots of spinal nerves are motor and posterior ones sensory.
- B.'s nerves**, internal and external respiratory nerves. **B.'s paralysis**, facial paralysis of peripheral causation. **B.'s spasm.** Same as *convulsive tic*.
- belly of muscle.** The thick and nontendinous part of a muscle.
- belonepho'bia.** Pathological dread of pins and needles.
- bel'onoid** (bel'o-noid). Needle shaped.
- belonosklas'copy.** Retinoscopy by means of subjective shadows and movements.
- be'max.** A cereal food preparation containing much vitamin B.
- ben, oil of.** Colorless oil from the seed of *Moringa pterygosperma*.
- Bence-Jones albumose.** See under *albumose*.
- bends.** Caisson disease.
- be'neceptor** (be'ne-sep-tor). A nerve organ for the reception of beneficial stimuli.
- Ben'edict's test.** A chemical test for dextrose.
- Ben'edik't's syndrome.** Paralysis on one side of parts supplied by the third cranial nerve, with tremors of upper extremity on other side.
- benefic'iary.** The person to whom the amount of an insurance policy is payable.
- beng.** Same as *Cannabis indica*.
- benign** (be-nin'). Not malignant; not recurrent.
- ben'ne oil** (ben'e). Oil of sesamum.
- ben'tonite.** A clay used as a vehicle in pharmacy.
- benzac'etin** (ben-zas'e-tin). Acetamidomethylsalicylate: used for neuralgia.
- benzac'onine.** A poisonous alkaloid of aconite.
- benzal'dehyde.** Bitter almond oil, a colorless liquid, C_7H_6O .
- ben'zamide** (ben'zam-id). A crystalline substance, C_7H_7NO , from bitter almonds.

- benzanal'gen.** An antineuralgic and antiseptic, $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_2$, from chinolin.
- benzan'ilide.** A crystalline antipyretic, $C_6H_5NH(C_7H_5O)$.
- benzan'threne.** One of a group of hydrocarbons some of which have carcinogenic properties.
- benzed'rinc.** Synthetic des-oxy-nov-ephedrine: used as a spray in head colds.
- ben'zene.** A liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_6 , from coal tar.
- benze'nin** (ben-ze'nin). A poison extractable from tubercle bacilli by ether.
- benzenobacil'lin.** Same as *benzenin*.
- ben'zidine.** A compound, $NH_2.C_6H_4.C_6H_4.NH_2$: used as a test for blood.
- benzim'ide.** A crystalline compound, $C_{23}H_{18}N_2O_2$, from oil of bitter almonds.
- ben'zine, benzl'num.** A liquid obtained from petroleum: a solvent for rubber, fats, oils, etc.
- ben'zoate.** Any salt of benzoic acid.
- ben'zoated.** Charged with benzoic acid or benzoin.
- ben'zocaine.** A commercial brand of ethyl aminobenzoate.
- benzo'ic acid.** See *acid*.
- benzo'in.** A resin from *Styrax benzoin*: expectorant and stimulant.
- benzo'inated lard.** Lard charged with benzoin.
- benzo'inol.** Excipient and emollient oily liquid.
- benzoi'dohy'drine.** A brown, fatty substance, $(C_6H_5)CH(C_7H_5O_2)$: used like potassium iodide.
- ben'zol, ben'zole.** Same as *benzene*.
- benzonaph'thol, benzoyl naph'thol.** An intestinal antiseptic, $C_{17}H_{12}O_2$, from betanaphthol. **b.-bismuth**, a combination of benzonaphthol with bismuth.
- benzoni'tril.** A volatile oil, C_7H_5N , with the odor of bitter almonds.
- benzoparacre'sol.** A crystalline antiseptic, $C_6H_4(CH_3)(CO.C_6H_5)$.
- benzopheno'neld.** A nonirritant germicide.
- benzosal'icin.** A benzoyl derivative of salicin; populin.
- benzosa'lin.** A powder used in rheumatism, neuralgia, and as an intestinal antiseptic.
- benzo'sol.** A colorless powder, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$: antipyretic and a creosote substitute.
- benzother'apy.** Treatment with benzoates.
- benzoyl-pseudotro'peine.** A locally anesthetic alkaloid from coca.
- b. quin'ine**, a benzoyl compound with local anesthetic properties.
- b. tropeine**, a local anesthetic.
- ben'zyl** (ben'zil). The hydrocarbon radical, C_7H_7 . **b. benzoate**, a volatile oil, $C_7H_5O_2.C_7H_7$, from balsams of tolu and Peru. **b. cinnamate** is used intramuscularly in pulmonary tuberculosis.
- b. mor'phine**, a hypnotic compound, $C_{17}H_{13}NO_2.O.CH_2$.
- Bérard's aneurysm** (ba-rahrz'). A varicose aneurysm whose sac is developed in the tissues surrounding the vein. **B.'s ligament**, the suspensory ligament of the pericardium. **B.'s valve**, a fold at the beginning of the nasolacrimal duct.
- ber'berine.** An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$, from the bark or barberry; a useful tonic.
- Ber'beris.** A genus of shrubs. See *barberry*.
- Ber'covitz test.** Several drops of the patient's citrated blood are placed in one of her eyes: if contraction or dilatation of the pupil occurs, pregnancy is indicated.

- ber'gamot.** The orange-like fruit of *Citrus bergamia*: its oil is used in perfumery.
- ber'gamot camphor, bergap'ten.** The steareptene of bergamot oil, $C_{12}H_{24}O_4$.
- bergap'ten.** A stearopten, $C_{12}H_{24}O_4$, from oil of bergamot.
- ber'genin (ber'je-nin).** A crystalline nerve tonic from saxifrage.
- Ber'geron's disease (bair-zhuh-rawz').** A hysterical form of chorea.
- Berg'mann's incision.** A surgical incision in the flank for approach to the kidney.
- beriber'i.** An endemic and infective form of polyneuritis, chiefly seen in Japan and India.
- Berlin blue.** Ferric ferrocyanide, $Fe_3Fe(C_3N_3)_2$.
- Bernard's granular layer (ber-nards').** Stratum of cells lining the acini of the pancreas.
- Bern'reuter test.** A series of tests for interests and attitude consisting of 125 questions to be answered by yes or no.
- bertillonage (ber-te-yo-nahzh').** The systematic measurement and recorded description of criminals.
- Bertin's bones (bair-tanz').** Sphenoturbinial bones. **B.'s columns,** cortical substance between the pyramids of the kidney. **B.'s ligament,** the iliofemoral ligament.
- besiclom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the forehead for the proper width of spectacle frames.
- besoin de respirer (ba-zwan du res-pe-ra').** The sensation which prompts the act of breathing.
- bestial'ity.** Sexual connection with an animal.
- Bes'tucheff's tincture.** Ethereal tincture of ferric chloride.
- Be'ta (be'tah).** The genus of plants to which the beet belongs. **beta-naphthol.** See *naphthol*.
- beta test.** A set of mental tests for recruits in which the instructions are given by signs or by pictures.
- be'tacism.** Excessive use of *b* sound in speaking.
- beta-euca'ine hydrochloride.** Same as *eucaïne*.
- beta'ine (be-ta'in).** An emmenagogue alkaloid, $C_8A_{11}NO_2$; from beets.
- be'talin.** A proprietary synthetic vitamin B₁.
- betanaph'thol.** See *naphthol*. **b. bismuth,** a brown powder used as an intestinal antiseptic.
- beta-oxybutyr'ia.** Beta-oxybutyric acid in the urine.
- betax'in.** A proprietary thiamine chloride.
- be'tel.** A masticatory prepared from the nut of *Areca catechu*, lime, and betel leaf. **b. leaf,** the leaf of *Piper betel*; pan, or pawn.
- be'tin.** A precipitate from beet root: recommended as a substitute for ergot.
- be'tol.** A compound, $C_{10}H_7O.C_7H_5O_2$, useful in rheumatism and cystitis.
- Bet'ula.** The genus which contains the birch trees.
- bet'ulin.** A resin, $C_{36}H_{60}O_3$, from white-birch bark.
- betu'linar (be-tu'lin-ar).** A proprietary antirheumatic solution.
- bet'ulol (bet'u-lol).** A preparation of methyl salicylate used in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia.
- Betz cell.** See under *cell*.
- bezo'ar.** A concretion of various character from the stomachs of different animals: formerly highly valued as a medicine.
- bhang (bang).** Same as *Cannabis indica*.
- Bi.** Symbol of bismuth.
- bi-.** A prefix signifying "two" or "twice."
- biartic'ular.** Affecting two joints.

- blaster'ic.** Pertaining to the two asteria.
- blauric'ular.** Pertaining to the two auricles.
- blba'sic** (bi-ba'sik). Doubly basic.
- bibliother'apy** (bib'le-o-ther'ap-e). The employment of books and reading in the treatment of nervous disorders.
- bib'ulous paper.** Paper having the property of absorbing moisture.
- bicam'eral.** Having two chambers or cavities.
- bicap'sular.** Having two capsules.
- bicar'bonate.** A salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid and one of a basic substance. **blood b., plasma b.,** the bicarbonate of the blood plasma, an index of the alkali reserve.
- bicarbonate'mia.** The presence of bicarbonate in the blood.
- bicar'diogram.** A cardiogram curve indicating the composite effect of the right and left auricles.
- bicau'dal, bicau'date.** Having two tails.
- bicel'lular** (bi-sel'u-lar). Made up of two cells.
- biceph'alus** (bi-sef'al-us). A two-headed monster.
- bi'ceps** (bi'seps). Having two heads: said of a muscle of the arm and thigh. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- bicep'tor.** A ceptor having two complementophil groups.
- Bichat's canal** (be-shahz'). The small subarachnoid passage which transmits the veins of Galen. **B.'s fat ball,** fatty mass behind the buccinator muscle. **B.'s fissure,** the cleft which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum. **B.'s foramen,** foramen between subarachnoid space and third ventricle. **B.'s tu'nle,** the intima of blood vessels.
- bichlo'ride.** A chloride containing two equivalents of chlorine.
- bi'cho** (be'ko). Epidemic gangrenous rectitis.
- bicil'late** (bi-sil'e-ät). Having two cilia.
- biclip'ital** (bi-sip'it-al). Having two heads; pertaining to a biceps muscle. **b. tuberosity,** tuberosity beneath the neck of the radius.
- Bi₂(CO₃)₃.** Bismuth carbonate.
- bicon'cave.** Having two concave surfaces.
- bicon'vex.** Having two convex surfaces.
- bicor'nute.** Having two horns.
- bicoro'nial.** Pertaining to the two coronas.
- bicor'porate.** Having two bodies.
- bicou'date** (bi-koo'dät). Twice bent: said of catheters.
- bicus'pid, bicus'pidate.** Having two cusps or teeth.
- Bid'der's gang'lion.** See under *ganglion*.
- bidermo'ma.** A teratoid growth containing two germ layers.
- bidet** (be-da') [Fr.]. A form of sitz bath tub.
- bid'uous** (bid'u-us). Lasting for two days.
- Biederman's sign** (be'der-manz). Redness of the lower pillars of the fauces in syphilis.
- Biedert's cream mixture** (be'derts). A food for young infants: Cream, 4 fl.oz.; water, 10 fl.oz.; milk sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
- Biedl's disease or syndrome** (be'dlz). Dystrophia adiposogenitalis with retinitis pigmentosa and mental deficiency.
- bi-electrol'ysis.** Electrolysis taking place at both poles.
- ble'merin** (be'mer-in). An extract of the gastric mucosa employed in pernicious anemia.
- Bler'mer's sign** (bër'merz). See *Gerhardt's sign*.
- Bler's hyperemia** (bërz). See *hyperemia*.
- bifa'cial paralysis.** See *paralysis*.
- bi'fid** (bi'fid). Cleft into two parts. **b. spine.** See *spina bifida*.
- b. tongue,** a tongue cleft lengthwise.

bifo'cal spectacles. Spectacles having a reading lens cemented below the distance lens.

bifo'rate. Having two holes or foramina.

bifur'cate (bi-fer'kāt). Forked; divided into two like a fork.

bifurca'tion. Division into two branches.

Big'elow's ligament. The iliofemoral ligament. **B.'s septum,** the calcareo femorale.

bigem'ina, bigem'inal bodies. Embryonal structures which develop into the corpora quadrigemina. **b. pulse.** See *pulse*.

bigem'inum (bi-jem'in-um). A bigeminal body.

bighead. Bulging of the skull bones of animals from osteomalacia.

bi'labe. An instrument for taking small calculi from the bladder through the urethra.

bilat'eral. Having two sides; pertaining to both sides. **b. symmetry,** reversed symmetry like that which characterizes paired organs.

bilat'eralism. Bilateral symmetry.

bile (bil). The substance secreted by the liver; gall. **b. acids,** taurocholic and glycocholic acids. **b. duct.** See *duct*.

Bilhar'zia haemato'bia. A fluke or trematode sometimes found in human blood vessels.

bilharzi'asis, bilharzio'sis. Disease due to the presence of *bilharzia*.

bilharzio'ma. A tumor caused by *Bilharzia*.

bil'iary (bil-e-a're). Pertaining to the bile. **b. acids,** taurocholic and glycocholic acids.

bil'ia'tion. The secretion of bile.

bil'icy'anine. A blue pigment derivable from bilirubin.

bil'ifac'tion. Same as *bilification*.

bil'ife'cia (bil-if-e'se-ah). Bile in the feces.

bil'ifca'tion. The formation or secretion of bile.

bil'ifia'vin. A yellow pigment from biliverdin.

bil'iful'vin. Same as *bilirubin*.

bil'ifus'cin. A dark principle from gallstones.

bil'igen'esis (bil-ij-en'e-sis). The production of bile.

bil'igenet'ic. Producing bile.

bil'igen'ic (bil-ij-en'ik). Producing bile.

bil'ihu'min. A brown principle from gallstones.

bi'lin. A gummy substance, essentially mixture of sodium salts of the bile acids: it is the principal constituent of bile.

bil'ineu'rin. Same as *cholin*.

bil'ious (bil'yus). Characterized by bile. **b. fever,** remittent fever with vomiting of bile. **b. remittent,** a form of remittent fever.

bil'iousness. Malaise accompanied with seeming excess of bile.

bil'ipha'in. A bile coloring matter said to be the same as bilirubin.

bil'ipra'sin. Green pigment from gallstones.

bil'ipur'pin, bil'ipurpu'rin. A purple color from biliverdin.

bil'ira'chia (bil-e-ra'ke-ah). The presence of bile in the spinal fluid.

bil'iru'bin. A red bile pigment sometimes found in the urine.

bil'irubine'mia. Presence of bilirubin in the blood.

bil'irubinu'ria. Presence of bilirubin in the urine.

bil'ither'apy. Treatment with bile or bile salts.

bil'itro'pine. A combination of methenamine with ethereal oils: used in diseases of the liver.

bil'lu'ria. Presence of bile in the urine.

bil'livac'cine. A vaccine prepared for oral administration.

bil'iver'din. A green pigment, $C_{12}H_{20}N_2O_6$, from bilirubin.

- Bill'roth's mixture** (bil'rôt). Anesthetic mixture of 3 parts chloroform and 1 part each of ether and alcohol.
- bilo'bate, bi'lobed**. Having two lobes.
- bilob'ular**. Having two lobules.
- biloc'ular**. Having two compartments.
- biman'ual**. With both hands.
- bimas'toid**. Pertaining to both mastoid processes.
- bin'ary** (bin'ar-e). Made up of two elements.
- binau'ral**. Pertaining to both ears. **b. arc**, the arc across the top of the head from one aurial point to another.
- binauric'ular**. Pertaining to both auricles.
- bin'der** (bin'der). Abdominal girdle for women in childbed.
- blind'web**. Same as *neuroglia*.
- Binet' age** (be-nâ'). See under *age*. **B. test**, a method of testing the mental capacity of children by asking a series of questions; according to the answers given the mental capacity of the subject is ascertained.
- Binet-Simon test**. Binet test.
- binoc'ular**. Pertaining to both eyes. **b. vision**, normal use of both eyes.
- binophthal'moscope**. An ophthalmoscope for examining both eyes at the same time.
- bin'oscope**. An instrument for inducing binocular vision in strabismus.
- binot'ic**. Same as *binaural*.
- binov'ular**. Derived from two distinct ova.
- binu'clear, binu'cleate**. Having two nuclei.
- binu'cleolate**. Having two nucleoli.
- bio-assay**. Determination of the active power of a drug by noting its effect on animals.
- bi'oblast**. A corpuscle that has not yet become a cell.
- biocat'alyt** (bi-o-kat'al-ist). An enzyme.
- biochem'istry**. Chemistry of living organisms.
- biochemor'phic**. Pertaining to the biologic action of drugs and foods and chemical constitution.
- biochemorphol'ogy**. The study of the chemical constitution of substances as related to their action on the body.
- bioclimat'ics** (bi'o-kli-mat'iks). Bioclimatology.
- bioclimatology** (bi'o-kli-mat-ol'o-je). The study of the relations of climate to life.
- biocol'lloid**. A colloid from animal or vegetable tissue.
- biocy'toculture**. A culture made from pus whose leukocytes are alive.
- biocytoneurol'ogy**. The study of living nerve cells.
- bi'odal**. A dressing powder composed of iodine, bismuth, and creosol.
- biodynam'ics**. The doctrine or science of living force.
- bio-electricity**. The electrical phenomena which appear in living cells.
- bi'ogen** (bi'o-jen). Same as *bioplasm*.
- biogen'esis**. The origination of living beings from things already living.
- biokinet'ics**. The science of movements taking place with developing organisms.
- biolog'ic, biolog'ical**. Pertaining to biology.
- biol'ogist**. A professional student of biology.
- biol'ogy** (bi-ol'o-je). The science of living organisms or of plant and animal life.

- biolumines'cence.** Luminescence displayed by animal and vegetable organisms.
- biol'ysis.** Decomposition of organic matter by living organisms.
- biolyt'ic** (bi-o-lit'ik). Destructive to life.
- biomathemat'ics.** Mathematics as applied to the phenomena of living things.
- biomax'illary.** Pertaining to or affecting both jaws.
- biom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the carbon dioxide given off from functioning tissue.
- biomet'rics.** Same as *biometry*.
- biom'etry.** 1. The science of the application of statistical methods to biological facts. 2. Computation of probable duration of life.
- biomi'roscope.** A microscope for examining living tissue.
- biomuta'tion.** The modification or change produced in an organism when injected into the animal body.
- bi'on** (bi'on). An individual living organism.
- blonicro'sis** (bi'o-nek-ro'sis). Same as *necrobiosis*.
- blon'ergy** (bi-on'er-je). The vital energy which underlies all organic life.
- BIO(NO₃).** Bismuth subnitrate.
- blonom'ics.** Study of the relation of organisms to their environment.
- blon'omy.** The science of the laws of life.
- blono'sis.** Any disease caused by living agents, as bacteria.
- bioph'agism, bioph'agy.** The eating or absorbing of living matter.
- bioph'agous.** Feeding a living matter.
- bi'ophore** (bi'o-för). One of the smallest particles exhibiting vital forces.
- biophotom'eter** (bi'o-fo-tom'et-er). An apparatus for estimating the vitamin A condition of a patient.
- biophylac'tic.** Guarding or preserving life.
- biophys'ics** (bi-o-fiz'iks). The physics of vital processes.
- biophysiol'ogy.** Portion of biology including organogeny, morphology, and physiology.
- biopla'sia.** The storing up of food energy in the form of growth.
- bi'oplasm.** The more vital or essential part of protoplasm.
- bioplas'mic.** Pertaining to bioplasm.
- bioplas'min.** A supposed substance contained in every cell, and necessary to the life of the cell.
- bioplasmin'ogen.** A supposed substance from which bioplasmin is formed.
- bi'oplast** (bi'o-plast). A living cell or bioplasmic particle.
- bioplas'tic.** Aiding in growth.
- bi'opsy** (bi'op-se). Examination of tissue removed from a living subject.
- bi'os.** A substance in yeast cultures, considered to be essential to the growth of yeast.
- blos'copy** (bi-os'ko-pe). Examination with respect to viability or to the extinction of life.
- bi'ose** (bi'ös). A saccharose.
- biospectrom'etry.** The spectrometry of matter in living tissue.
- biospectros'copy.** The spectroscopy of living tissue.
- biostat'ics.** Static biology; the anatomy and physics of living bodies.
- biostatis'tics.** Vital statistics.
- blotax'is, bi'otaxy.** 1. The selecting and arranging powers of living cells. 2. Systematic classification of organisms.
- blother'apy.** Treatment by means of living organisms and their products, including vaccines, immune serum, blood transfusion, etc.

- blot'les.** The science of the qualities of living organisms.
- blot'omy.** Vivisection.
- blotox'in.** A toxin from living tissue.
- blotrip'sis.** Wearing away of the skin seen in old people.
- blot'ropism** (bi-ot'ro-pizm). Increase in the virulence of an organism as a result of therapeutic procedures.
- Blot's breathing or respiration** (be-ōz'). Rapid, short breathing with pauses of several seconds; an unfavorable sign in meningitis.
- blo'type.** A group of individuals possessing the same fundamental constitution.
- blotypol'ogy.** The study of constitutional variations.
- blor'ular.** Derived from two ova.
- bipalat'inoid.** A gelatin capsule with two compartments.
- bip'ara.** A woman who has borne two children at different labors.
- biparasit'ic.** Living parasitically upon a parasite.
- biparen'tal.** Derived from two parents, male and female.
- bip'arous.** Producing two at a birth.
- bipen'niform.** Doubly feather shaped.
- biper'forate** (bi-per'fo-rāt). Twice perforated.
- bipo'lar.** Having two poles; pertaining to both poles. *b. nerve cells*, nerve cells with two axis-cylinder processes.
- blpp.** Bismuth iodoform paste: used in the treatment of infected wounds.
- blpublot'omy.** Same as *ischiopubiotomy*.
- blra'mous** (bi-ra'mus). Having two branches.
- birch.** Any tree of the genus *Betula*. The tarry oil of *B. alba* (white birch) and the volatile oil of *B. lenta* are used in medicine.
- birefrac'tive, birefrin'gent.** Doubly refractive.
- bl'th.** Act or process of being born. *b. control*, regulation of number and time of offspring by prevention of conception. *b. mark*, congenital nevus; mother's mark. *b. palsy*, palsy from injury occurring at birth.
- bisacro'mial.** Pertaining to the two acromial processes.
- Bis'cara button.** Same as *oriental sore*.
- bis'cuit, diabetic.** A form of bran cake for the use of diabetic patients.
- bisec'tion** (bi-sek'shun). A cutting into two parts.
- bisex'ual.** 1. Pertaining to both sexes. 2. Hermaphrodite.
- bisfe'rrous.** Dicrotic; having two beats.
- bisl'il'iac.** Pertaining to the two ilia.
- bis in d., bis in die.** Twice a day.
- bischiat'ic.** Pertaining to the two ischia.
- Bis'kra button.** Aleppo boil, or *furunculus orientalis*.
- bis'mal.** A bismuth preparation used as an astringent in diarrhea.
- Bis'marek brown.** A brown aniline dye used in microscopy.
- bismar'sen.** A bismuth preparation used intramuscularly in the treatment of syphilis.
- bis'mon.** Colloidal bismuth oxide, containing 20 per cent bismuth.
- bis'mophan.** A proprietary antisyphilitic bismuth preparation.
- bis'mosol.** An antisyphilitic bismuth preparation.
- bis'mutan.** A yellow powder containing bismuth, resorcin, and tannic acid: used in the diarrhea of children.
- bis'mutal.** An astringent and antiseptic preparation.
- bis'muth.** A silvery-white metallic element; symbol Bi: its salts are much used in medicine. *b. betanaphtholate*. Same as *orphol*.
- bis'muthol.** An antiseptic and astringent compound containing bismuth and salicylic acid.

bismutho'sis. The absorption of bismuth and its deposits in the tissues.

bis'mutose. A yellow powder containing 20 per cent of metallic bismuth.

bistephan'ic. Pertaining to the two stephania.

bis'tort. The plant *Polygonum bistorta*: root astringent.

bis'toury. A long narrow surgical knife.

bisulfate. An acid sulfate; one with twice the proportion of acid found in a normal sulfate.

bisvi'gum (bis-ve'gum). A concentrated food used in the French army.

bite (bit). 1. Seizure with the teeth. 2. A wound or puncture made by an insect. 3. In dentistry, an imprint of the teeth or gums in some plastic material, used in making artificial dentures. **close b., closed b.,** occlusion in which the lower incisors lie behind, or lingual to, the upper incisors, extending nearly or quite to the gingival margin when the jaw is closed. **end-to-end b.,** occlusion in which the incisors of both jaws meet along their cutting edge when the jaw is closed. **frost-b.** See *frost-bite*. **open b.,** occlusion in which the labial teeth cannot be brought together on account of occlusal interference of the buccal teeth. **over b.,** a condition in which the upper incisor teeth overlap the lower ones when the jaws are closed.

bitelock. A dental device for retaining the biterims in the same relation outside the mouth which they occupied in the mouth.

bite plane. See under *plane*.

bite plate. A base plate of rigid material used to support a biterim.

biterim. A rim of wax placed on the base plate in an arch such as is described by the teeth as a guide for placing the artificial teeth.^f

bitem'poral. Pertaining to both temples or temporal bones.

bitrochanter'ic. Pertaining to both trochanters.

bit'ter almond. See *Amygdala amara*. **b. elixir,** an aromatized wormwood preparation. **b. tincture,** an aromatic tincture of gentian and centaury; stomach drops. **b. wine of iron,** a solution of white wine, citrate of iron, quinine, and syrup.

bit'ters. Medicines for increasing the tone of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. **aromatic b.,** medicines having the properties of aromatics and simple bitters. **simple b.,** medicines which simply stimulate the digestive tract. **styptic b.,** medicine having styptic and astringent properties as well as those of bitters.

bit'tersweet. Same as *dulcamara*.

bitu'men. Any one of various natural and artificial solid or dry petroleum products.

bitumino'sis. A form of pneumoconiosis due to the dust from soft coal.

blu'et. A crystalline urea derivative, $C_2O_2N_2H_8$: used in testing for urea and proteins. **b. reaction.** See under *reaction*.

blv'alent (blv'al-ent). Having a valency of two.

bl'valve speculum. Speculum of two valves.

blven'ter. A two-bellied muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.

blven'tral. Having two bellies; digastric.

bl'r'in. An orange dye, $C_{16}H_{16}O_2$, from annatto.

blzygomat'ic. Pertaining to the two zygomata.

Blzzore'ro's corpuscles (bit-so-tsa'roz). Lymphoid cells of spleen and bone marrow.

Bjer'rum screen (byer'oomz). A large square of black cloth having a central mark for fixation: used with a campimeter for mapping the

field of vision. **B. sign**, a crescent-shaped scotoma near the blind spot in early glaucoma.

black. Reflecting no light or true color; of the darkest hue. **b. alder**. Same as *Prinos*. **b. cancer**, melanotic cancer; melanosis. **b. death**, bubonic plague. **b. draught**, compound infusion of senna; infusum sennae compositum. **b. drop**, vinegar of opium. **b. head**. Same as *comedo*. **b. measles**, measles, of severe type, with dark-hued eruption. **b. lead**, graphite or plumbago. **b. tongue**, glossophytia. **b. vomit**, the characteristic symptom of yellow fever. **b. wash**, a lotion of calomel and lime water for syphilis.

black'berry. Fruit of various species of *Rubus*. See *Rubus*.

black'head. 1. A comedo. 2. Enterohepatitis of turkeys.

blackleg. Symptomatic anthrax.

black'tongue. A disease of dogs with symptoms resembling those of human pellagra.

black'water fever. A fatal infectious disease of tropical countries, with chills, irregular fever, dyspnea, vomiting, and jaundice.

black widow. The poisonous spider, *Lactrodectus mac'tans*, whose sting produces severe poisoning.

blad'der. The membranous sac which contains the urine. **atony of b.**, inability to pass urine from deficient muscular power. **catarrh of b.**, cystitis. **exstrophy of b.** See *exstrophy*. **irritable b.**, state of bladder marked by constant desire to urinate. **neck of b.**, the narrowed portion continuous with the urethra. **nervous b.**, condition with constant desire to urinate, but without power to do so completely. **sacculated b.**, bladder with pouches between the hypertrophied muscular fibers. **stammering b.**, a bladder which acts spasmodically, causing irregular urination. **b. worm**. See *cysticercus* and *hydatid*. **b. wrack**. Same as *Fucus vesiculosus*.

Blainville's ear (blah-vëlz). Congenital deformity in which the two ears are of different shape or size.

Blan'card's pills. Pills of iodide of iron.

Blandin's glands (blan-danz'). Same as *Nuhn's glands*.

blaste'ma. Rudimentary substance from which cells, tissues, and organs are formed.

blas'tid, blas'tide. The first indication of a nucleus in a fertilized ovum.

blas'tin. A substance which provides alimentation for cells.

blas'tocele (blas'to-sël), **blas'tocoele**. The cavity within a blastosphere.

blastocce'lic. Pertaining to a blastocèle.

blas'tochyle (blas'to-kil). Fluid within the blastosphere, or the blastodermic vesicle.

blas'tocyst, blastocys'tinx. The germinal vesicle.

Blastocys'tis hom'inis. A vegetable organism frequently found in the stools of persons who have lived in the tropics.

blas'tocyte. An undifferentiated embryonic cell.

blastocyto'ma. A tumor composed of undifferentiated tissue.

blas'toderm. The delicate membrane which lines the zona pellucida, of the impregnated ovum.

blastoder'mic membrane. The blastoderm. **b. rim**, the thickened edge of the germinal disk. **b. vesicle**, the sphere into which the impregnated ovum first expands.

blas'todisk. The disk that caps one pole of the yolk.

blastogen'esis, blastog'eny (blas-to-jen'ea-is, blas-toj'en-e). The germ history of an organism.

- blastol'ysis.** Destruction of the germ substance.
- blasto'ma.** A morbid growth due to a micro-organism.
- blastomato'sis.** The presence of numerous blastomas.
- blasto'matous.** Pertaining to or of the nature of blastoma.
- blas'tomere.** Any cell or cell mass of the blastoderm.
- blastomerot'omy.** Destruction of blastomeres.
- blastomyce'tes.** Same as *saccharomycetes*.
- blastomyco'sis.** Same as *saccharomycosis*.
- blastoneu'ropore.** The aperture in certain embryos formed by the coalescence of the blastopore and neuropore.
- blas'tophore** (blas'to-fôr). That part of a sperm cell that is not converted into spermatozoa.
- blastophyl'lum.** A primitive germ layer.
- blastopore** (blas'to-pôr). The small opening into the notochordal canal.
- blas'tosphere.** The ovum after it has passed the morula stage.
- blas'tospore.** A spore formed by budding from a hypha.
- blastot'omy.** Same as *blastomerotomy*.
- blas'tula** (blas'tu-lah). The blastosphere.
- blas'tular.** Pertaining to a blastula.
- blastula'tion** (blas-tu-la'shun). The formation of the blastula.
- Blat'ta.** A genus of insects, the cockroaches: the dried insects are used as a diuretic.
- blat'tic acid.** A diuretic principle from cockroaches.
- Blaud's pills** (blöz). Pills of ferrous carbonate.
- blaze.** An electric current which passes through living tissue when a mechanical stimulus is applied.
- bleach'ing powder** (blētsh'ing). Chlorinated lime: disinfectant.
- blear-eye.** Marginal blepharitis; lippitudo.
- bleb.** A bulla or skin vesicle filled with fluid.
- blee'der** (ble'der). 1. One who bleeds easily. 2. One who lets blood.
- blee'der's disease.** Hemophilia; hemorrhagic diathesis.
- blennadeni'tis.** Inflammation of mucous glands.
- blennem'ics.** The vomiting of mucus.
- blennogen'ic.** Producing mucus.
- blen'noid.** Resembling mucus.
- blennorrha'gia, blennorrh'e'a.** 1. Free discharge of mucus. 2. Gonorrhea.
- blennorrh'e'al** (blen-o-re'al). Same as *gonorrheal*.
- blennosta'sin.** A yellow compound, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O(HBr)_2$, used in respiratory catarrhs.
- blennos'tasis.** Checking mucous secretion.
- blennostat'ic.** Correcting excessive mucous secretion.
- blen'notest.** An antigen used in the gonococcal skin reaction.
- blennotho'rax.** Mucus in the chest.
- blennu'ria** (blen-u're-ah). Mucus in the urine.
- blen'ol.** A solution of hydrastin and the double citrate of bismuth: used in diseases of mucous surfaces.
- blepharadeni'tis.** Inflammation of the meibomian glands.
- bleph'aral.** Pertaining to the eyelids.
- blepharel'cosis.** Ingrowing of the eyelashes.
- bleph'arism** (blef'ar-izm). Spasm of the eyelid.
- blephari'tis** (blef-ar-i'tis). Inflammation of the eyelids. **b. cilia'-ris**, inflammation of the hair follicles of the eyelids. **b. margina'llis**, inflammation of the margins of the eyelids. **b. ulcero'sa**, an ulcerous form of marginal blepharitis.

blepharo-adeni'tis. Inflammation of the meibomian glands of the eyelids.

blepharo-adenoma. Adenoma of the margins of the eyelids.

blepharo-athero'ma. Encysted tumor of an eyelid.

blepharochal'asis. Relaxation of the skin of the eyelid.

blepharochromidrosis. Discoloration of the eyelid in patches.

blepharoclonus. Clonic spasm of the muscles that close the eye.

blepharoconjunctivi'tis. Inflammation of the eyelids and conjunctiva.

blepharodias'tasis. Excessive separation of the eyelids.

blepharon'cus. A tumor on the eyelid.

blepharopachyn'sis. Morbid thickening of the eyelid.

blepharophimo'sis. Narrowing of the slit between the eyelids.

blepharoph'ryplasty. Plastic restoration of the eyelid and eyebrow.

bleph'aroplast. A body in a cell giving rise to a flagellum.

bleph'aroplasty (blef'ar-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of an eyelid.

blepharople'gia (blef-ar-o-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of an eyelid.

blepharopto'sis. Drooping of the upper eyelid from paralysis.

blepharopyorrhe'a. Purulent ophthalmia.

blepharor'rhaphy. Surgical closure of the slit between the eyelids.

bleph'arospasm. Spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids.

blepharosphincterec'tomy. Excision of some of the fibers of the orbicularis which pass over the upper lid, to relieve pressure of the eyelid on the cornea.

bleph'arostat. An instrument for holding the eyelids apart.

blepharosteno'sis. Narrowing of the palpebral slit.

blepharosyne'chia. Growing together of the eyelids.

blepharot'omy. Surgical cutting of an eyelid.

blepsopath'ia, blepsop'athy. Nervous breakdown produced by eyestrain.

bles'sed thistle. Same as *Carduus benedictus*.

blind. Not having the sense of sight. **b. spot,** the spot on the retina where the optic nerve enters.

blind'ness. Lack or loss of sight. **blue b.,** color blindness for blue. **color b.,** inability to appreciate differences of color. It may be complete or partial. **cortical b.,** blindness due to lesion of cortical visual center. **day b.,** vision which is better by night than by day. **flight b.,** amaurosis fugax. **mind b.** Same as *psychic b.* **night b.,** defect of vision in the dark or at night. **object b.,** apraxia. **psychic b.,** blindness from brain lesion. **red b.,** blindness to red tints. **snow b.,** dimness of vision due to glare of the sun upon snow. **soul b.** Same as *psychic b.* **twilight b.** See *aknephascopia*. **word b.,** inability to recognize written words as symbols of ideas.

blink'ing. The act of winking.

blis'ter. 1. Collection of serous, bloody, or watery fluid under the skin. 2. An epispastic agent. **blood b.,** a collection of bloody fluid under the skin. **fly b.,** blister of cantharides. **flying b.,** a blister applied long enough to produce redness, but not vesication.

blis'tering cerate. Cantharidal cerate. **b. collodion,** cantharidal collodion. **b. liquid,** liniment of cantharides. **b. paper,** paper saturated with cantharides.

bloat (blöt). Same as *hoven*.

block. 1. Any blocking or stoppage. 2. The obstruction of the passage of muscular or nervous impulses. 3. In dentistry, a mass of gold for filling teeth. **arborization b.,** heart block in which the ventricular conduction is impaired. **bundle-branch b.** See

under *heart block*. **ear b.**, trauma of the middle ear and the resulting inflammation and pain in compressed air workers in which the eustachian tube is not patulous. **field b.**, regional anesthesia obtained by creating walls of anesthesia encircling the operative field. **heart b.** See *heart block*. **nerve b.**, regional anesthesia secured by making extraneural or paraneural injections in close proximity to the nerve whose conductivity is to be cut off. **para-vertebral b.**, infiltration of the stellate ganglion with procaine hydrochloride: done for apoplexy, tachycardia, etc. **spinal sub-arachnoid b.**, a condition in which the flow of cerebrospinal fluid is interfered with by an obstruction in the spinal canal. **tubal b.**, ear block. **ventricular b.**, obstruction to the flow of cerebrospinal fluid caused by meningitic inflammatory exudate.

blockade' (blok-ād'). Protection of the reticulo-endothelial cells of the body from phagocytosis by the intravenous injection of harmless material, such as carmine, lampblack, etc.

block'age (blok'aj). Same as *blockade*.

block'ing. 1. The cutting off of an afferent nerve path, as by the injection of an anesthetic. 2. The repression of an idea from consciousness due to mental conflict.

Blondlot rays (blond-lo'). Rays resembling rays of light, but with shorter wavelength, which render certain bodies luminous; *n-rays*.

blood. The fluid which circulates through the heart, arteries, and veins. **b. bank**. See under *bank*. **b. casts**, microscopical threads of blood in urine. **b. cell**, a blood corpuscle. **b. clot**, a coagulum of blood. **b. corpuscles, red**, the biconcave floating disks found in blood. **b. corpuscles, white**, the leukocytes or ameboid protoplasmic blood cells. **b. count**, a count of the number and proportion of the red and white cells in a cubic millimeter of a person's blood. See under *count*. **b. crisis**, the mixture of the constituents of the blood. **b. crystals**, crystals of hematin in the blood. **b. cyst**. See *hematocyst*. **b. disk**, a blood platelet. **b. dust**. See *hemokonia*. **b. group**, one of several types or groups into which blood may be classified on the basis of the compatibility of its corpuscles and serum with those of other persons. **b. islands**, groups of corpuscles in the mesoblast in early fetal life. **occult b.**, blood in such small quantities that it cannot be detected by the naked eye. **b. plaques**. Same as *b. platelets*. **b. plasma**, the colorless fluid of the blood; liquor sanguinis. **b. platelets**, disks found in the blood, less than half the size of the red blood corpuscles. **b. poisoning, toxemia**. **b. pressure**, tension on the walls of blood vessels, derived from the blood currents. The *systolic* pressure is that which occurs at the time of ventricular systole; *diastolic* pressure is that which occurs at the ventricular diastole. **b. tumor**, a hematoma; also an aneurysm. **b. vessel**, an artery, vein, or sinus.

blood'less operation. Surgical operation in which the blood is expelled and kept out of the part to be operated upon.

blood'letting. Therapeutic withdrawal of blood. **general b.**, venesection. **local b.**, cupping, leeching, or scarification.

blood'root. See *Sanguinaria*.

blood'shot. Congested with blood.

blood'y flux. Dysentery. **b. sweat**, hematidrosis.

blow'fly. See *Calliphora*.

blow'ing respiration. Same as *bruit de soufflet*.

blow'pipe. A tube through which a current of air is forced upon a flame to concentrate and intensify the heat.

blue baby. A newborn infant affected with cyanosis which is generally due to a persistent foramen ovale. **b.** **blindness**, inability to distinguish the color blue. **b. disease**, cyanosis. **b. edema.** See *edema*. **b. flag**, the plant *Iris versicolor*. **b. gum**, the *Eucalyptus globulus*, an Australian tree. **b. mass**, mass of mercury. **b. ointment**, mercurial ointment. **b. pill**, blue mass in the form of pills. **b. stone**, **b. vitriol**, sulfate of copper.

Blu'menau's nucleus. The lateral part of the cuneate nucleus.

Blu'menbach's cllvus. See *clivus blumenbachii*.

Blu'menthal's disease. Erythroleukemia.

blunt'hook. A hook used in embryotomy.

B. M. A. Abbreviation for *British Medical Association*.

B. M. R. Abbreviation for *basal metabolic rate*.

B. N. A. An abbreviation for *Basle nomina anatomica*, or the anatomical terminology accepted at Basle in 1895 by the Anatomical Society.

Bo'as's reagent. Resorcin, 5; sugar, 3; dilute alcohol, 100 parts; for testing for hydrochloric acid in gastric juice.

boat'-belly. Same as *scaphoid abdomen*.

Bochdal'ek's ganglion (bök-dal'eks). A node at junction of the anterior and middle dental nerves.

Bo'do. A genus of protozoans; endoparasitic and probably pathogenic.

bod'y (bod'é). 1. Any mass of matter. 2. The trunk. **acetone b's**, acetone, aceto-acetic acid, and beta-oxybutyric acid. **alloxur b's**, compounds of uric acid with any one of the alloxins. **amylaceous b's.** See *corpora amylacea*. **Aschoff's b's**, rheumatic nodules in the myocardium. **bird's nest b's**, peculiar cellular structures seen in epithelioma. **Cabot's ring b's**, lines in the form of loops or figures of 8 seen in stained erythrocytes in anemia. **carotid b.** Same as *carotid gland*. See *gland*. **cavernous b's**, the corpora cavernosa. **b. cavity.** See *celom*. **chromaffin b.** Same as *paraganglion*. **ciliary b.**, that part of the vascular coat of the eye including the ciliary muscle and processes. **dentate b.** See *corpus dentatum*. **Döhle's inclusion b's**, bodies staining less darkly than the nuclei seen in neutrophil leukocytes in scarlet fever and other infections. **foreign b.**, a body which is not normal to the place where it is found. **geniculate b.** See *corpus gesticulatum*. **Hassall's b's.** See *Hassall's corpuscles*, under *corpuscle*. **Highmore's b.**, the mediastinum testis. **Howell's b's**, small, round or oval bodies seen in erythrocytes when stains are added to fresh blood. **hyaloid b.** Same as *vitreous b.* **immune b.** Same as *amboceptor*. **inclusion b's.** See *Döhle's b's*. **intercarotic b.**, a mass of blood vessels, nerves, and ganglion cells between the internal and external carotid arteries. **intermedlary b.** Same as *amboceptor*. **Laveran's b's**, plasmodia of malaria. **Leishman-Donovan b's**, oval bodies occurring in the spleen in certain cases of chronic dysentery, adynamic fever, and malarial cachexia. **Lieutaud's b.**, the trigone of the bladder. **b. louse.** See *Pediculus corporis*. **malpighian b's**, small bodies in the kidney at the commencement of the uriniferous tubules. **melon seed b's**, small fibrous masses in the joints and cysts of tendon sheaths. **metachromatic b's**, granules in bacterial cells staining differently from the cell body. **Negri b's**, oval or round bodies in the nerve cells of animals dead of hydrophobia. **Nissl b's**, granular bodies seen in the cytoplasm of nerve cells on staining with methylene blue. **ovlary b's**, oval prominences on the sides of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. **pachionian b's**, small eminences of arachnoid tissue under the dura

- mater of the brain. **parasympathetic b's**, the intercarotid body and the coccygeal gland. **parathyroid b.**, a ductless gland in the embryo on each side of the thyroid gland. **Perles' anemia b's**, small club-shaped bodies from the blood in pernicious anemia. **pituitary b.**, a reddish body in a depression of the sphenoid bone. **Plimmer's b's**, small capsulated bodies seen in cancer. **polar b's**, two small bodies protruded from the ovum at time of impregnation. **restiform b.**, lateral column of medulla oblongata extending to cerebellum. **Rosenmüller's b.**, the parovarium. **Russell's b's**, small vacuolated bodies seen in cancer. **Seidelin b's**, bodies found in the red blood corpuscles in yellow fever; *paraplasma flavigenum*. **Spengler's immune b's**, immune bodies extracted from the red blood corpuscles of animals immunized against tuberculosis; used in tuberculosis. **suprarenal b.**, a flat, triangular organ on the upper side of the kidney. **tigroid b's**. Same as *Nissl b's*. **trachoma b's**, minute bodies in the epithelial cells of the conjunctiva in trachoma. **vitreous b.**, the transparent substance contained in a hyaloid membrane between the lens and the retina. **wolffian b's**, the primitive kidney or excretory organ of the embryo.
- Boeck's disease or sarcoid (beks)**. Multiple benign sarcoid characterized by nodules or papules on the skin which disappear leaving pigmented areas.
- bog'gy swelling**. One that is soft and puffy.
- Bo'hun u'pas**. The *Antiaris toxicaria*, poison tree of Java; also its deadly gum-resin.
- boil**. See *furuncle*, *Aleppo boil*.
- boller-makers' deafness**. See *deafness*.
- bol'dine**. Anesthetic and hypnotic alkaloid of boldo.
- bol'do**. Leaves of *Boldoa fragrans*, a tree of Chili: tonic and sedative.
- b., oil of**, volatile oil, useful in catarrhal states.
- boldoglu'cin**. Narcotic glucoside from boldo.
- bol'dus**. Same as *boldo*.
- bole (bōl)**. A name for various earths, formerly valued as medicines.
- Bole'tus**. A genus of agarics, some of them poisonous: several were once esteemed as remedies.
- bolom'eter**. 1. An instrument for measuring the force of the heart beat. 2. An instrument for measuring minute degrees of radiant heat.
- bo'lus**. A large pill. **alimentary b.**, the mass of food made ready by mastication for swallowing.
- bond**. A mark used to indicate the number and attachments of the valencies of an atom in constitutional formulas; as, H. O. H or H—O—H.
- bon'duc**. Seeds of two species of *Guilandina*: antiperiodic and stimulant.
- bone**. The material of the skeleton of most vertebrate animals. (For varieties of bones, see the adjectives.) **b. cartilage**. Same as *ossein*. **b. conduction**, the perception of sound through the bones of the head. **b. cyst**, a cystic tumor of a bone.
- bone'let**. An ossicle or small bone.
- bone'plasty**. Plastic surgery of bone.
- bone'set**. See *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.
- bone'setter**. A nonauthorized person who professes skill in reducing fractures and luxations.
- Bon'net's capsule**. Same as *Tenon's capsule*.
- boo'hoo**. A kind of gastritis with great depression, attacking visitors to the Pacific Islands.

- Boophilus** (bo-of'il-us). A genus of ticks. **B. bo'vis** is the medium of transmission of the microbe of Texas cattle fever. **B. decoloratus**. A South African tick which transmits the anaplasma of galzielte.
- boo'pla** (bo-o'pe-ah). The languishing oxlike eyes of an hysteric patient.
- borac'ic acid** (bo-ras'ik). See *acid*.
- bo'ral**. Aluminum borotartrate; astringent and antiseptic.
- bo'rate**. Any salt of boric acid.
- bo'rated**. Containing borax or boric acid.
- bo'rax**. A refrigerant, soothing, and diuretic salt; sodium pyroborate.
- b. carmine**, a solution of borax and carmine in water: used as a stain.
- borboryg'mus**. The noise made by flatus in the bowels.
- bo'ric acid**. See *acid*.
- bo'rlsm**. Poisoning by a boron compound.
- bor'na disease**. See under *disease*.
- bor'neene**. Valerene, readily convertible into borneol.
- Bor'neo camphor**. A peculiar camphor from Borneo.
- bor'neol**. $C_{10}H_{16}O$; artificial Borneo camphor.
- Born'holm disease**. A form of epidemic myalgia, first described in the Island of Bornholm in the Baltic.
- horobo'rax**. An antiseptic preparation of borax and boric acid.
- boroca'line**. A borate of any one of the local anesthetics, especially procaine borate.
- boroflu'orine** (bo-ro-flu'o-rin). An antiseptic preparation of boric acid, sodium fluoride, benzoic acid, and formaldehyde.
- borofor'mal, borofor'malin**. An antiseptic compound of aluminum hydrate with boric and formic acids.
- boroglyc'eride** (bo-ro-glis'er-id). Antiseptic paste of boric acid and glycerin.
- boroglyc'erol** (bo-ro-glis'er-ol). Liquid formed of boroglyceride and glycerin.
- bo'rol** (bo'rol). Sodium or potassium borosulfate used in solution as an antiseptic and disinfectant.
- borolyp'tol**. A proprietary antiseptic used in gastro-intestinal diseases.
- bo'ron**. Nonmetallic element, the base of borax and boric acid.
- borophe'rol**. Borax and carbolic acid combination; disinfectant.
- borosalic'ylate, borosal'yl**. An antiseptic compound of sodium salicylate and boric acid.
- borosalicyl'ic acid**. An antiseptic preparation of borax and salicylic acid.
- bo'rosol**. A colorless liquid used as a foot wash.
- borotar'trol**. An antiseptic containing sodium tartrate and boric acid.
- borover'tin**. A urinary disinfectant.
- Borrel'ia**. A genus of spirochetes including organisms causing various forms of relapsing fever. **Bor. recurren'tis** causes European form of relapsing fever; **Bor. dut'toni**, the East and West African form; **Bor. no'villi**, that of America; **Bor. car'teri**, that of India; **Bor. her'bera**, that of North Africa. **Bor. vinen'ti** is found in Vincent's angina.
- borsal'yl**. A proprietary analgesic and antiseptic preparation.
- bor'sten**. A skin disease of newborn infants in Finland.
- boss**. A roundish eminence.
- boss'elated**. Covered with bosses or knobs.
- bossela'tion**. One of a set of small elevations or bosses.

- Bos'si dilator.** An instrument for dilating the cervix of the uterus.
- bot.** The larva of a gadfly, often found in the stomach of a horse.
- bot'alism** (bot'a-lizm). Sausage poisoning.
- Botal'io's duct.** The ductus arteriosus. **B.'s foramen**, the foramen ovale. **B.'s ligament**, a persistent relic of the ductus arteriosus.
- Bothrioceph'alus la'tus.** Same as *Diphyllbothrium latum*.
- bot'ryoid** (bot're-oid). Shaped like a bunch of grapes.
- Botryomy'ces** (bot're-o-mi'sēz). A genus of schizomycetes. **B. e'qui** is the cause of botryomycosis.
- botryomyco'sis.** A disease of horses marked by the formation of botryoid nodules in the lungs, and due to *Botryomy'ces e'qui*. The disease is communicable to man.
- botryotherapeu'tics, botryother'apy** (bot're-o-ther-ap-u'tiks, -ther'-a-pe). The grape cure.
- botrytimyco'sis.** Infection with fungi of the genus *Botrytis*.
- Bött'cher's annuli** (bet'kerz). Ring-shaped meshes in the lamina over the organ of Corti.
- bot'tle nose.** Acne rosacea with hypertrophy of the nose.
- bot'tom disease.** A disease of horses caused by eating *Crotala'ria sagitta'lis* which grows in low bottom lands.
- botu'lliform** (bot-u'llif-orm). Sausage shaped.
- bot'ulin** (bot'u-lin). A toxin sometimes found in imperfectly preserved or canned meats and vegetables.
- botulin'ic acid.** A principle found in putrid sausage.
- bot'ulism** (bot'u-lizm). A type of food poisoning caused by a toxin produced by *Bacillus botulinus* in improperly preserved food.
- bou'ba.** A form of oriental sore (leishmaniasis) occurring in Brazil and Paraguay.
- Bouchard's nodules** (boo-sharz'). Nodules seen on the fingers and toes of patients with gastrectasis.
- Bouchut's tubes** (boo-shuz'). Tubes for intubation.
- Bougard's paste** (boo-garz'). Caustic paste for cancer.
- bou'gle** (boo'zhe). An instrument for introduction into the urethra or other natural orifice to dilate it. **b. à boule**, a bulbous bougie. **armed b.**, a bougie with a piece of caustic attached to its end. **bulbous b.**, a bougie with a bulb-shaped tip. **filiform b.**, a bougie of very small diameter. **soluble b.**, bougie composed of matter that will dissolve at the temperature of the body.
- bouillon'** (boo-yon'). Soup or broth prepared from meat. **b. cul-ture**, a bacteriological culture of which bouillon is the basis.
- Boul'ton's solution** (bōl'tnz). Liquor iodi carbolatus: an iodine and carbolic-acid preparation.
- bouquet** (boo-ka'). The characteristic flavor and aroma of a wine.
- Bourdin's paste** (boor-danz'). An escharotic mixture of nitric acid and flowers of sulfur.
- Bourdon's test** (boor-donz'). A test based on the accuracy and time required to strike out certain recurring letters on a page.
- bourdonnement** (boor-dōn-maw'). A buzzing or humming sound.
- boutonneuse** (boo-ton-nooz'). A fever endemic in southern Europe and northern Africa, caused by infection with Rickettsia.
- boutonnière operation** (boo-tōn-yār'). Incision through perineum behind the place of an impervious stricture.
- bo'vine.** Pertaining to or derived from the ox. **b. heart.** Same as *cor bovinum*. **b. lymph**, vaccine virus from a heifer.
- bo'vinolac.** A proprietary medicated meat-juice preparation.
- bo'vinoid.** Resembling that of the ox.
- bovis'ta.** A fungus used as a styptic and in nervous diseases.

bovovac'cine. A protective vaccine for bovine tuberculosis.

bow'el. The gut or intestine.

bowleg. Outward curve at or below the knee.

Bow'man's capsule. Same as *malpighian capsule*. **B.'s disks,** discoid plates in striated muscular fiber. **B.'s glands,** tubular glands of the olfactory mucous membrane. **B.'s lamina,** B.'s membrane, the basement membrane which underlies the corneal epithelium. **B.'s muscle,** the ciliary muscle. **B.'s probe,** a probe for dilating the lacrimal duct.

Boyer's bursa (bwah-yāz'). Subhyoid bursa. **B.'s cyst,** cyst of Boyer's bursa.

Boyle's law. Volume of a gas varies inversely with the pressure.

Boze'man's catheter. Double-current uterine catheter.

B. P., B. Ph. Abbreviation for *British Pharmacopeia*.

Br. Symbol of bromine.

bra'chial (bra'ke-al). Pertaining to the arm. **b. artery,** extension of axillary artery on inner side of the arm. **b. glands,** lymphatic glands of the arm. **b. plexus,** nerve plexus supplying the upper extremity. **b. veins,** veins of arm accompanying brachial artery.

brachial'gia (bra-ke-al'je-ab). Pain in the arm.

brach'inin. A principle from a beetle, *Brachinus crepitans*: used in rheumatism.

brachiocephal'ic. Pertaining to the arm and head.

brachioeru'al. Pertaining to arm and leg.

brachioeu'ital. Pertaining to the arm and forearm.

brachioeyllo'sis. Crookedness of the arm.

brachiofa'cial. Pertaining to arm and face.

brachloradia'llis. Supinator longus muscle.

brachiot'omy. The surgical cutting or removal of an arm.

bra'chiplex. The brachial plexus.

bra'chium (bra'ke-um), pl. *bra'chia*. 1. The arm. 2. Any one of certain white tracts of the brain. **b. cerebel'li.** Same as *b. conjunctivum*. **b. conjuncti'vum ante'rius.** Same as *b. quadrigem'inum ante'rius*. **b. conjuncti'vum cerebel'li** [B N A], the superior peduncle of the cerebellum, a fibrous band extending from each hemisphere of the cerebellum upward over the pons, the two joining to form the sides and part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. **b. conjuncti'vum poste'rius.** Same as *b. quadrigem'inum poste'rius*. **b. infe'rius cerebel'li,** the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. **b. op'ticum,** one of the processes extending from the corpora quadrigemina to the optic thalamus. **b. pon'tis** [B N A], the brachium of the pons; the middle peduncle of the cerebellum. Called also *medipeduncle* and *processus cerebelli ad pontem*. **b. quadrigem'inum ante'rius** and *poste'rius*, two white tracts of the brain: the *anterior* connects the nates with the external geniculate body, the optic thalamus; and optic tracts; the *posterior* connects the testes with the internal geniculate body. **b. supe'rius cerebel'li,** the superior peduncle of the cerebellum.

brachyba'sia. A slow, shuffling, short-stepped gait.

brachycar'dia. Same as *bradycardia*.

brachycephal'ic, brachyceph'alous. Having a head with a short anteroposterior diameter.

brachyceph'allism, brachyceph'aly. The quality or fact of being brachycephalic.

brachycheilia (bra-k-e-ki'le-ab). Shortness of the lip.

brachydactyl'ia. Abnormal shortness of the fingers and the toes.

brachygna'thla. Abnormal shortness of the under jaw.

brachymetro'pia. Myopia; near-sightedness.

brachymetrop'ic. Myopic; near-sighted.

brachyphalan'gia. Abnormal shortness of one of the phalanges.

brachyuran'ic. Having a short palate.

Brad'ford frame. A frame of gas pipe across which are stretched two strips of canvas, used for patients with fractures, hip disease or spinal disease.

brad'sot. Braxy in sheep.

bradyacu'sia. Dulness of hearing.

bradyar'thria. Abnormal slowness in vocal articulation.

bradycar'dia. Abnormal slowness of the pulse. **cardiomuscular b.,** bradycardia caused by disease of the muscle of the heart. **cen-tral b.,** bradycardia dependent on disease of the central nervous system. **clinostatic b.,** a condition marked by bradycardia, lessened blood pressure, and acrocyanosis when the patient lies down (Vincent). **essential b.,** bradycardia that cannot be accounted for by the symptoms nor explained by any postmortem observations, and for which there is at present no known remedy. **nodal b.,** bradycardia in which the venous tracings show no wave due to the contraction of the auricle and in which the stimulus of the heart's contraction arises in the auriculoventricular node. **postinfective b.,** bradycardia occurring after infectious disease.

bradycar'dic. Pertaining to, or marked by, bradycardia.

bradycline'sia. Same as *bradykinesia*.

bradycrot'ic. Marked by slowness of the pulse.

bradydlasto'lla. Abnormal prolongation of the diastole.

bradyecol'a. Partial deafness.

bradyesthe'sia (*bra-de-es-the'ze-ah*). Dulness of perception.

bradyglos'sia. Abnormal slowness of utterance.

bradykine'sia. Abnormal slowness of movement.

bradyla'lla. Slow utterance due to a central lesion.

bradylex'ia. Abnormal slowness in reading.

bradylo'gia (*brad-e-lo'je-ah*). Abnormal slowness of speech.

bradymenor'rh'e'a. Menstruation marked by long duration.

bradyn'osus. A chronic disease.

bradypep'sia. Abnormally slow digestion.

bradypha'gia. Abnormally slow habit of eating.

bradypha'sia. Slow utterance of speech.

bradyphe'mia. Slowness of speech.

bradyphra'sia. Slowness of speech due to mental defect.

bradyphre'mia. A condition of extreme fatigability resulting from epidemic encephalitis.

bradypne'a. Abnormal slowness of breathing.

bradysper'matism. Abnormally slow ejaculation of semen.

bradysphyg'mia. Abnormal slowness of the pulse.

bradystal'sis. Delayed or slow peristalsis.

bradyto'cia (*brad-it-o'she-ah*). Slow parturition.

bradyu'ria. Slow discharge of urine.

braid'ism (*bra'dizm*). Hypnotism.

brain. The nervous mass within the skull. **b. sag,** exhaustion from overwork of the brain. **b. fever,** cerebritis or cerebral meningitis.

b. sand. See *acervulus cerebri*. **b. storm,** sudden and severe cerebral disturbance. **b. tire,** brain exhaustion from excessive functional activity. **b. waves,** electrical currents arising from the cortex of the brain and recorded by the electro-encephalograph. The character and rate of the waves is altered by disease of the cortex.

bran bath. See *bath*.

- bran'chial** (brang'ke-al). Pertaining to, or resembling, gills. **b. arches.** See *arch*. **b. clefts or openings,** a series of clefts which lie between the branchial arches.
- branchiogen'ic, branchiog'enous** (brang''ke-o-jen'ik, brank-ge-oj'-en-us). Derived from a branchial cleft.
- branchiom'erism.** Metameric division of the entoderm.
- Brand bath.** See *bath*.
- bran'dy.** Alcoholic stimulant from wine; spiritus vini.
- Bras'dor's operation.** Distal ligation of an artery near the aneurysm.
- brash.** Burning sensation in the stomach; pyrosis.
- brass-founders' disease.** Chronic poisoning to which workers in brass foundries are liable.
- Brauch-Rom'berg symptom.** See *Romberg's symptom*.
- Braun's hook.** An instrument for use in decapitating the head of the fetus.
- Braune's canal** (brow'nez). The uterine cavity and vagina after the os is dilated in labor.
- braw'ny induration.** An inflammatory hardening and thickening of tissues.
- braye'ra.** The flowers and tops of *Brayera anthelmintica*. See *kousso*.
- bra'yerin.** An anthelmintic resin from brayera.
- bread crumb.** Bread used as a vehicle in making pills. **b. paste,** a culture medium prepared from bread.
- breadth-feeling.** That element in vision by which breadth is perceived.
- break.** Interruption of an electric current. See *make*.
- breakbone fever.** Dengue.
- break'down.** Rupture of the suspensory ligament in a horse, causing the toe to point upward.
- breast.** 1. The thorax, and chiefly its anterior aspect. 2. The mamma. **b. bone,** the sternum. **broken b.,** abscess of mammary gland. **caked b.,** painful distention of the breast in early lactation. **chicken b.,** a deformity consisting of prominence of the sternum. **gathered b.,** mammary abscess. **b. pang.** Same as *angina pectoris*. **pidgeon b., chicken b. b.-pump,** apparatus for drawing milk from the mammary gland. **thrush b.,** the speckled appearance of the muscle tissue under the endocardium in fatty degeneration of the heart.
- breath.** Air taken in and expelled from the lungs. **b. sounds,** breathing sounds heard on auscultation.
- breath'ing.** See *respiration*. **abdominal b.,** breathing performed by the abdominal muscles and diaphragm. **amphoric b.,** a metallic and musical bronchial b. **asthmatic b.,** a rough wheezing respiration. **bronchial b.,** a blowing breathing sound heard in auscultation over consolidated or infiltrated lung tissue. **b. capacity,** the air that can be expelled from the lungs after a full inspiration. **cavernous b.,** a low toned bronchial breathing. **cog-wheel b.,** an irregular, interrupted respiration sound. **goose b.,** a hissing respiration. **interrupted b.,** an interrupted breathing from nervousness or irregular contraction of muscles. **mouth b.,** breathing with the mouth open. **paradoxical b.,** respiration in which the lung is deflated during inspiration and inflated during expiration. **puerile b.,** breathing with exaggerated respiratory murmur, as in the normal breathing of children. **suppressed b.,** entire absence of breath sounds. **thoracic b.,** respiration in which the thoracic walls are actively moved.

- bredouillement** (bra-dwe-maw'). Defect of speech in which only part of the word is pronounced, due to rapidity of utterance.
- breech**. The buttock. **frank b.**, breech presentation with the legs of the fetus extended. **b. presentation**, presentation of the breech or sacrum in labor.
- breeze, static**. See *static breeze*.
- breg'enine**. A principle, $C_{10}H_{15}NO_6$, derivable from the brain.
- breg'ma**. Junction of coronal and sagittal sutures.
- bregmat'ic**. Pertaining to the bregma.
- bre'in** (bre'in). A glucoside from *Bryo'nia al'ba*: an arterial stimulant.
- Brels'ke's disease** (bris'kēz). Kraurosis of the vulva.
- Brenner tumor**. A benign fibro-adenoma of the uterine adnexa.
- brenzca'in** (brents-ka'in). Guaiacol benzyl ester, a crystalline substance used as a local anesthetic by cataphoresis.
- brenzkatechin**. Same as *pyrocatechin*.
- brenzkatechinu'ria**. Alkaptonuria.
- brevi'duc'tor**. Adductor brevis muscle.
- breviflex'or**. A flexor brevis muscle.
- bre'vium**. A supposed radioactive element.
- brick dust deposit**. Reddish sediment of urates in urine.
- bricklayers' itch**. Prurigo on the hands of bricklayers.
- brickmakers' disease**. Ankylostomiasis.
- bridge** (brij). A device for replacing one or more missing teeth, supported by being fastened to adjoining natural teeth. **cantilever b.**, a dental bridge which is attached at one end to a natural tooth or root, the other end resting unattached in a depression in a tooth. **cell b's**, intercellular bridges. **cytoplasmic b.**, a band of protoplasm joining two adjacent blastomeres. **extension b.**, a bridge having a pontic attached at one end beyond the point of anchorage of the bridge. **fixed b.**, a dental bridge which is permanently fixed to its abutments. **Gaskell's b.** See *bundle of His*. **Intercellular b's**, processes of cell substance connecting adjoining cells. **b. of the nose**, the upper portion of the external nose formed by the nasal bones. **removable b.**, a dental bridge which may be removed and replaced by the wearer. **b. of Varolius**, pons varolii. **Wheatstone's b.**, an instrument for measuring electric resistance.
- bridgework** (brij-werk). A partial denture retained by attachments other than clasps (A. D. A.). **fixed b.**, partial dentures retained with crowns or inlays cemented to the natural teeth, which are used as abutments (A. D. A.). **removable b.**, partial dentures retained by attachments which permit the removal of the denture. Usually the attachment is in two parts, one part being cemented to the natural tooth or its root and the other being a permanent part of the denture (A. D. A.).
- Bright's disease**. A general name for nephritis.
- bright'ic** (brīt'ik). 1. Affected with Bright's disease. 2. One who is ill of Bright's disease.
- brim**. The edge of the superior strait of the pelvis.
- brim'stone**. Sulfur.
- brisement forcé** (brez-maw for-sa'). The forcible breaking up of an ankylosis.
- brise-plierre** (brēz-pe-ār'). An instrument for breaking stones in the bladder.
- Britan'nia metal**. An alloy of tin, antimony, copper, zinc, and bismuth.
- Brit'ish gum**. Same as *dextrin*.

- broach.** A fine barbed instrument for dressing a tooth canal or for extracting the pulp.
- Broad'bent's sign.** A retraction of the chest wall on the left side and back, occurring along with the cardiac systole, in adherent pericardium.
- Bro'ca's area, fissure, etc.** See the nouns.
- Bro'kaw ring.** A ring of rubber tubing threaded with catgut for use in intestinal anastomosis.
- bro'ken breast.** Mammary abscess.
- bro'ken wind.** Paroxysmal dyspnea in horses.
- bro'mal.** Poisonous hypnotic liquid, CBr_2CHO . **b. hydrate,** an oily liquid, $\text{CBr}_2\text{CHO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, resembling chloral hydrate.
- bromal'bacid.** A bromine and albumin compound for nervous excitability.
- bromalbu'min.** A preparation of bromine and albumin: used in epilepsy.
- bro'malin.** A formal and bromine compound, serviceable in epilepsy.
- bromalo'in.** A derivative containing bromine and barbaloïn.
- bromam'ide.** An antipyretic and analgesic.
- bro'mate.** Any salt of bromic acid.
- bro'mated.** Charged with bromine.
- bromather'apy.** Use of food in treating disease.
- bromatol'ogy.** The science of foods and diet.
- bromatother'apy.** Use of food in treating disease.
- bromatox'ism.** Poisoning by food.
- bro'mellin.** Ferment from pineapples.
- brometh'yl.** Same as *ethyl bromide*.
- bromethylfor'malin.** Same as *bromalin*.
- bro'metone.** A proprietary antiseptic and sedative: used in gastric fermentation, headache, and chronic cough.
- bromgli'din.** An organic sedative bromine compound.
- bromhe'mol.** Hemol combined with bromine.
- bro'mic acid.** The compound HBrO_3 .
- bro'mide.** Any binary compound of bromine. Several bromides are useful in epilepsy.
- bromid'ia.** Proprietary anodyne and hypnotic.
- bro'midin.** A hypnotic preparation of chloral hydrate, extract of cannabis, and extract of hyoscyamus.
- bromidrospho'bia.** Morbid delusions as to bodily odors.
- bromidro'sis** (bro-mid-ro'sis). Fetid sweating.
- bro'mine** (bro'min). A reddish-brown liquid element, giving off a suffocating vapor. Its salts are used as sedatives.
- bro'minism, bro'mism.** Poisoning by bromine or a bromide.
- bro'mipin** (bro'mip-in). A yellow oily liquid, a bromine product of sesame oil: sedative and nervine.
- bromocaf'feine.** Proprietary bromine and caffeine preparation.
- bromocar'pine.** A proprietary remedy for epilepsy and other nervous disorders.
- bro'mocoll.** A preparation of tannin and gelatin with bromine: used like potassium bromide.
- bromoder'ma.** Skin eruption due to use of bromides.
- bro'moform.** A formyl bromide, CHBr_3 , anesthetic and antispasmodic.
- bro'moformism.** Poisoning with bromoform.
- bromogal'lol.** Gallobromol.
- bromohyperhidro'sis.** Excessive and badly smelling perspiration.

- bromo-iodism.** Poisoning by bromides and iodides.
- bro'mol** (bro'mol). Tribromphenol: caustic and antiseptic.
- bromoma'nia.** Mania induced by misuse of bromides.
- bromomenorrh'e'a.** The discharge of profuse menses having a bad odor.
- bromophe'nol.** A liquid used to make an ointment for erysipelas.
- bromopne'a, bromopnoe'a.** Offensive breath.
- bromopy'rine.** A white crystalline antipyretic, $C_{11}H_{11}BrN_2O$.
- bromphe'nols.** A series of brominized phenols found in precipitates of tested urine.
- bromsulfal'ein.** A dye used in testing liver function.
- bro'mum** (bro'mum). Same as *bromine*.
- bro'mural.** Monobromisovalerianyl urea, a nerve sedative and hypnotic.
- bronchadeni'tis.** Inflammation of the bronchial glands.
- bron'chi** (brong'ke). Plural of *bronchus*.
- bron'chia** (brong'ke-ah). The bronchial tubes smaller than the bronchi.
- bron'chial** (brong'ke-al). Pertaining to the bronchi. **b. fluke,** *Distoma ringeri*. **b. gland,** lymphatic glands along the bronchi.
- b. crisis.** See *crisis*. **b. respiration.** See *respiration*. **b. tree,** the bronchi and their ramifications.
- bronchiarc'tia.** Stenosis of the bronchial tubes.
- bronchiec'tasis.** Dilatation of bronchia.
- bronchi'oquy.** High-pitched pectoriloquy, due to a consolidated lung.
- bron'chiocele** (brong'ke-o-sel). A dilatation or swelling of a bronchiole.
- bronchiocri'sis.** Bronchial crisis.
- bronchiogen'ic** (brong-ke-o-jen'ik). Originating in the bronchi.
- bron'chiole** (brong'ke-ol). A minute bronchial tube.
- bronchiolec'tasis.** Dilatation of the bronchioles.
- bronchioli'tis.** Inflammation of the bronchioles. **b. exudati'va,** a form with exudation.
- bron'chiospasm.** Spasmodic narrowing of the bronchial tubes.
- bronchiosteno'sis.** Same as *bronchiarctia*.
- bronchis'mus.** Same as *bronchiospasm*.
- bronchit'ic.** Pertaining to bronchitis.
- bronchi'tis** (brong-ki'tis). Inflammation of the bronchial tubes. **capillary b.,** inflammation of the minuter bronchial tubes. **catarrhal b.,** a form with profuse mucopurulent discharge. **fibrinous or plastic b.,** bronchitis with expectorated casts of fibrin. **mechanic b.,** variety caused by inhalation of particles, dust, etc. **b. oblit'erans,** bronchitis in which the smaller bronchi become filled with fibrous exudate. **putrid b.,** chronic bronchitis with offensive sputum.
- broncho-adeni'tis.** Same as *bronchadenitis*.
- broncho-alveoli'tis** (brong'ko-al-ve-o-li'tis). Bronchopneumonia.
- broncho-aspergillo'sis.** Bronchial disease from infection with *Aspergillus*.
- bronchoblastomyco'sis.** Blastomycosis of the lungs.
- bronchoblennorrh'e'a.** Chronic bronchitis with copious thick sputum.
- bronchocav'ernous.** Both bronchial and cavernous.
- bron'chocele** (brong'ko-sel). Same as *goiter*.
- bronchoc'lysis** (brong-kok'lis-is). Instillation of a medicated solution into the bronchi.

- bronchoconstriction.** Reduction of the caliber of the bronchi.
- bronchodilatation.** Dilatation of a bronchus.
- broncho-egophony.** Same as *egobronchophony*.
- broncho-esophagology.** That branch of medicine which deals with the esophagus and the bronchial tree.
- broncho-esophagoscopy.** Instrumental examination of the bronchi and esophagus.
- bronchogenic (brong-ko-jen'ik).** Originating in the bronchi.
- bronchogram.** A roentgenogram of the lungs after the bronchi have been injected with opaque matter.
- bronchography.** The making of a bronchogram.
- broncholith (brong'ko-lith).** Bronchial calculus.
- broncholithiasis.** A condition in which calculi are found in the bronchi.
- bronchologic (brong-ko-loj'ik).** Pertaining to bronchology.
- bronchology (brong-kol'o-je).** The study of diseases of the bronchial tree.
- bronchomonilliasis.** Infection of the bronchi with *Monilia*.
- bronchomotor.** Affecting the caliber of the bronchi.
- bronchomycosis.** Bronchial disease from infection with *Mucor mucedo*.
- bronchomycosis.** Bronchial disease due to microbes.
- broncho-oidiasis.** Bronchitis caused by *Oidium*.
- bronchopathy (brong-kop'ath-e).** Disease of the air passages.
- bronchophony (brong-kof'o-ne).** The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over a healthy bronchus. *whispered h.*, bronchophony with the patient whispering.
- bronchoplasty (brong'ko-plas-te).** Plastic surgery of the trachea.
- bronchoplegia.** Paralysis of the bronchial tubes.
- bronchopneumonia (brong-ko-nu-mo'ne-ah).** A disease marked by inflammation of the terminal bronchioles and air vesicles, and characterized by prostration, cough, irregular fever, and marked dyspnea. Called also *lobular pneumonia*, *catarrhal pneumonia*, and *capillary bronchitis*.
- bronchopulmonary.** Pertaining to the bronchi and lungs.
- bronchorrhagia.** Hemorrhage from the bronchi.
- bronchorrhaphy.** The suturing of an incised bronchus.
- bronchorrhea.** Bronchitis with profuse expectoration.
- bronchoscope.** An instrument for inspecting the interior of the bronchi.
- bronchoscopy.** Examination of the bronchi.
- bronchosinusitis.** Coexisting infection of the paranasal sinuses and the lower respiratory passages.
- bronchospasm.** Bronchial spasm.
- bronchospirochetosis.** Castellani's bronchitis: a disease marked by bronchitis with spitting of blood, due to *Spirochaeta bronchialis*.
- bronchospirometry (brong'ko-spi-rom'et-re).** Bronchoscopy and spirometry for measuring the volume and function of each lung separately.
- bronchostenosis.** Narrowing of the caliber of a bronchial tube.
- bronchosomy.** The operation of establishing an opening into a bronchus through the chest wall.
- bronchotetany.** Dyspnea due to spasm of the bronchial muscles.
- bronchotome (brong'ko-tom).** A cutting instrument used in bronchotomy.
- bronchotomy.** Surgical cutting of the trachea or of a bronchus.

- bronchotra'cheal.** Pertaining to the bronchi and trachea.
- bronchoty'phoid.** Typhoid fever beginning with severe bronchitis.
- bronchoty'phus.** Typhus complicated with bronchial catarrh.
- bronchovesic'ular.** Bronchial and vesicular.
- bron'chus** (brong'kus). Either one of the two main branches of the trachea; the trachea itself.
- bronzed skin.** A symptom of Addison's disease.
- brood cell.** A mother cell containing daughter cells.
- broom.** Same as *scoparius*.
- brossage** (brös-sazh'). Removal of granulations by a stiff brush.
- Brouha's test, Brouha and Simmonet test.** A test for pregnancy resembling the Aschheim-Zondek test.
- brous'nika.** A diuretic preparation of red bilberry.
- brow'ache.** Supra-orbital neuralgia.
- brow presentation.** Presentation of brow of fetus in labor.
- brown'ian movement.** Oscillatory movements seen under the microscope in fine particles suspended in a liquid.
- Brown-Séguard's disease or paralysis.** Paralysis of motion on one side of the body with paralysis of sensation on the other.
- Brucel'la** (bru-sel'ah). A genus of micro-organisms which includes the organisms of undulant fever (*B. meliten'sis*), contagious abortion of cattle (*B. abor'tus*), and swine abortion (*B. su'is*).
- brucel'lar.** Pertaining to or caused by Brucella.
- brucelle'mia** (bru-sel-e'me-ah). The presence of Brucella in the blood; undulant fever.
- brucel'lergin** (broo-sel'er-jen). An antigen obtained from *Brucella* used in testing for brucella infection.
- brucelli'asis.** Brucellosis.
- brucel'lin.** A pooled culture of the three species of Brucella for the treatment of undulant fever.
- brucello'sis** (bru-sel-o'sis). The disease produced by Brucella; undulant fever.
- Bruce's septicemia.** Undulant fever.
- Bruch's glands.** Lymph glands in the conjunctiva around the inner canthus of animals. **B.'s layer or membrane,** the lamina basilaris forming the inner boundary of the choroid.
- bru'cine** (bru'sin). A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{26}H_2O_4$, from nux vomica.
- Bruhl's disease** (broolz). See under *disease*.
- bruissement** (broo-ees-maw') [Fr.]. Same as *purring tremor*.
- bruit** (broo-e'). A sound or murmur, especially an abnormal one.
- aneurysmal b.,** blowing sound heard over an aneurysm. **b. d'airain,** metallic pectoral tinkling. **b. de clapotement,** splashing sound heard in dilatation of the stomach. **b. de craquement,** crackling pericardial sound. **b. de diable,** buzzing venous murmur in anemia. **b. de drapeau,** rustling sound heard in croup and laryngitis. **b. de froissement,** a clashing sound. **b. de galop,** galloping sound in mitral stenosis. **b. de lime,** a filing cardiac murmur. **b. de moulin,** water-wheel sound in certain pericardial affections. **placental b.,** blowing sound in pregnant uterus caused by fetal circulation. **b. de pot fêlé,** cracked-pot sound, pathognomonic of certain lung cavities. **b. de rappel,** sound of a drum, due to delayed mitral murmur. **b. de scie,** a cardiac sawing sound. **b. skodique.** Same as *skodaic tympany*. **b. de soufflet,** a bellows sound of the heart.
- Brun'ner's glands.** See under *gland*.
- bruno'nianism.** The obsolete theory of J. Brown, that all diseases are due to excess or lack of stimulus.

- brush burn.** A wound produced by friction and resembling a burn.
- Bryce's test.** Revaccination as a test for vaccination.
- bryocytic** (bri-o-si'tic). Marked or attended by cell proliferation.
- bryo'nia.** Root of *Bryonia alba*: very active poison, medicinal in various diseases.
- bry'onin.** Poisonous glucoside, $C_{43}H_{80}O_{19}$, from bryonia.
- bryore'tin.** A resin obtainable from bryonia.
- bu'bo.** Inflammatory swelling, especially of the inguinal glands.
- gonorrhcal b.,** bubo developing in gonorrhea. **indolent b.,** a syphilitic bubo with no tendency to break down. **parotid b.,** parotitis. **pestilential b.,** bubo associated with plague. **primary b.** See *bubon d'emblée*. **sympathetic b.,** bubo due to friction and injury. **syphilitic b.,** one due to syphilis. **venereal b.,** one due to venereal disease.
- bubon d'emblée.** Venereal bubo without preceding symptom.
- bubonal'gia** (bu-bo-nal'je-ah). Pain in the groin.
- bubon'ic.** Characterized by, or pertaining to, buboes. **b. plague,** the oriental plague. See *plague*.
- bubon'occele** (bu-bon'o-sél). Incomplete inguinal hernia.
- bucar'dia.** Cor bovinum.
- buc'al** (bu'kal). Pertaining to the mouth.
- buccella'tion.** Arrest of hemorrhage by a lint pad.
- buccinatology's.** The buccinator and orbicularis oris together.
- buc'cinator** (buk'sin-a-tor). Flat muscle of the cheek.
- buccover'sion** (buk-o-ver'zhun). The position of a tooth when it lies buccally to the line of occlusion.
- buc'cula.** Double chin.
- bu'chu** (bu'ku). The leaves of *Barosma*, having diuretic properties, and used in genito-urinary diseases.
- Buck's extension, fascia.** See *extension* and *fascia*.
- buck'bean.** The plant *Menyanthes trifoliata*: tonic and stomachic.
- buck'eye.** Popular name for various species of *Aesculus*.
- buck'horn.** A fern, *Osmunda regalis*: popular remedy for rickets.
- buck'thorn.** See *Rhamnus*; also *Frangula*.
- Bucky's diaphragm, Bucky-Potter diaphragm.** A diaphragm for x-ray work which will prevent the secondary rays from reaching the plate, thereby giving better definition.
- bucne'mia.** Inflammatory disease of the leg.
- bud'ding** (bud'ing). See *germination*.
- Buerger's disease** (ber'gerz). Thrombo-angiitis obliterans.
- buffer.** Any substance in a fluid which tends to lessen the change in hydrogen ion concentration which otherwise would be produced by adding acids or alkalis. **b. pair,** a buffer solution consisting of a mixture of a weak acid and its salt.
- buffy coat.** Buff-colored stratum on the surface of a blood clot.
- bu'fidin.** A poison obtainable from certain toads.
- bufother'apy.** Treatment by the use of toad toxins.
- bufotox'in.** Any toxin derived from the skin of toads.
- Buhl's disease** (boolz): See under *disease*.
- Bu'lam boil, Bulam'a boil.** A chronic sore, endemic in West Africa, said to be caused by an insect larva.
- bulb.** 1. Any rounded mass. 2. The oblongata. **b. of the aorta,** foremost of the divisions of the primitive embryonic cardiac vessel. **b. of corpus cavernosum,** enlarged muscular and proximal part of the cavernous body. **dental b.,** the dental papilla. **b. of the eye,** the eyeball. **gustatory b.** See *taste bulb*. **hair b.,** bulbous expansion of lower end of hair. **olfactory b.,** the bulblike extrem-

ity of the olfactory nerve on the under surface of each anterior lobe of the cerebrum. **taste b's**, end-organs of gustatory nerve in papillae of tongue. **b. of urethra**, the proximal part of the corpus spongiosum. **b. of vestibule**. See *bulbus vestibuli*.

bul'bar. Pertaining to a bulb.

bul'biform. Bulb shaped.

bulbi'tis. Inflammation of the bulbous portion of the urethra.

bulbocaverno'sus. The accelerator urinae muscle.

bulbonu'clear. Pertaining to the medulla oblongata and its nerve nuclei.

bulbo-ure'thral. Pertaining to the bulb of the urethra.

bul'bous. Resembling a bulb. **b. nerves**, nerves with swollen ends in a stump. **b. urethra**. See *urethra*.

bul'bus arterio'sus. The bulb of the aorta. **b. vestib'ull**, the vulvovaginal gland.

bulim'ia. Insatiable appetite.

bulim'ic. Affected with bulimia.

bul'la. A bleb, or cutaneous vesicle.

bul'late (bul'ät). Inflated; bladdery.

bulla'tion. Inflation; inflated condition.

bull-dog forceps. Strong forceps with teeth and a clasp.

Bul'ler's shield. A shield to cover and protect the eye.

bul'let probe. A probe for locating bullets.

bul'lous (bul'us). Pertaining to a bulla.

bul'plss. A parasitic, papular skin disease peculiar to Nicaragua.

bum'blefoot. Inflammation of the ball of the foot of fowls.

bunch. Traumatic swelling of a bone in horses.

bun'dle. A collection of units. **Arnold's b.**, the frontal tract of the crusta cerebri. **atrioventricular b.**, **auriculoventricular b.** Same as *b. of His*. **Gratiolet's b.**, a bundle of fibers from the optic thalamus to the optic center in the occipital lobe of the brain. **b. of His**, a muscular band connecting the auricles with the ventricles of the heart. **Keith's b.**, bundle of fibers in the wall of the auricle of the heart between the venae cavae. **respiratory b.**, the solitary fasciculus. See *fasciculus*. **Schultze's b.** Same as *comma tract*. **sino-atrial b.** Same as *Keith's b.* **Spitzka's b.**, a bundle of nerve fibers from the cerebral cortex to the oculomotor nuclei of the opposite side. **Thorel's b.**, a bundle of muscle fibers in the heart connecting the sino-auricular and auriculoventricular nodes. **b. of Vicq d'Azyr**, a bunch of white fibers around the base of the anterior nucleus of optic thalamus.

bundle-branch block. A form of heart block in which the two ventricles contract independently of each other.

bungpag'ga. A disease of West Africa with high fever and egg-sized tumors in the muscles.

bun'lon (bun'yun). A swelling of the bursa mucosa at the ball of the great toe.

Bun'sen burner. A gas burner having air holes at the bottom of the tube, admitting so much air that all the carbon is burned, giving an intensely hot, but slightly luminous flame.

buphthal'mia, **buphthal'mus**. Enlargement of the eye; keratoglobus.

bur'bot. A fish, *Lota maculo'sa*; the oil of its liver is used like cod liver oil.

bur'dock. Popular name of *Lappa*.

burette (bu-ret'). A graduated tube used in chemical work.

Bur'gundy pitch. Same as *pix burgundica*.

burn. A lesion caused by undue heat.

- Burns's amaurosis.** Dimness of sight caused by sexual excesses.
- burnt sponge.** Sponge charred and powdered: used in goiter and tuberculosis.
- Bu'row's solution** (boo'rooz). A solution of lead acetate and alum: used as an astringent.
- bur'ra gukeru'.** The fruit of *Trib'ulus languino'sus*, of Asia: diuretic and aphrodisiac.
- bur'rowing.** The formation of passages or tracts containing pus.
- bur'sa** (ber'sah), pl. *bur'sae*. A sac or pouch. **b. anseri'na**, a bursa under the insertion of the sartorius and gracilis muscles. **Boyer's b.**, bursa beneath hyoid bone. **Calori's b.**, a bursa between the trachea and the arch of the aorta. **Dupré's b.**, bursitis of the shoulder joint. **Fleischmann's b.**, the sublingual bursa. **gluteal b.**, either of three bursae beneath gluteus maximus muscle. **Hls' b.**, the dilatation at the end of the archenteron. **Iliac b.**, bursa at the point of insertion of the iliopsoas muscle into the lesser trochanter. **Luschka's b.** Same as *b. pharyngea*. **b. muco'sa**, any membranous sac which secretes synovia. **omental b.**, **b. omenta'lis**, the lesser sac of the peritoneum. **b. pharyn'gea**, a recess in the pharynx of a fetus and young infant. **popliteal b.**, a bursa in the popliteal space beneath the tendon of the semimembranosus and the tendon of the inner head of the gastrocnemius. **prepatellar b.**, a bursa over the patella. **synovial b.** Same as *b. mucosa*.
- bur'sal.** Pertaining to a bursa.
- bursa'lis.** The obturator internus muscle.
- bursal'ogy** (ber-sal'o-je). The study of bursae.
- bursec'tomy** (ber-sek'to-me). Excision of a bursa.
- bur'sic acid.** An astringent principle from the plant, *Bursa pastoris*.
- bursi'tis** (ber-si'tis). Inflammation of a bursa. **Duplay's b.**, inflammation of the subdeltoid bursa. **Thornwaldt's b.**, catarrhal inflammation of anterior part of median recess of nasopharynx.
- bur'solith.** A calculus or concretion in a bursa.
- bursop'athy.** Any disease of a bursa.
- Bur'ton's line or sign.** Blue line on the gums in lead poisoning.
- bu'tamin** (bu'tam-in). Tutocaine.
- bu'tane.** An anesthetic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10} .
- butapro'benz.** Same as *butyn*.
- bu'tesin.** A local anesthetic, butyl para-amino benzoate. **b. pic-rate**, a compound combining the anesthetic properties of butesin with the antiseptic properties of picric acid.
- bu'tolan.** A proprietary remedy for oxyuriasis.
- but'ter.** Oily mass procured by churning cream. **b. of antimony**, antimony trichloride. **b. of cacao.** See *cacao butter*. **b. of tin**, stannic chloride. **b. of zinc**, zinc chloride.
- but'terfly patch.** Lupus erythematosus of cheeks and nose.
- but'terin.** Artificial butter chiefly from beef fat.
- but'termilk.** The liquid left after butter has been made: it contains lactic acid and casein.
- but'ternut.** See *Juglans*.
- but'tock.** The gluteal prominence or a lateral half of the same.
- but'ton anastomosis.** Anastomosis between two parts with a Murphy button.
- but'tonhole, mitral.** An advanced state of constriction of the mitral orifice of the heart. **b. operation.** See *boutonnière operation*.
- bu'tyl.** A hydrocarbon radical, C_4H_7 . **b. amino benzoate**, butesin. **b. hydride**, a hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10} , from petroleum: its vapor is anesthetic.

- butylam'ine.** A ptomaine derivable from cod liver oil: diuretic and sudorific; probably poisonous.
- butylchlo'ral.** A substance like chloral; its use is very limited.
- b. hydrate** is used as a hypnotic and analgesic.
- bu'tylene.** A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_4H_8 .
- butylhyp'nal.** A hypnotic combination of antipyrine and butyl-chloral.
- bu'tyn.** A local anesthetic for surface anesthesia in the eye and on mucous membranes.
- butyra'ceous.** Of the consistence of butter.
- bu'tyrate** (bu'ti-rät). A salt of butyric acid.
- butyr'ic acid** (bu-tir'ik). See *acid*.
- bu'tyrin.** A yellowish fat, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, the chief constituent of butter.
- bu'tyroid.** Somewhat butyraceous.
- butyrom'eter.** An apparatus for estimating the butter fat of milk.
- bu'tyrone.** A colorless liquid, $C_7H_{14}O$, distilled from calcium butyrate.
- butyrous** (bu'ti-rus). Like butter; butyraceous.
- bux'ine.** An alkaloid from boxwood.
- Bur'us semper'virens.** The tree which furnishes boxwood: it affords a volatile oil which has been used in medicine.
- Byrd-Dew method.** A method of producing respiration in asphyxia of the newborn.
- bys'ma.** A tampon or plug.
- hyssa'ceous.** Composed of fine flaxlike threads.
- byssino'sis.** Disease of the lungs due to the inhalation of cotton dust in factories.
- byssocau'sis.** The use of the moxa; moxibustion.
- bys'sold.** Composed of a fringe the filaments of which are unequal in length.
- byssophthi'sis.** Phthisis from inhaling dust of cotton mills.
- bys'sus** (bis'us). Lint or charpie.
- byth'us.** The lower portion of the abdomen.

C

- C.** Abbreviation for *carbon*, *congius* (gallon), *compound*, *centigrade*, *centimeter*, *clonus*, *closure*, etc.
- C₂ population.** The persons in a population who are defective from imperfect development.
- Ca.** Symbol of calcium; abbreviation for *cathode*.
- caap'l.** The root of *Banisteria caapi* of Brazil: it is a stimulant.
- cabal'line aloes.** Coarse aloes used by veterinarians.
- Cabot's ring bodies.** See under *body*.
- CaC₂.** Calcium carbide.
- CaCC.** Abbreviation for *cathodal closure contraction*.
- cacaerom'eter** (kak-a-er-om'et-er). A device for estimating the impurity of the air.
- caca'ine** (kak-a'in). Same as *theobromine*.
- cacan'thrax.** Malignant anthrax.
- caca'o** (kak-a'o). Seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, whence chocolate is made. **c. butter**, fixed oil or fat from cacao.
- caca'tion** (kak-a'shun). Defecation.
- cac'atory** (kak'at-or-e). Marked by severe diarrhea.
- cace'mia** (kah-se'me-ah). Ill state of the blood.
- cacerga'sia** (kak-er-ga'se-ah). Defective functioning.

caecethe'sia. Disordered sensibility.

caché (kash-a'). A lead cone used for applying radiotherapy with any radioactive substance.

cachec'tic. Marked by cachexia; sickly looking.

cachet (kah-sha'). A wafer or capsule for medicines.

cachex'ia, cach'ery. Depraved state of nutrition. **c. hypophyseopri'va**, the symptoms resulting from removal of the pituitary body. **lymphatic c.**, Hodgkin's disease. **malarial c.**, chronic malaria. **miners' c.**, ankylostomiasis. **pachydermic c.**, myxedema. **c. splenet'ica**, spleen enlargement with anemia; often with leukemia. **c. strumipri'va** or **thyreopri'va**, a disordered state which may follow removal of the thyroid body. **thyroid c.**, exophthalmic goiter.

cachinna'tion (kak-in-a'shun). Excessive or hysteric laughter.

CaCl₂. Calcium chloride.

Ca(ClO)₂. Calcium chlorate.

CaCO₃. Calcium carbonate.

CaC₂O₄. Calcium oxalate.

cac'odyl (kak'o-dil). Poisonous arsenical compound, As(CH₃)₂.

cacodyl'accol. Guaiacol cacodylate; used in tuberculosis.

cacodyl'ic acid. Crystalline acid, (CH₃)₂AsOOH; used in psoriasis.

cacogen'ic. Having a tendency to, or pertaining to, race degeneration.

cacogen'ics (kak-o-jen'iks). Race deterioration.

cacoge'u'sia (kak-o-ju'se-ah). A bad taste.

cacome'lla (kak-o-me'le-ah). Congenital deformity of a limb.

cacop'athy. Severe or malignant disease.

cacopho'nia. Disordered state of the voice.

cacopla'sia. Formation of diseased or abnormal tissue.

cacoplas'tic. Susceptible of imperfect organization only.

cacorhyth'mic. Marked by irregularity of rhythm.

cacos'mia. Foul odor; stench.

cacoth'elline. Alkaloid, C₂H₂NO₂, derived from brucine.

cacothen'ics. Degeneration of the race from bad environment and unsanitary surroundings.

cacothym'ia. Depression of spirits with morbidly ill temper.

cacot'rophy. Ill-nourished condition.

cac'ozyme (kak'o-zim). A ferment capable of inducing a disease.

cac'tin. Active principle of *Cactus grandiflorus*.

cacti'na. A proprietary preparation of night-blooming cereus: said to be a heart stimulant.

cacu'men (kak-u'men). 1. The top of a plant. 2. Part of cerebellum below the declivis.

cadav'er (kad-av'er). A dead body or corpse.

cadaver'ic. Pertaining to the cadaver.

cadav'erine. A poisonous ptomaine, C₃H₇N₂, from decaying meat.

cadav'erous. Having the aspect of a dead body.

cade oil (kād). A tarry oil of juniper: used in skin diseases.

cad'mium. A tinlike metallic element: its soluble salts are poisonous, with a limited use in medicine.

cadu'ceus. The wand of Hermes or Mercury: used as a symbol of the medical profession.

cadu'cous membrane. Same as *decidua*.

caecal, caecitis, caecum, caesarean operation, etc. See *cecal, cecitis, cecum, cesarean operation, etc.*

caf'fea. Same as *coffee*.

caff'eic acid. See *acid*.

caff'eine. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, from the leaves of tea or the seeds of coffee: used as a diuretic and stimulant in neuralgia, headache, and cardiac weakness. The preparations of caffeine are citrated caffeine, caffeine sodiobenzoate, and caffeine sodiosalicylate.

caff'einism, caff'elsm. Disease induced by excessive use of coffee.

caff'eone (kaf'e-ōn). A heart stimulant from coffee.

caff'eoresor'cin. A proprietary preparation containing caffeine and resorcin.

cagot ear (kah-go'). Ear with no lower lobe.

cahin'ca. Diuretic root of various species of *Chiococca*, found in tropical America.

cahin'cic acid (kah-hin'sik). See *acid*.

CaH_2O_2 . Calcium hydroxide.

calnopho'bia, calnotopho'bia. Morbid dread of anything new.

cal'son disease (ka'son). Paralytic disease to which those are liable who work in subaqueous caissons.

caj'eput, caj'uput. The *Melaleuca cajuputi*, a tree of the Spice Islands. **c. oil**, stimulating volatile oil from cajuput leaves.

caj'eputene (kaj'ep-ut-ēn). A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, from oil of cajeput: anthelmintic, anodyne, and antispasmodic.

cake, ague. See *ague cake*.

caked breast. See under *breast*.

Cal'abar bean. The seed of physostigma, which see.

calab'arine. Supposed alkaloid from Calabar bean.

calage (kah-lahzh') [Fr.]. Fixation of viscera by means of pillows to relieve seasickness.

cal'amine. Native zinc carbonate.

cal'amus. Aromatic rhizome of *Ac'orus cal'amus*, or sweet flag. **c. scripto'rius**, the lowest angle of the fourth ventricle.

cala'ya. An antiperiodic extract from the fruit of *Annes'lea febrif'uga*.

calca'neal, calca'nean. Pertaining to the calcaneum.

calcanel'tis. Inflammation of the os calcis.

calcaneo-apophysl'tis. An affection of the posterior part of the os calcis marked by pain and swelling.

calcaneoca'vus. Clubfoot combining calcaneus and cavus.

calcaneodyn'ia. Pain in the heel.

calcaneotib'ial. Pertaining to the calcaneum and tibia.

calcaneovalgoca'vus. Clubfoot combining calcaneus, valgus, and cavus.

calca'neum (kal-ka'ne-um). The os calcis, or heel bone.

calca'neus. Clubfoot in which only the heel reaches the ground.

calcanodyn'ia. Pain in the heel.

cal'car. 1. A spur. 2. Hippocampus minor. **c. femora'le**, the plate of strong tissue which strengthens the neck of the femur.

calca'rea (kal-ka're-ah). A calcareous homeopathic remedy of several varieties: extensively used.

calca'reous (kal-ka're-us). Containing lime.

cal'carine (kal'kar-in). Pertaining to the calcar.

calcaru'ria. Presence of lime salts in the urine.

cal'caroid. Calcium-like material occurring in brain tissue.

calce'mia. The presence of an abnormally large amount of calcium in the blood.

calclbil'ia. The presence of calcium in the bile.

cal'cic (kal'sik). Pertaining to lime or to calcium.

calcico'sis (kal-sik-o'sis). Lung disease induced by inhaling marble dust.

cal'cidin (kal'sid-in). Iodized calcium used in croupous conditions.

- calciferol.** A crystalline derivative from irradiated ergosterol containing vitamin D.
- calcif'ic** (kal-sif'ik). Forming lime.
- calcifica'tion.** Deposition of calcium salts in the tissues.
- calcig'erous tubes** (kal-sij'er-us). Dentinal tubes of dentin.
- calcim'eter.** Instrument for measuring the calcium in a liquid.
- calcina'tion.** Expulsion of moisture by heat.
- cal'cine** (kal'sin). To heat matter until it is reduced to a dry powder.
- calcino'sis.** Disposition of nodules of calcium in the skin, muscles, tendons, and nerves.
- calcinorrha'chia.** The presence of calcium in the spinal fluid.
- calcino'sis.** A condition characterized by deposits of lime salts in the tissues.
- calcio'kinet'ic.** Activating the supply of calcium.
- calciorrha'chia** (kal'se-o-ra'ke-ab). The presence of calcium in the spinal fluid.
- calciot'ropism.** The capacity to act in an exaggerated degree to the administration of calcium.
- calcipec'tic** (kal-se-pek'tik). Fixing calcium in the tissues.
- calcipe'nia** (kal-se-pe'ne-ab). Deficiency of calcium in the system.
- cal'cipexy.** The fixation of calcium to the body tissues.
- calci'phil'ia** (kal-sif-il'e-ab). A tendency to calcification.
- calci'priv'ia** (kal-se-priv'e-ab). Deprivation or loss of calcium.
- calci'pri'vic.** Pertaining to a deficiency or absence of calcium.
- cal'cium** (kal'se-um). A metal, Ca, the basis of lime, which is its oxide. **c. carbonate**, chalk, CaCO_3 . **c. chloride** is used in purpura and hemophilia to increase the coagulability of the blood. **c. lactate** is used in rickets and to increase the coagulability of the blood.
- calciu'ria** (kal-se-u're-ab). Presence of calcium in the urine.
- calcoglob'ule** (kal-ko-glob'yool). One of the globules of calcium deposited in developing dentin.
- calcoglob'ulin.** A compound of calcium salt with an albuminate.
- cal'cold.** A tumor of the tooth pulp.
- calcoph'erous.** Containing or producing lime.
- calcosphe'rite.** A small calcareous body found in tumors, nervous tissue, etc.
- cal'creose.** A proprietary preparation of creosote and lime.
- cal'culary** (kal'ku-la-re). Pertaining to calculus.
- calculif'ragous.** Breaking up bladder stones.
- calculo'sis.** The presence of a calculus.
- cal'culous** (ka'ku-lus). Of the nature of a calculus.
- cal'culus** (kal'ku-lus), pl. *cal'culi*. A stonelike concretion in any organ. **arthritic c.**, a gouty concretion. **biliary c.**, a gallstone. **bronchial c.**, calculus in an air passage. **cutaneous c.**, milium. **fusible c.**, urinary calculus made up of phosphate of ammonium, calcium, and magnesium. **hemic c.**, concretion of blood coagula. **lacteal or mammary c.**, a concretion obstructing a lactiferous duct. **mulberry c.**, calculus resembling a mulberry in color and shape. **prostatic c.**, one in the prostate gland. **renal c.**, a calculus in the kidney. **salivary c.**, one in the ducts of the salivary glands. **serumal c.**, tartar on teeth from serum of diseased gums. **uterine c.**, a concretion in the substance of the uterus. **vesical c.**, stone in the bladder. **xanthic c.**, urinary calculus composed of xanthin.
- cal'ceusol.** A proprietary preparation used for gout and rheumatism.
- calefa'clent** (kal-e-fa'shent). Causing a sense of warmth.
- calen'dula.** The pot marigold, *C. officinalis*: used in wounds, bruises, and ulcers.

- calen'dulin.** A principle obtained from *calendula*.
- cal'enture.** Fever of hot regions, with delirium.
- calf.** The back part of the leg below the knee.
- cal'iber.** The diameter of a canal or tube.
- calibra'tion.** Measurement of the caliber of an opening.
- calibra'tor.** A graduated cone; an instrument for performing calibration.
- calic'ulus op'ticus.** The optic cup.
- caliectasis** (kal-e-ek'tas-is). Dilatation of the calyx of the kidney.
- Califor'nia disease.** Coccidioidal granuloma.
- caliga'tion.** Dimness of vision.
- cal'ipers.** Two-bladed instrument used in various kinds of measurement.
- calisa'ya** (kal-is-a'yah). Yellow cinchona bark.
- calisthen'ics.** Light exercise for attaining grace and elegance of movement.
- Calliph'ora.** A genus of flies, the blowflies.
- callisec'tion.** Painless vivisection.
- Cal'lisen's operation.** Left lumbar colotomy.
- calloma'nia.** Insanity in which the patient considers herself exceedingly beautiful.
- callo'sal.** Pertaining to the corpus callosum.
- callos'ity.** A circumscribed hardening and thickening of the skin.
- callosomarg'inal.** Pertaining to the callosal and marginal convolutions.
- callo'sum** (kal-o'sum). Same as *corpus callosum*.
- callous** (kal'us). Of the nature of a callus.
- cal'lus.** 1. Any callosity. 2. The osseous material by which union between ends of a fractured bone is effected. At first it is cartilage-like (provisional c.), but this is afterward reabsorbed and replaced by the permanent c., forming permanent union of bones.
- cal'mant** (kahm'ant). A calming or sedative medicine; sedative.
- cal'mative** (kahm'at-iv). A sedative medicine; calming.
- Calmette's reaction or test** (kal-mets'). See *ophthalmic reaction*, under *reaction*.
- calolac'tose.** Intestinal disinfectant, consisting of a mixture of calomel, lactose, and bismuth subnitrate.
- cal'omel.** Mercurous chloride; *hydrargyri chloridum mite*.
- calomelol.** A proprietary calomel preparation.
- ca'lor anima'lis.** The natural or normal heat of the animal body.
- calora'diance.** Radiation which lies between 250 and 55,000 millimicrons, such as the rays of the sun, carbon arcs, incandescent filaments, and hot black bodies.
- calores'cence.** The conversion of nonluminous into luminous heat rays.
- Calori's bursa** (kal-o'rêz). See under *bursa*.
- caloric'ity.** The power of the body of developing heat.
- cal'orie** (kal'o-re). See *calory*.
- calorifa'cient** (kal-or-if-a'shent). Heat-producing.
- calorif'ic.** Producing heat.
- calorigenet'ic.** Same as *calorigenic*.
- calorigen'ic.** Producing heat; pertaining to heat production.
- calorim'eter.** An instrument for estimating the amount of heat disengaged. In physiology it is an apparatus for measuring the amount of heat produced by an individual.
- calorim'etry.** Measurement of the amount of heat absorbed or given out.
- calo'ripuncture** (kal-o'rip-unk-tur). Same as *ignipuncture*.

- calor'iscope.** An instrument for showing the caloric value of infant-feeding mixtures.
- caloritrop'ic.** Same as *thermotropic*.
- cal'ory** (kal'o-re). Amount of heat required to raise 1 Kg. of water 1 C.
- calum'ba.** Root of *Jateorrhiza palmata*; tonic and stomachic.
- calum'bin.** A principle obtainable from calumba.
- calva'ria, calva'rium.** That part of the cranium which is above the eyes, ears, and occipital protuberance.
- calvit'ies** (kal-vish'e-ēz). Lack or loss of hair; baldness.
- calx.** Lime, or calcium oxide. **c. chlora'ta**, chlorinated lime; disinfectant. **c. sulfura'ta**, sulfurated lime; depilatory. **c. vi'va**, quicklime.
- calyc'iform** (ka-lis'if-orm). Goblet shaped.
- calyculus** (kal-ik'u-lus). A bud-shaped or cup-shaped structure.
- ca'lyx** (ka'lix). Any one of the cuplike divisions of a renal pelvis.
- cambo'gia** (kam-bo'je-ah). Same as *gamboge*.
- cam'eloid.** Like that of a camel. **c. cell**, an elliptocyte.
- cam'era.** Any cavity, chamber, or ventricle. **c. aquo'sa**, anterior aqueous chamber of the eye. **c. cor'dis**, the interior of the pericardium. **c. oc'ull**, space between the cornea and lens.
- cam'lrol.** A proprietary expectorant preparation.
- cam'isole** (kam'is-ōl) [Fr.]. Strait jacket for restraining maniacal patients.
- Cambridge reaction.** See under *reaction*.
- cam'omile** (kam'o-mil). Same as *chamomile*.
- cam'phacol** (kam'fak-ol). A preparation of camphoric acid, formaldehyde, and guaiacol.
- cam'phene.** Any one of a class of volatile oils with the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$.
- camphe'nol.** A disinfectant compound of camphor and phenols.
- cam'phoid.** Pyroxylin dissolved in alcoholic solutions of camphor.
- cam'phol.** A camphor and salol preparation.
- camphophenique** (kam-fo-fen-ēk'). A compound containing camphor and phenol, for external use.
- camphopyraz'olon.** Phenylhydrazine in composition with camphocarboxylic acid, $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O$; used like camphor.
- cam'phor.** A concrete volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$; also, any one of a series of substances called camphors. **c. ice**, simple cerate 9 parts, camphor 1 part; for toilet and slight eruptions. **c. naphthol**, 2 parts camphor and 1 of naphthol; antiseptic.
- cam'phorated.** Combined with camphor. **c. oil**, linimentum camphoris, or camphorated liniment.
- camphor'ic acid.** See *acid*.
- camphoron'ic acid.** An antiseptic compound, $C_6H_{12}O_5 + H_2O$.
- camphorox'ol.** An antiseptic preparation of camphor, alcohol, and hydrogen peroxide.
- cam'phosal.** Camphoric acid ester of santalol: used in urethral fever, vesical catarrh, etc.
- campim'eter** (kam-pim'et-er). An instrument for measuring the field of vision.
- campim'etry** (kam-pim'et-re). Same as *perimetry*.
- campio'dol.** Iodized rape oil used in roentgenography.
- cam'pospasm.** Camptocormia.
- camptocor'mia.** Forward flexion of the trunk seen in soldiers.
- camptodactyl'ia.** A clawlike condition of the hand or foot.
- camp'tospasm.** Camptocormia.

Can'ada balsam. Oleoresin of fir; *terebinthina canadensis*. **C. hemp,** apocynum. **C. pitch,** *pix canadense*; resin of hemlock or *Abies canadensis*.

cana'dium. A supposed new chemical element found in British Columbia.

can'adol. A local anesthetic, or freezing hydrocarbon, used as a spray.

canal (kan-al'). Any passage or duct in the body. **Alcock's c.,** a sheath of the obturator fascia containing the internal pudic artery. **alimentary c.,** the entire digestive tube from mouth to anus. **arachnoid c.,** a space beneath arachnoid membrane of brain, transmitting great veins of Galen. **c. of Arantius,** the ductus venosus. **archinephric c.,** the duct of the primitive kidney. **Bernard's c.,** the accessory duct of the pancreas. **Bichat's c.,** small subarachnoid space transmitting veins of Galen. **birth c.,** the canal through which the child passes in birth. **Braune's c.,** the uterine cavity and vagina after the os is fully dilated. **bulbular c.,** the canal of Petit. **caroticotympanic c's,** short canals from carotid canal to the tympanum, transmitting branches of carotid plexus. **carotid c.,** one in petrous portion of temporal bone, transmitting internal carotid artery. **cervical c.,** the canal of the cervix uteri. **c. of Cloquet.** See *hyaloid c.* **cochlear c.,** the spiral cavity of the cochlea. **c. of Corti,** triangular canal enclosed between pillars of Corti and the basilar membrane. **crural c.** Same as *femoral c.* **c. of Cuvier,** the ductus venosus. **dentinal c's,** the minute canals in dentin. **facial c.,** the aqueduct of Fallopius. **femoral c.,** canal from femoral ring to upper part of saphenous opening. **c. of Ferrein,** the canal between the free edges of the eyelid when closed. **c's of Fontana,** ring-shaped series of spaces in the sclerotic in front of its attachment to the iris. **c. of Gartner,** the remains in the female of the main part of the wolffian duct of the embryo. **haversian c's,** canals ramifying in the compact substance of bone and transmitting vessels and lymph to the interior. **Hirschfeld's c's.** Same as *interdental c's.* **c. of Huguler,** small canal in between squamous and petrous portions of temporal bone, transmitting chorda tympani nerve. **Hunter's c.,** a triangular canal in the adductor magnus of the thigh, transmitting femoral artery and vein and long saphenous nerve. **Huschke's c.,** canal formed by union of tubercles of tympanic ring. **hyaloid c.,** canal running through vitreous body, transmitting hyaloid artery of fetus. **incisor c.,** canal opening into the mouth by an opening behind the incisor teeth of upper jaw. **infra-orbital c.,** small canal running obliquely through floor of orbit, transmitting infra-orbital artery and nerve. **inguinal c.,** a canal between internal and external abdominal ring. **interdental c's,** channels in the alveolar process of the mandible between the roots of the central and lateral incisors. **Jacobson's c.** Same as *tympanic c.* **lacrimal c.,** the canal lodging the lacrimal duct. **c. of Loewenberg,** portion of cochlear canal above membrane of Corti. **malar c.,** canal in malar bone, transmitting branch of superior maxillary nerve. **medullary c.,** the cavity of a long bone, containing the marrow. **nasal c.** 1. Canal in posterior part of nasal bone, transmitting nasal nerves. 2. Same as *lacrimal c.* **nasopalatine c.** Same as *incisor c.* **neural c.,** the canal in the epiblast of the embryo forming the cerebrospinal cavity. **neurenteric c.,** canal in embryo from medullary tube to archenteron. **c. of Nuck,** a tubular process of peritoneum projecting into inguinal canal of female fetus. **parturient c.,** canal through which child passes in childbirth. **c. of Petit,** a small

channel surrounding the lens of the eye. **portal c.**, space in capsule of Glisson of liver, transmitting branches of hepatic artery, portal vein, and hepatic duct. **pterygoid c.** Same as *vidian c.* **pterygo-palatine c.**, one in sphenoid and palate bones, transmitting vessels and nerve. **pulp c.**, **root c.**, the part of a pulp cavity traversing the root of a tooth. **Recklinghausen's c's.** 1. Small lymph channels in the connective tissue, regarded as the end branches of the lymphatics. 2. The canals of the cornea. **c. of Rosenthal**, the spiral canal of the modiolus of the ear. **sacral c.**, continuation of vertebral canal in the sacrum. **c. of Schlemm**, circular canal surrounding eye at sclerocorneal junction. **semicircular c's**, long canals of the labyrinth of the ear. **spermatic c.** Same as *inguinal c.* **spinal c.**, the canal through the vertebrae, transmitting the spinal cord. **spiral c.**, the canal of the cochlea enclosing the scala vestibuli, scala media, and scala tympani. **Stilling's c.**, the hyaloid canal. **tarsal c.**, the canal under the head of the abductor hallucis. **temporomalar c.**, canal in malar bone from orbital to temporal surfaces, transmitting superior maxillary bone. **tubotympanal c.**, a canal of hypoblast in the embryo, forming eustachian tube and tympanum. **tympanic c.**, one in petrous portion of temporal bone, transmitting Jacobson's nerve. **uterine c.**, the entire cavity of the uterus. **vertebral c.**, the canal enclosed by the vertebral arches. **vidian c.**, one in sphenoid bone, transmitting vidian artery and nerve. **Volk-mann's c's**, canals in subperiosteal layer of bones communicating with haversian canals. **vomerobasilar c.**, canal formed by junction of vomer and sphenoid bone. **Wharton's c.**, the duct of the sub-maxillary gland. **c. of Wirsung**, the pancreatic duct. **zygomatocotemporal c.** Same as *temporomalar c.*

canalic'ular. Pertaining to a canaliculus.

canalic'ulus. A small canal or channel.

canal'is. A canal or channel. **c. arterio'sus**, a fetal blood vessel which connects the pulmonary artery and the aorta. **c. veno'sus**, a fetal canal which connects the umbilical vein at the liver to the ascending vena cava.

canaliza'tion. The formation of canals or perforations.

can'cellate, can'cellated. Having a lattice-like structure.

cancel'll. Meshlike or lattice-like structure in bone.

can'cellous tissue. Spongy tissue in bone.

can'cer (kan'ser). A malignant tumor made up chiefly of epithelial cells; carcinoma. **adenoid c.**, malignant cancer composed of cylindrical tubes lined with epithelium. **c. aquat'leus.** Same as *cancrum oris*. **black c.**, melanotic cancer. **Butter's c.**, cancer of the hepatic flexure of the colon. **c. cell**, the epithelial cells of cancer. **clay-pipe c.** See *smokers' c.* **colloid c.**, one containing colloid matter. **encephaloid c.** Same as *soft c.* **c. en cuirasse**, cancer about the skin of the thorax. **epithellal c.**, epithelioma. **hard c.**, one made up chiefly of fibrous tissue. **c. juice**, the milk juice flowing from a cut cancer. **medullary c.** Same as *soft c.* **melan-otic c.**, a pigmented cancer. **scirrhus c.** Same as *hard c.* **smokers' c.**, epithelioma of lip from irritation of a pipe. **soft c.**, one made up chiefly of cells.

cancera'tion. The assumption of cancerous qualities.

cancerigen'ic (kan-ser-ij-en'ik). Causing or producing cancer.

can'cerine (kan'ser-in). A ptomaine from urine in cancer of uterus.

can'cerism (kan'ser-izm). Tendency to the formation of cancer; cancerous diathesis.

canceroci'dal (kan'ser-o-si'dal). Destructive to cancer cells.

- can'ceroderm** (kan'ser-o-derm). Angioma on the chest and abdomen thought to be connected with cancer.
- cancerogen'ic** (kan'ser-o-jen'ik). Causing or producing cancer.
- cancerol'ogy** (kan-ser-ol'o-je). The study of cancer.
- canceromy'ces**. An organism considered a cause of cancer.
- canceropho'bia**. Morbid dread of cancer.
- cancer'ous** (kan'ser-us). Relating to, or of the nature of, a cancer.
- can'eriform** (kang-krif'orm). Resembling a cancer.
- can'croid** (kang'kroid). 1. Cancer-like. 2. A skin cancer of a lesser degree of malignity. **c. corpuscles**, the pearly bodies of epithelioma.
- can'cro'in**. Supposed alexin of cancer poison.
- cancerol'ogy** (kang-krol'o-je). The science and study of cancer.
- can'crum o'ris**. Fetid ulceration of the mouth. **c. puden'di**. Same as *noma*.
- candle, international**. The unit of luminous intensity.
- can'dle-fish oil**. Same as *culachon oil*.
- candle power**. Luminous intensity expressed in international candles.
- canel'la**. Bark of *Canella alba*; tonic stimulant.
- canes'cent** (kan-es'ent). Grayish.
- cane sugar**. See *sugar*.
- ca'nine eminence**. See *eminence*. **c. fossa**. See *fossa*. **c. tooth**. See *tooth*.
- canin'iform**. Resembling a canine tooth.
- canit'les** (kan-ish'e-ēz). Grayness of the hair.
- can'ker**. Ulceration, especially of the mouth or lips.
- can'nabene hydride**. An oily hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{22}$, from cannabis; poisonous.
- can'nabine**. 1. A resin from *Cannabis indica*. 2. A hypnotic alkaloid of *Cannabis indica*.
- cannabin'don**. A red, syrupy, hypnotic liquid from *Cannabis indica*.
- cannab'inol**. An oil, $C_{21}H_{42}O.OH$, from *Cannabis indica*.
- cannab'inone**. A dangerous alkaloidal resin from *Cannabis*.
- Can'nabls**. Hemp; a genus of plants. **C. in'dica**, an Asiatic variety of common hemp; preferred for medicinal use. **C. sat'i'va**, the common hemp; narcotic and antispasmodic.
- can'nabism**. Habitual use of hemp derivatives as intoxicants.
- cannabitet'anine**. A powerful convulsant alkaloid from cannabis.
- can'non**. See *canon*.
- can'nula**. A tube for introduction into the body, often enclosing a trocar.
- can'on**. The metatarsal and metacarpal region of horses.
- Canquoin's paste** (kang-kwahz'). Caustic paste of equal parts zinc chloride and flour.
- Can'ta'ni's diet** (kahn-tah'nēz). Exclusive meat diet in diabetes.
- can'thal**. Pertaining to a canthus.
- canthar'idal**. Pertaining to cantharides.
- canthar'idcs** (kan-thar'id-ēz). Blistering flies. See *Cantharis*.
- canthar'idln**. Crystalline active principle, $C_{20}H_{24}O_8$, from cantharides.
- canthar'idism**. Morbid effect of injudicious use of cantharides.
- Can'tharis**, pl. *canthar'idcs*. A genus of beetles. **C. vesicato'ria**, the Spanish or blistering fly: vesicant, diuretic, and stimulant.
- canthec'tomy** (kan-thek'to-me). Surgical removal of a canthus.
- canthi'tis** (kan-thi'tis). Inflammation of a canthus.
- canthol'ysis**. Surgical section of a canthus and canthal ligament.
- can'thoplasty**. Operation to restore the palpebral fissure to its full length.

- canthor'r'haphy** (kan-thor'af-e). Suturing of a canthus.
- canthot'omy** (kan-thot'o-me). Surgical slitting of either canthus.
- can'thus**. The angle at the junction of the eyelids.
- can'tus gal'li**. Child crowing; laryngismus stridulus.
- can'ula**. Same as *cannula*.
- CaO**. Calcium monoxide.
- CaOC**. Symbol for cathodal opening contracture.
- caou'tchouc** (koo'tskuk). India rubber or gum elastic; much used in dentistry and surgery.
- capac'itance** (kap-as'it-ans). The property of taking and holding an electric charge.
- capac'itor**. A device for holding and storing charges of electricity.
- capac'ity, vital**. See *vital capacity*.
- cap'elet, cap'ped hock**. A swelling on the heel of a horse's hock.
- cap'eline bandage**. A hoodlike bandage applied to a stump.
- ca'plat**. An instrument for removing foreign bodies from the uterus.
- capillaire** (cap-il-air'). A demulcent syrup from maiden-hair fern.
- capillarecta'sia**. Dilatation of capillaries.
- capillariomo'tor**. Pertaining to the functional activity of the capillaries.
- capillari'tis**. Inflammation of the capillaries.
- capillar'ity**. The action by which the surface of a liquid where it is in contact with a solid, as in capillary tubes, is elevated or depressed.
- capillarop'athy**. Any disease of the capillaries.
- capillaros'copy**. Diagnostic examination of the capillaries.
- cap'illary**. 1. Pertaining to a hair; hairlike. 2. Any one of the minute vessels which conduct the blood from the arteries to the veins.
- capil'liculture**. Treatment for the restoration of the hair.
- capil'lin**. A preparation of tannin, chloral, and resorcin: used in seborrhea.
- capillomo'tor**. Same as *capillariomotor*.
- capil'lus** (kap-il'us). A hair.
- capistra'tion** (kap-is-tra'shun). Phimosis.
- cap'ital**. Of the greatest importance; involving danger to life.
- cap'itate**. Head shaped.
- capita'tum** (kap-it-a'tum). The os magnum.
- capitel'ium**. The rounded eminence on the humerus for the articulation of the radius.
- capit'ulum**. A small boss on the surface of a bone.
- Ca₃(PO₄)₂**. Tricalcic phosphate.
- capotement** (kah-pôt-maw'). A splashing sound heard in dilatation of the stomach.
- cap'pa** (kap'ah). A layer of gray matter of the quadrigeminal body.
- capped elbow**. A hard mass or swelling on the point of the elbow in horses and cattle.
- caprenal'in**. A local hemostatic preparation from suprarenal glands.
- cap'reolate, cap'reolary**. Tendril shaped, as the spermatic vessels.
- cap'ric acid**. See *acid*.
- cap'rizant**. Leaping or bounding; said of an irregular pulse.
- cap'rokol**. An oil solution of 5 per cent hexylresorcinol.
- cap'rone**. A clear, volatile oil, C₁₁H₂₂O, from oil of rue.
- caproylam'ine**. A poisonous ptomaine; hexylamine.
- capryl'ic acid**. An acid from butter and other oils.
- cap'sicin**. Acid resin from capsicum.
- cap'sicol**. Volatile oil of capsicum.

Cap'sicum. Genus of plants; cayenne, or red pepper.

capsul'tis. Same as *capsulitis*.

capsot'omy. Same as *capsulotomy*.

cap'sula. The internal capsule of the brain.

cap'sular. Pertaining to a capsule.

capsula'tion. The enclosure of a medicine in capsules.

cap'sule (kap'sül). 1. Same as *capsular ligament*. 2. A soluble case for enclosing a dose of medicine. **atrabiliary c.** Same as *suprarenal c.* **auditory c.,** capsule of cartilage in embryo developing into external ear. **Bonnet's c.,** posterior part of sheath of eyeball. **Bowman's c.** Same as *malpighian c.* **c's of the brain,** two layers of white matter in the substance of the cerebrum, distinguished as *internal* and *external*. **cartilage c.,** cavities in matrix of cartilage, containing cartilage cells. **external c.,** the layer of white fibers forming the outer border of the corpus striatum. **Gerota's c.,** the perirenal fascia. **Glisson's c.,** sheath of connective tissue inclosing hepatic artery, hepatic duct, and portal vein. **internal c.,** tract of nerve fibers internal to lenticular nucleus. **c. of lens,** transparent sac enclosing lens of eye. **malpighian c.,** the globular dilatation forming commencement of a uriniferous tubule in the kidney. **Müller's c.** Same as *malpighian c.* **nasal c.,** cartilage in embryo, developing into nose. **optic c.,** capsule in embryo, developing into sclerotic. **suprarenal c.,** small organ in front of upper part of either kidney. **c. of Tenon,** the fibrous sheath enveloping the eyeball.

capsulec'tomy. Excision of a capsule, especially a joint capsule.

capsull'tis. Inflammation of a capsule, as that of the lens.

capsulocell'lary. Pertaining to the capsule of the lens and the ciliary apparatus.

capsulolentic'ular. Pertaining to the capsule and lens.

cap'suloplasty. A plastic operation on a capsule, especially the capsule of a joint.

capsulopu'pillary. Pertaining to the capsule and pupil.

capsulor'rhapsy (kap-su-lor'af-e). Suture of a joint capsule.

cap'sulotome. A cutting instrument for use in capsulotomy.

capsulot'omy. Surgical cutting of a capsule, as that of the lens.

capta'tion (kap-ta'shun). The first stage of hypnotism.

cap'tol. Tannochloral; a brown antiseptic and astringent powder from tannic acid and chloral.

cap'ut [L.]. The head; any headlike object. **c. co'll,** the head of the colon; the cecum. **c. cor'nu,** **c. gelatino'sum,** the expanded end of the posterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord. **c. gallinag'inis,** the verumontanum, or crista urethrae; literally, wood-cock's head. **c. medu'sae,** a congested appearance of the cutaneous veins around the navel, due to portal obstruction. **c. obsti'pum,** wryneck or torticollis. **c. succeda'neum,** a swelling on the presenting part of the head of the fetus.

caragheen' (kar-ag-ên'). Irish moss. See *chondrus*.

car'amel. A brown substance formed by heating sugar to 200 C.

caran'na. A resin from various tropical American trees.

car'away. The plant *Carum carui*; also its aromatic seed.

carbam'ic acid. See *acid*.

carbaminoylecholine (kar-bam'in-o-il-ko'lin). A compound having a stimulating influence on the vagus: called also *doryl*.

car'barsone. An arsenical compound used in protozoal infections.

car'basus. Canvas; also, surgical gauze. **c. carbola'ta,** carbolized gauze. **c. iodoforma'ta,** iodoform gauze.

car'bazide. A urea derivative having both the amide groups replaced by hydrazine.

carben'zym. A preparation of vegetable charcoal and trypsin: used in gastro-intestinal fermentation.

car'binol. Same as *methyl alcohol*.

car'bo anima'llis. Animal charcoal; a deodorant and decolorizer. **c. lig'ni,** charcoal; a deodorant, absorbent and disinfectant.

carbohe'mia (kar-bo-he'me-ah). Incomplete oxidation of the blood.

carbohy'drate. Any compound made up of carbon in groups of six atoms, and of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions to form water.

carbohydratu'ria. Presence of an excess of carbohydrates in the urine.

car'bofuch'sin. Staining fluid containing carbolic acid and fuchsin.

carbolic acid. See *acid*.

carb'bolism (kar'bo-lizm). Carbolic acid poisoning.

carb'bolize. To impregnate with carbolic acid

carbolu'ria. Carbolic acid in the urine.

carbom'eter. An instrument for determining the proportion of carbon dioxide.

car'bon (kar'bon). A tetrad element found in charcoal, diamond, and graphite. **c. dioxide,** a gas, CO_2 , said not to be poisonous, but to cause death by suffocation. **c. disulfide,** poisonous compound, CS_2 ; local anesthetic. **c. monoxide,** a gas, CO , formed by imperfect combustion; poisonous. **c. tetrachloride,** a toxic, oily liquid, CCl_4 , used as an anthelmintic in hookworm infection.

carbonaphtho'ic acid. An antiseptic; called also oxynaphthoic acid.

car'bonate. Any salt of carbonic acid.

carbone'mia (kar-bo-ne'me-ah). Excess of carbonic acid in the blood.

carb'onic acid (kar-bon'ik). See *acid*.

carb'onize (kar'bon-iz). To convert into charcoal.

carbonom'etry. Estimation of the amount of carbon dioxide exhaled in the breath.

carbonu'ria. The presence of carbon dioxide or other carbon compounds in the urine.

carboxyhemoglo'bin. A compound of carbon monoxide and hemoglobin found in the blood after poisoning by carbon monoxide.

carbox'yl (kar-bok'sil). The radical, CO_2H , occurring in nearly all organic acids.

carbox'ylase. An enzyme which splits carbon dioxide from carboxyl groups.

car'bromal. A nonofficial bromine preparation.

car'buncle (kar'bung-kl). A circumscribed subcutaneous inflammation, often ending in a suppurating slough.

carbu'cular. Pertaining to a carbuncle.

carbunculo'sis. A condition marked by numerous carbuncles.

Carcassonne's ligament (kar-kah-zonz'). The triangular ligament of the urethra.

carcinec'tomy (kar-sin-ek'to-me). The excision of cancer.

carcinelo'sis (kar-sin-el-ko'sis). A cancerous sore.

carcine'mia (kar-sin-e'me-ah). Cancerous cachexia.

carcin'ogen (kar-sin'o-jen). Any substance which causes cancer.

carcinogen'esis (kar'sin-o-jen'e-sis). The production of cancer.

carcinogen'ic (kar'sin-o-jen'ik). Causing or producing cancer.

carcinogenic'ity (kar'sin-o-jen-is'it-e). The ability to produce cancer.

car'cinoid. Resembling a cancer.

carcinol'ysin. A ferment from Chinese pine: used for cancer.

carcinolysis (kar-sin-ol'is-is). Destruction of cancer cells.

carcinolytic (kar-sin-o-lit'ik). Destroying cancer cells.

carcinoma. Malignant tumor made up of connective tissue enclosing epithelial cells. See *cancer*. **acinous c.**, carcinoma having an acinous structure, and including encephaloid and scirrhus. **acute c.**, encephaloid, or soft cancer. See *cancer*. **c. adenomatous**, a cancer with a disposition to form glandlike acini. **alveolar c.**, colloid carcinoma. **basal-celled c.**, **c. basocellularis**, carcinoma developing from the cells of the deepest layer of the superficial epithelium and retaining the character of those cells. **chronic c.**, scirrhus or hard cancer. See *scirrhus*. **colloid c.**, carcinoma in which the cells have undergone colloid degeneration. Called also *gelatiniform c.* **c. cutaneum**, epithelioma. **cylindric c.**, carcinoma in which the cells are cylindric or nearly so. **c. durum**, scirrhous carcinoma. **encephaloid c.**, cancer of a soft, brainlike structure, resembling scirrhous carcinoma, but having less connective tissue, larger alveoli, and more cells. **epibulbar c.**, a carcinoma which starts at the edge of the cornea and spreads over the cornea and conjunctiva. **epidermoid c.**, carcinoma in which the cells tend to differentiate in the same way that the cells of the epidermis do, that is, they tend to form prickly cells and undergo cornification. **epithelial c.** See *epithelioma*. **c. epithelialis**, carcinoma forming in epithelial surfaces, but made up of adenoid or glandlike forms. **erectile c.**, an encephaloid containing many blood vessels: called also *hematoid c.* **c. ex ulcere**, carcinoma of the stomach developed from simple ulcer. **c. fibrosum**, scirrhous carcinoma. **gelatiniform c.** See *colloid c.* **c. gigantocellularis**, carcinoma containing many giant cells. **glandular c.**, carcinoma in which the cells are of the glandular or secreting type; adenocarcinoma. **hair-matrix c.**, basal-celled carcinoma. **hematoid c.** See *erectile c.* **hyaline c.**, colloid carcinoma. **lenticular c.**, **c. lenticularis**, scirrhous carcinoma of the skin with the formation of flattened papules and nodules which run together, forming fungoid masses. **lipomatous c.**, carcinoma containing much fat. **c. mastitoides**, a rapidly growing variety of breast cancer which, by setting up violent irritation, produces a round-cell infiltration resembling mastitis. Called also *mastitis carcinosa*. **c. medullaris**, medullary cancer. **melanotic c.**, **c. melanoides**, encephaloid carcinoma, which is blackened with melanin. **c. mollis**, medullary cancer. **c. muciparum**, **c. mucosum**, colloid carcinoma. **c. myxomatoides**, colloid cancer in which the stroma has undergone myxomatous degeneration. **c. nigrum**, melanotic carcinoma. **c. ossificans**, **osteoid c.**, carcinoma in which there is deposit of bone. **periportal c.**, cancer of the liver, extending along and around the portal vessels. **pultaceous c.**, encephaloid carcinoma whose alveoli have thick walls and pulpy juice. **c. sarcomatoides**, carcinoma showing transformation toward sarcoma. **scirrhous c.**, carcinoma with a hard structure composed of connective tissue alveoli filled with masses of cells which have no vessels or interstitial substance: called also *chronic c.* and *hard c.* **c. scroti**, cancer of the scrotum. **c. simplex**, carcinoma in which the relative proportion between the stroma and the cells is normal. **solanoid c.**, one having the consistence of raw potato. **c. spongiosum**, medullary cancer. **squamous c.**, carcinoma developed from squamous epithelium, and having cuboid cells. **tuberous c.**, **c. tuberosum**, scirrhous carcinoma of the skin with the formation of nodular projections. **c. villosum**, malignant papilloma.

- carcinomatopho'bia.** Morbid dread of carcinoma.
- carcinomato'sis.** The development of multiple carcinomas.
- carcinom'atous.** Pertaining to, or the nature of, cancer.
- carcinomec'tomy.** Excision of carcinoma.
- carcinomelco'sis.** Carcinomatous ulceration.
- carcinophil'ia.** Special affinity for cancerous tissue.
- carcinophil'ic.** Having an affinity for cancerous tissue.
- carcinopho'bia.** Morbid dread of cancer.
- carcinosarco'ma.** Combined carcinoma and sarcoma.
- carcinosec'tomy** (kar-sin-o-sek'to-me). Excision of cancer.
- carcino'sis.** Development of a cancer; cancerous diathesis.
- carco'ma.** Mahogany-colored granules in feces in tropical regions.
- carda'issin.** A substance from the suprarenal glands of cattle: said to have an accelerating action on the heart.
- car'damom, cardamo'mum.** Fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum*; a warm aromatic.
- Cardarel'li's sign.** Lateral movements of trachea, a symptom of aneurysm of aorta.
- car'dia.** The upper orifice of the stomach.
- car'diac.** Pertaining to the heart.
- cardiag'ra.** Pain or gout in the heart.
- cardial'gia** (kar-de-al'je-ah). Pain in the region of the heart, or of the cardia.
- cardiam'eter.** An apparatus for determining the position of the cardia.
- cardiamor'phia.** Deformity of the heart.
- cardianas'trophe** (kar-de-an-as'tro-fe). Congenital dislocation of the heart to the right side.
- cardianesthe'sia.** Absence of sensation in the heart.
- cardiane'u'ria.** Deficiency of tone in the heart.
- car'diant.** A medicine affecting the heart; used also adjectively.
- cardiatax'ia.** Incoordination of heart movements.
- cardi'azol.** Same as *metrazol*.
- cardiec'tasis** (kar-de-ek'tas-is). Dilatation of the heart.
- cardiec'tomized.** Having the heart removed from.
- cardiec'tomy.** Excision of the heart.
- cardiette** (kar-de-et'). A form of portable electrocardiograph.
- car'din.** An extract of the heart of the ox; a heart tonic.
- car'dinal** (kar'din-al). Of special importance. **c. points**, the two nodal and two principal points, and the anterior and posterior foci of the eye. **c. points of Capuron**, the two iliopectineal eminences and the two sacro-iliac joints of the pelvis. **c. veins**, those embryonic venous trunks which form the primitive jugular veins.
- cardio-accel'erator.** Quickening the heart's action.
- cardio-angiology** (kar'de-o-an-je-ol'o-je). The study of the heart and blood vessels.
- cardio-aor'tic.** Pertaining to the heart and the aorta.
- cardio-arte'rial.** Pertaining to the heart and the arteries.
- cardiocalirograph.** An apparatus for taking x-ray pictures of the thorax and various phases of the heart cycle.
- car'diocele** (kar'de-o-sel). Hernial protrusion of the heart through the diaphragm.
- cardiocente'sis** (kar-de-o-sen-te'sis). Surgical puncture of the heart.
- cardiocinetic** (kar'de-o-sin-et'ik). Having an influence on the heart's action.
- cardiocirrho'sis.** Cirrhosis of the liver associated with heart disease.
- cardioc'lasis** (kar-de-ok'las-is). Rupture of the heart.
- cardiode'mia.** Fatty degeneration affecting the heart.

- cardiodil'lator.** An instrument for dilating the cardia.
- cardiodilo'sis.** The operation of dilating the cardiac end of the stomach.
- cardiodynam'ics.** The study of the forces involved in the heart's action.
- cardiodyn'ia.** Pain in the heart or cardiac region.
- cardiogen'esis.** Development of the heart in the embryo.
- cardiogen'ic.** Originating in the heart itself.
- car'diogram.** The trace made by a cardiograph.
- car'diograph.** An instrument for recording the heart movements.
- cardiograph'ic.** Of or pertaining to cardiography.
- cardiography.** The recording of the movements of the heart.
- cardiohepat'ic.** Pertaining to the heart and the liver.
- cardio-inhib'itory.** Restraining the action of the heart.
- cardiokinet'ic.** Exciting or stimulating the heart.
- car'diolith.** A cardiac concretion or calculus.
- cardiol'ogist.** A physician specially trained in the study and treatment of heart disease.
- cardiol'ogy.** The study of the heart and its functions.
- cardiol'ysin.** A lysin which acts on the heart muscle.
- cardiol'ysis** (kar-de-ol'is-is). Removal of the periosteum that adheres to the pericardium in adhesive pericarditis.
- cardiomala'cia.** Softening of the heart's substance.
- cardiomeg'aly** (kar''de-o-meg'al-e). Hypertrophy of the heart.
- cardiom'eter.** Instrument for estimating the power of the heart's action.
- cardiomotil'ity.** The motility of the heart.
- cardiomyollo'p'sis.** Fatty degeneration of the heart muscle.
- cardiomyot'omy.** An operation for cardiospasm by severing the constricting muscle.
- cardionecro'sis.** Necrosis of the heart.
- cardioneph'ric.** Pertaining to the heart and the kidney.
- cardioneu'ral.** Pertaining to the heart and the nervous system.
- cardioneuro'sis.** Functional neurosis marked by cardiac symptoms.
- cardio-omen'topexy.** The operation of suturing a portion of the omentum to the heart.
- cardiop'al'mus.** Palpitation of the heart.
- cardiop'al'udism.** Heart disease due to malaria.
- car'diopath.** A person with heart disease.
- cardiop'athy** (kar-de-op'ath-e). Any disease of the heart.
- cardiopericardit'is.** Inflammation of heart and pericardium.
- cardiopho'bia** (kar''de-o-fo'be-ab). Morbid dread of heart disease.
- car'diophone** (kar'de-o-fōn). An instrument for making audible the sound of the heart muscle.
- car'dioplasty.** A plastic operation on the cardia for cardiospasm.
- cardio'ple'gia** (kar''de-o-ple'je-ah). A paralysis of the heart.
- cardiopneumat'ic.** Pertaining to the heart and the lungs.
- cardiopneu'mograph** (kar-de-o-nu'mog-raf). A machine for registering cardiopneumatic movements.
- cardiopto'sis.** Downward displacement of the heart.
- cardiopul'monary.** Pertaining to the heart and lungs.
- car'diopuncture.** Same as *cardiocentesis*.
- cardiopylor'ic.** Pertaining to the cardia and pylorus.
- cardiore'nal.** Pertaining to the heart and kidneys.
- cardior'haphy.** The operation of suturing the heart.
- cardiorrhex'is.** Rupture of the heart.
- cardiosclero'sis.** Fibroid induration of the heart.

car'dioscope. Same as *cardiophone*.

car'diospasm. 1. Spasm of the cardiac end of the stomach. 2. Spasm of the heart.

cardiosphyg'mograph. Instrument for recording the movements of the heart and the pulse.

cardiosym'physis. Obliteration of the pericardial sac by adhesions.

cardiotachom'eter (kar''de-o-tak-om'et-er). An instrument for ascertaining the rapidity of the heart beat.

cardiother'apy. The treatment of diseases of the heart.

cardiot'omy. 1. Incision of the heart. 2. Cutting of the cardia for stricture of the esophagus.

cardioton'ic. Having a tonic effect on the heart.

cardiotopom'etry. Measurement of the area of cardiac dulness.

cardiotox'ic. Poisonous to the heart.

cardiotrophother'apy. Metabolic treatment of heart disorders.

cardiovalvul'itis. Inflammation of the heart valves.

cardioval'vulotome. An instrument for excising a portion of the mitral valve.

cardiovas'cular. Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels.

cardiovasology (kar''de-o-vas-ol'o-je). Same as *cardio-angiology*.

cardi'tis (kar-di'tis). Inflammation of the heart.

cardivalvul'itis. Inflammation of the heart valves.

car'dol. An irritant oil from the cashew nut.

Car'duus benedic'tus. The blessed thistle: now seldom used as a remedy.

careotrypano'sis. Chagas' disease. See under *disease*.

car'gentos. A colloidal silver oxide preparation: used locally in gonorrhea and catarrhal affections.

Car'gile membrane. See under *membrane*.

carl'bi (kah-re'be). Epidemic gangrenous rectitis.

Car'ica. The genus which produces the true papaw. See *papaya*.

car'icin. The same as *papain*.

car'ies (ka're-ēz). Molecular decay of bone. **dry c.** See *c. sicca*.

c. fungo'sa, form of tuberculosis of bone. **necrotic c.**, form in which pieces of the bone lie in a suppurating cavity. **c. sic'ca**, dry tubercular caries of joints and ends of bones.

car'iesin. A medicinal preparation from carious bone.

car'inated (kar'in-a-ted). Boat shaped.

car'rious (ka're-us). Affected with caries.

carmin'ative. Soothing and calming; relieving flatulence.

car'mine. Red coloring derived from cochineal. **borax c.** See *borax*.

carmin'ic acid. See *acid*.

carmin'ophil (kar-min'o-fil). Stainable with carmine.

carnau'ba (kar-na-oo'bah). A South American palm, *Corypha cerifera*; also, its medicinal root. **c. wax**, a variety of wax, largely obtainable from the above tree.

car'neous columns. Same as *columnae carnae*.

carnifica'tion. Change of a tissue or material into flesh.

car'nine. A leukomaine: said to be somewhat poisonous.

carniv'orous. Eating flesh.

car'nogen (kar'no-jen). A preparation of fibrin and bone marrow.

carnopho'bia. Aversion to meat diet.

car'o [L.]. Flesh or muscular tissue. **c. luxu'rians**, exuberant spongy granulations.

caro'ba. Same as *Jacaranda*.

caro'bine. An alkaloid from *Jacaranda*.

ca'roid (ka'roid). A digestant preparation of papaw in the form of a white powder.

caro'ta. L. name for *carrot*.

car'otene. A lipochrome or coloring matter from carrots, tomatoes, and other vegetables, egg yolk, milk fat, and other substances. In the body it can be converted into vitamin A.

carot'enase. An enzyme capable of converting carotene into vitamin A.

carotene'mia. The presence of carotene in the blood.

caroteno'sis. A condition of pigmentation produced by carotene in the tissues.

carot'ic. Pertaining to carus or stupor.

caroticotympan'ic. Pertaining to the carotid canal and the tympanum.

carot'id. Either one of the two main right and left arteries of the neck.

carotidyn'ia. Pain caused by pressure on the common carotid artery.

caro'tin. Same as *carotene*.

car'otinase. An enzyme which splits carotene into vitamin A.

carotine'mia. Presence of carotene in the blood.

caro'tinoid. Marked by a yellow color; also a lipid of carotene.

carpag'ra (kar-pag'rah). Pain or gout in the wrist.

carpa'ine. An alkaloid from papaw: used in heart diseases.

car'pal. Pertaining to the wrist or carpus.

carpec'tomy. Excision of the carpus.

carpholo'gia, carphol'ogy (kar-fo-lo'je-ah, kar-fol'o-je). Picking at the bedclothes; floccitation: usually a sign of great exhaustion.

carpl'tis. Inflammation of the synovial membranes of the bones of the carpal joints of domestic animals.

Carpoglyp'tus passula'rum. The fruit mite which produces dermatitis in fruit handlers.

carpometacar'pal. Pertaining to the carpus and the metacarpus.

carpope'dal spasm. Spasm of the wrists and feet, or thumbs and toes: oftenest seen in rickety or croupy children.

carpopto'sis. Same as *wrist drop*.

car'pus. The wrist or its eight bones.

carragheen (kar-ag-ên'). Irish moss. See *Chondrus*.

carreau (kar-ô'). Enlarged, hard state of the abdomen, as in *tabes mesenterica*.

Carrel-Dakin fluid or solution. See under *fluid*.

car'rier. An individual who harbors in his body the bacilli of disease and thus acts as a carrier of infection. **chronic c.**, a person in whom the organism of a disease persists after recovery from the disease, or one who, though he may never have had the disease, still carries the organisms in his body. **contact c.**, a person who has been exposed to an infection, and, although healthy, may act as a carrier of the infection. **convalescent c.**, a person convalescent from a disease who may act as a carrier of infection. **gamete c.**, a healthy person who transmits a parasitic disease by parasites undergoing intracapsular conjugation in his body. **healthy c.**, a person who has never had the disease, but yet carries the infecting organism in his body. **incubatory c.**, an individual who is in the incubation period of an infectious disease and will soon manifest the symptoms. **temporary c.**, healthy carrier.

car'ron oil. Linseed oil and lime water: used for burns.

car sickness. The symptoms of seasickness induced by railway travel.

- Cars'well's grapes.** Pulmonary tubercles at the extremities of bronchioles like a bunch of grapes.
- cartham'in.** The coloring matter of safflower.
- car'tilage** (kar'til-aj). The gristle or white elastic substance attached to articular bone surfaces and forming parts of the skeleton. **alar c's**, the cartilages of the wings of the nose. **aortic c.**, the second costal cartilage on the right side. **articular c.**, that lining the articular surfaces of bones. **arytenoid c's**, two cartilages of the larynx. **c. capsules**, cavities in the matrix of cartilages containing cartilage cells. **c. cells**, **c. corpuscles**, those connective tissue cells which are found in the cartilage capsules. **costal c's**, cartilages between true ribs and the sternum. **cuneiform c.**, cartilage at the side of the arytenepiglottidean fold. **ensiform c.**, the third or lower piece of the sternum. **epactal c.**, nodules of cartilage on upper edge of cartilages of the nose. **hyaline c.**, that having a granular of homogeneous matrix. **Jacobson's c.**, hyaline cartilage supporting Jacobson's organ. **Meckel's c.**, the cartilage of the first branchial arch. **palpebral c's**. See *tarsal c's*. **parachordal c.**, one of the two cartilages beside the occipital part of notochord. **Reichert's c.**, cartilage of the hyoid arch of the embryo, developing into styloid process, etc. **reticular c.**, cartilage in which the matrix consists of a network of yellow fibers. **c. of Santorini**. Same as *corniculum laryngis*. **semilunar c.**, the interarticular cartilage of the knee joint. **sesamoid c's**, small cartilages in the side of the wing of the nose. **tarsal c's**. Same as *tarsus*, second definition. **Wetbrecht's c.**, the fibrocartilage of the acromioclavicular joint. **c. of Wrisberg**, the cuneiform cartilage of the larynx. **xiphoid c.** Same as *ensiform c.* **Y c.**, Y-shaped cartilage within the acetabulum, joining ilium, ischium, and pubes. **yellow c.** Same as *reticular c.*
- cartil'agin.** A principle of cartilage changed into chondrin by boiling.
- cartilaginisca'tion.** Change into cartilage.
- cartila'ginoid** (kar-til-aj'in-oid). Resembling cartilage.
- cartila'ginous** (kar-til-aj'in-us). Consisting of cartilage.
- cartila'go.** L. for *cartilage*.
- cartilagotrop'ic.** Having affinity for cartilage.
- ca'rum.** L. for *caraway*.
- car'uncle** (kar'ung-kl). A small fleshy eminence, often abnormal. **lacrimal c.**, red eminence at inner angle of eye. **morgagnian c.**, the middle lobe of the prostate. **myrtiform c's**. See *carunculae myrtiformes*. **urethral c.**, small, painful red growth on posterior lip of urinary meatus in women.
- carun'cula.** L. for *caruncle*. **c. mammilla'ris**, the olfactory tubercle.
- carun'culae myrtifor'mes.** Supposed relics of the ruptured hymen.
- car'vacrol.** Stimulant antiseptic oil from camphor and from various volatile oils.
- car'vol.** An aromatic alcohol from oil of cumín.
- ca'ryin** (ka're-in). A principle derivable from the bark of American hickory.
- caryocine'sis.** Same as *karyokinesis*.
- caryogen'esis** (kar-e-o-jen'es-is). The formation of a cell nucleus.
- caryogen'ic** (kar-e-o-jen'ik). Forming the cell nucleus.
- caryolo'bic** (kar-eo-lo'bik). Having a lobe-shaped nucleus.
- car'yolymph** (kar'e-o-limf). The nuclear sap.
- caryol'ysis** (kar-e-ol'is-is). Same as *karyokinesis*.
- caryom'itome.** Same as *nuclear fibril*.

- caryomito'sis.** Same as *karyokinesis*.
- caryophyl'lin.** A resin or camphor from oil of cloves.
- caryophyl'lus.** L. for *clove*.
- car'yoplasm** (kar'e-o-plazm). The plasma of a cell nucleus.
- caryorrhex'is.** Rupture of the envelop of cell nucleus.
- cas'ca bark.** Same as *Erythrophloeum*.
- casca'ra amar'ga.** Honduras bark, from *Picramnia antidesma*: antiluetic. **c. sagra'da,** bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*: laxative.
- cascaril'la.** Bark of *Croton eluteria*: tonic, aromatic.
- cascaril'lin.** A bitter crystalline principle from cascarilla.
- cas'carlin** (kas'kar-in). A crystalline principle from cascara sagrada.
- case.** A particular instance of a disease.
- ca'sease** (ka'se-ās). A bacterial ferment capable of dissolving albumin.
- casea'tion.** Precipitation of casein; cheesy degeneration.
- casebook.** A book in which a physician enters the records of his cases.
- ca'sein** (ka'se-in). Principal protein of milk.
- casein'ogen.** A protein whence casein is formed.
- Case's necklace.** An eruption in pellagra, surrounding the lower part of the neck.
- ca'seose.** A digestion product of casein.
- ca'seous** (ka'se-us). Cheesy; cheeselike.
- case taking.** Collection of diagnostic, prognostic, or other memoranda.
- cash'ew nut.** The fruit of *Anacardium*: its oil is used in leprosy.
- CaSO₄.** Calcium sulfate.
- casold bread.** A proprietary bread for diabetics.
- Caso'ni's reaction.** The formation of a white papule on the skin following an injection of the fluid from a hydatid cyst.
- cas'sareep.** A nonpoisonous extract from the poisonous juice of *Jatropha man'ihot*: antiseptic used in diseases of the eye.
- cassa'va** (kas-sah'vah). *Jatropha* starch: identical, except in appearance, with tapioca.
- casse'rian ganglion.** Same as *gasserian ganglion*. See *ganglion*.
- cassette** (kas-et'). A holder for plates used in roentgenography.
- cas'sla bark, cas'sla lig'nea.** A variety of cinnamon. **c. buds,** dried cinnamon buds from China. **c. fls'tula,** the purging cassia: pods afford an aperient pulp.
- cast.** A mass of molded plastic material produced by effusion. Casts are named according to their constituents, as *blood, epithelial, fatty, granular, hyaline, mucous, waxy*, etc. **tube c's,** casts of renal tubes in urine of kidney disease.
- Casta'nea.** The leaves of *C. vesca* or chestnut: used in pertussis.
- cas'tex.** A bandage material used like plaster-of-paris bandage.
- Castle's intrinsic factor.** A factor in the gastric juice which combines with the extrinsic or food factor to produce blood formation. It is absent in cases of pernicious anemia.
- cas'tor oil.** Purgative oil from seeds of *Ricinus communis*.
- casto'reum.** Substance like musk from the follicles of the beaver: antispasmodic stimulant.
- casto'ria.** Proprietary laxative preparation.
- castra'tion.** The removal of the testicles: orchectomy. **female c.,** the removal of the ovaries; oophorectomy.
- cas'ualty** (kas'u-al-te). An accidental or other injury; a wound.
- casus'tics.** The recording and study of cases of disease.
- catab'asis.** The stage of decline of a disease.
- catabat'ic.** Abating: said of a disease.

- catabol'ic.** Used up in the performance of function.
- catabol'ergy.** The energy used in catabolism.
- catabol'ic** (kat-ab-ol'ik). Pertaining to catabolism.
- catab'olin.** A product of catabolic change.
- catab'olism.** Passage from a higher to a lower form; retrograde metabolism.
- catab'olite** (kat-ab'o-lit). Same as *catabolin*.
- catacrot'ic.** Breaking the descending line of the sphygmogram.
- catac'rotism** (kat-ak'ro-tizm). Interruption of the line of descent in the sphygmogram.
- catadicrot'ic.** Twice breaking the descending line of the sphygmogram.
- catadi'crotism.** Double interruption of the descending line of the sphygmogram.
- catadid'y'mous** (kat-ad-id'im-us). Joined into one, as twins, the upper parts being double.
- catadlop'tric** (kat'ah-di-op'trik). Pertaining to both refraction and reflection of light.
- catagen'esis** (kat-ah-jen'es-is). Involution.
- cat'alase** (kat'al-ās). A ferment capable of decomposing hydrogen peroxide.
- cat'alepsy.** Neurosis marked by suspensions of sensibility and voluntary motion.
- catalep'tic.** Pertaining to catalepsy.
- catalep'tiform** (kat-al-ep'tif-orm). Resembling catalepsy.
- catalep'toid.** Resembling catalepsy.
- catal'ysis** (kat-al'is-is). Chemical decomposition produced by the mere presence of a substance which does not itself enter into the reaction.
- catalyt'ic** (kat-al-it'ik). 1. Alterative. 2. An alterative medicine.
- catame'nia.** The menstrual discharge; menstruation.
- catame'nial.** Pertaining to the menses.
- catamenogen'ic** (kat'ah-me-no-jen'ik). Producing menstruation.
- catamne'sis.** The history of a patient after he is first seen by the physician.
- cat'apasm.** A powder to be sprinkled upon the surface.
- catapha'sia.** Speech disorder in which the patient constantly repeats a word or phrase.
- cataph'ora.** State resembling sleep, with privation of feeling and voice.
- cataphore'sis** (kat-af-o-re'sis). Introduction of medicine into the system through the unbroken skin, especially by means of an electric current.
- catapho'ria** (kat-af-o're-ah). A downward turning of the visual axis.
- cataphor'ic.** Pertaining to cataphora or to cataphoresis.
- cataphre'nia.** Mental debility of the dementia type which tends to recovery.
- cataphylax'is.** The movement of leukocytes and antibodies to the site of an infection.
- catapla'sia.** Atrophy in which the tissues go back to earlier conditions.
- cat'aplastm.** A poultice.
- cataplec'tic.** Sudden and overwhelming; fulminant.
- cataplex'ia, cat'aplexy.** A sudden temporary loss of muscular tone in which the patient collapses.
- cat'aract** (kat'ar-akt). Opacity of the lens of the eye. **capsular c.,** cataract from opacity of the capsule. **cortical c.,** loss of transparency of the outer layers of the lens. **diabetic c.,** one associated

with diabetes. **discission of c.**, operation of rupturing the capsule so that the aqueous humor gains access to the lens. **extraction of c.**, removal of the cataractous lens by operation. **fluid c.**, the breaking up of an opaque lens into a milky fluid. **green c.**, a greenish reflex seen in glaucoma; also seen when the pupil is dilated and the media are not entirely transparent. **hard c.** See *senile c.* **Immature c.**, only a part of the lens is cataractous. **incipient c.**, a cataract in its early stages. **lacteal c.** See *fluid c.* **lamellar c.**, one due to opacity of some of the layers between the cortex and nucleus, the remaining layers being transparent. **lenticular c.**, one occurring in the lens proper. **mature c.**, one in which the whole lens substance is involved. **morgagnian c.**, when an overripe cataract shrinks and leaves a nucleus floating in the dissolved outer layers. **polar c.** (anterior or posterior), the opacity is confined to one pole of the lens. **pyramidal c.**, the opacity is at the anterior pole and is conoid, the apex extending forward. **recurrent capsular c.**, or **secondary c.**, capsular cataract, appearing after the extraction of the lens. **ripe c.** See *mature c.* **senile c.**, the cataract of old persons. **soft c.**, one in which the lens matter is soft and milky. **unripe c.** Same as *immature c.* **zonular c.** Same as *lamellar c.*

cataract'ous. Of the nature of cataract.

cata'ria. Same as *catnep.*

catarrh (kat-ahr'). Inflammation of a mucous membrane with free discharge: chiefly used of the nose and pharynx and of the bladder, etc. **epidemic c.**, influenza. **gastric c.**, gastritis. **intestinal c.**, enteritis. **nasal c.**, coryza. **pulmonary c.**, bronchitis. **uterine c.**, endometritis. **vesical c.**, cystitis.

catarrhal (kat-ahr'al). Of the nature of a catarrh.

cat'astate (kat'as-tāt). Any one of a series of catabolic conditions or substances.

catastat'ic. Pertaining to a catastate.

catathy'mic. Noting a psychic disorder marked by perseveration.

catato'nia, catato'ny. Form of schizophrenia characterized by stupor, negativism, and stereotype behavior.

cataticrof'ic. Producing three breaks in the descending line of the sphygmogram.

catatro'pia. Same as *cataphoria.*

catax'ia. The breaking up of bacterial associations.

cat'echin. A crystalline principle from catechu.

cat'echu. Astringent extract, chiefly from *Acacia catechu*, of the East Indies.

catechu'ic acid. Same as *catechin.*

catelectro'tonus. Increase of nerve irritability near the cathode.

cat'enating ague. See *ague.*

cat'gut. Sheep's intestine prepared for use as a ligature.

cathar'sis (kath-ar'sis). 1. A purgation; a cleansing. 2. In psychoanalysis, the freeing of the patient's mind by having him recall the events associated with the original cause of a psychoneurosis.

cathar'tic. 1. Producing active movement of the bowels; also producing catharsis, 2nd def. '2. A drug that produces active bowel movements. **c. acid**, the purgative principle of senna.

cathar'tin. A bitter principle from senna and jalap, and another from buckthorn.

cathep'sin (kath-ep'sin). An enzyme which splits protein.

cath'eter (kath'e-ter). A tubular instrument for discharging fluids from a cavity. **c. à demeure** (ah da-mer'), indwelling catheter.

Bozeman's c., a double-current uterine catheter. **elbowed c.**, a catheter bent at an angle near the beak. **eustachian c.**, an instrument for distending the eustachian tube. **faucial c.** Same as *eustachian c.* **female c.**, short catheter for female bladder. **c. fever**, fever following the introduction of the catheter into the urethra. **Gouley's c.**, a solid, curved instrument grooved on its lower aspect, for passing over a guide, through a stricture into the bladder. **indwelling c.**, a catheter which is held in position in the urethra. **Itard's c.**, a variety of eustachian catheter. **c. life**, the condition in which a patient is more or less dependent on the use of a catheter for the discharge of his urine. **lobster-tail c.**, one with three joints at the tip. **Mercler's c.**, a flexible catheter elbowed at the end: used in hypertrophied prostate. **Nélaton's c.**, a catheter of soft India rubber. **prostatic c.**, a catheter having a short angular tip for passing an enlarged prostate. **railway c.**, a straight elastic catheter with an open end to be introduced with a filiform guide in cases of stricture. **Schrötter's c.**, a hard-rubber catheter of varying caliber, used for dilating laryngeal strictures. **self-retaining c.**, a catheter so constructed as to be retained at will and effect a drainage of the bladder. **Squire's c.**, a vertebrated catheter. **two-way c.**, a form used in irrigation. **vertebrated c.**, a catheter made in small sections fitted together so as to be flexible. **winged c.**, a catheter with two projections on the end to retain it in the bladder.

cath'eterism, catheteriza'tion. The employment or passage of a catheter.

cath'eterostat. A stand for containing catheters.

cathetom'eter. An instrument for aiding the reading of thermometers, burettes, etc.

cathex'is. The mental or emotional energy attached to an idea or object.

cath'odal. Pertaining to a cathode.

cath'ode. The negative electrode or pole of an electric circuit.

cathod'ic. 1. Pertaining to a cathode. 2. Efferent, or centrifugal.

cathod'ograph. An x-ray picture.

cathol'leon. A remedy for all diseases.

cat'ion (kat'e-on). An electropositive element.

cat'lin, cat'ling. A long double-edged amputating knife.

cat'nep, cat'nip. The herb *Nepeta cataria*: diaphoretic, carminative.

catop'tric test. Test for cataract by light reflected from the lens.

catop'trics. The science of reflected light.

catoptropho'bia (kat-op-tro-fo'be-ah). A morbid dread of mirrors.

cat's-ear. A deformed ear not unlike that of a cat.

cat's-eye pupil. A narrow, slitlike pupil.

cat's-purr. *Fremissement cataire*; a purring heart sound indicative of a valvular disease.

cat'tle plague. Contagious typhus in cattle.

cau'da (kaw'dah). Any taillike appendage. **c. cerebel'li**, vermiform process of cerebellum. **c. equi'na**, a bundle of nerves at the distal end of the spinal canal. **c. stria'ti**, posterior part of the caudate nucleus.

cau'dad (kaw'dad). Toward any cauda.

cau'dal (kaw'dal). Pertaining to the tail.

cau'date (kaw'dât). Having a tail.

cauda'tum. The caudate nucleus.

caul (kawl). Part of the amnion which sometimes envelops the child's head at birth.

- cau'llflower excrescence.** A form of cancer of the cervix uteri.
- caulophyl'lin.** A resinoid from *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.
- caumesthesia** (kaw-mes-the'ze-ah). A condition in which, with a low temperature, a patient experiences a sense of burning heat.
- cau'sal** (kaw'zal). Pertaining to or directed against a cause.
- causal'gia** (kaw-sal'je-ah). Neuralgia with a sense of heat.
- causal'gin.** A proprietary compound for relief of pain in arthritis.
- caus'tic** (kaw'stik). Burning or escharotic. **c. arrows**, sharp points charged with a caustic material. **Lugol's c.** See *Lugol's caustic*.
- lunar c., silver nitrate.** **mitigated c.,** silver nitrate diluted with potassium nitrate. **c. potash,** potassium hydrate. **c. soda,** sodium hydrate.
- cau'terant** (kaw'ter-ant). A caustic material or application.
- cauteriza'tion.** Application of the cautery.
- cau'tery** (kaw'ter-e). The application of a caustic, or burning substance or instrument. **actual c.,** burning by a hot iron, moxa, or lens. **c. battery,** a battery used in galvanocautery. **cold c.,** cautery produced by the application of carbon dioxide. **galvanic c.** Same as *galvanocautery*. **potential c.,** cauterization by means of an escharotic.
- ca'va** (ka'vah). A vena cava.
- ca'val.** Pertaining to a vena cava.
- cav'alry bone.** Rider's bone; bony formation in the adductor magnus femoris.
- cav'ascope.** An instrument for illuminating a cavity.
- cavernil'oquy.** Low-pitched pectoriloquy indicative of a cavity.
- caverni'tis.** Inflammation of the corpus cavernosum.
- caverno'ma.** A vascular tumor with sinuses.
- cav'ernoscope.** An instrument for viewing pulmonary cavities. It is pushed through an intercostal space into the cavity.
- cavernos'copy.** Inspection through a cavernoscope.
- cavernosi'tis.** Inflammation of the corpora cavernosa.
- caverno'sum.** Same as *corpus cavernosum*.
- cav'ernous.** Containing caverns or hollow spaces. **c. sinus syndrome,** edema of the conjunctiva and upper lid, bulging of eyeball due to blocking of the cavernous sinus.
- cav'itary.** 1. Forming cavities. 2. Any entozoon with a body space or alimentary canal.
- cavi'tis** (ka-vi'tis). Inflammation of a vena cava.
- cav'ity** (kav'it-e). A hollow or space; especially a space within the body or one of its organs. In dentistry, a hollow or hole in a tooth produced by caries. **abdominal c.,** the cavity of the peritoneum. **amniotic c.,** the cavity of the amnion. **cotyloid c.** Same as *acetabulum*. **glenoid c.,** cavity in head of scapula for articulation with humerus. **pleuroperitoneal c.,** the body cavity or celom. **preperitoneal c.,** the loose subperitoneal tissue in front of the bladder. **pulp c.,** cavity in a tooth containing the dental pulp. **Rosenmüller's c.,** depression in pharynx on either side of openings of eustachian tube. **serous c.,** one of the larger lymph spaces. **sigmoid c.,** either of two depressions in head of ulna for articulation with the humerus and the radius.
- cavoval'gus** (ka-vo-val'gus). Cavus combined with valgus.
- ca'vum** (ka'vum). Any hollow or cavity. **c. ret'zll.** Same as *preperitoneal cavity*.
- ca'vus** (ka'vus). See *talipes cavus*.
- Cayenne pepper** (ki-en'). Same as *capsicum*.
- Cazenave's lupus** (kahz-nahvz'). Lupus erythematosus.

cc. Cubic centimeter.

CCCl. Cathodal closure contraction.

CCl₄. Tetrachlormethane.

CCl₃CHO. Chloral.

CCl₃CH(OH)₂. Chloral hydrate.

Cd. Symbol of *cadmium*.

Ce. Symbol of *cerium*.

ceas'mic (se-as'mik). Characterized by the persistence, after birth, of embryonic fissures.

cebocephalla, ceboceph'aly. Monkey-like deformity of the head, with eyes close together and nose flat.

ceboceph'alus. A teratism marked by cebocephalia.

ce'cal (se'kal). Pertaining to the cecum.

cecec'tomy (se-sek'to-me). Surgical removal of a part of the cecum.

ceci'tis (se-si'tis). Inflammation of the cecum.

cecocolopli'copery. The operation of fixing the cecum and ascending colon.

ceco-ileos'tomy. The operation of making an opening through the abdominal wall into the ileum at the ileocecal valve.

ce'copery (se'ko-peks-e). The operation of suturing the cecum to the abdominal wall.

cecoplica'tion. The operation of taking a reef or fold in the cecum.

cecopto'sis (se-ko-to'sis). Falling of the cecum.

cecosigmoidos'tomy. Operation of forming an opening between the cecum and sigmoid.

cecos'tomy (se-kos'to-me). Formation of artificial anus in the cecum.

cecot'omy. Operation of cutting into the cecum.

ce'cum (se'kum). The proximal part of the large intestine.

ce'dar (se'dar). See *juniper*. oil of c., oil of *Juniperus virginiana*: used in microscopy. See also *cade*, oil of.

ced'ron (sed'ron). The *Simaba cedron*, a tree of tropical America; reputed to afford useful remedies.

cel'andine. Same as *chelidonium*.

cela'rium (se-la're-um). The membrane lining the celom.

-cele. An affix indicating a tumor.

ce'lectome (se'lek-tōm). Instrument for removing a piece of a tumor for examination.

cel'ery (sel'er-e). The plant *Apium graveolens*: nerve stimulant.

ce'liac (se'le-ak). Pertaining to the abdomen. c. axis. See *axis*.

celladel'phus. A double monstrosity joined at abdomen.

cellag'ra (se-le-ag'rah). Gouty disorder of abdominal organs.

cellal'gia (se-le-al'je-ah). Pain in the abdomen.

collecta'sia. Excessive size of the abdominal cavity.

cellec'tomy (se-le-ek'to-me). 1. Excision of the celiac branches of the vagus nerve. 2. Excision of an abdominal organ.

cellocente'sis. Puncture of the abdomen.

cellocolpot'omy. Vaginal celiotomy.

cello-elytrot'omy. Vaginal celiotomy.

celio-enterot'omy. Incision into the intestine through the abdominal wall.

cellogastrot'omy. The opening of the stomach through an abdominal section.

cellohysterec'tomy (se-le-o-his-ter-ek'to-me). Excision of uterus through an abdominal incision.

cellohystero-oothec'tomy. Excision of uterus and ovaries through an abdominal incision.

cellohysterosalpingo-oother'tomy. Excision of the uterus, ovaries, and tubes through an abdominal incision.

cellohysterot'omy. Cesarean section; opening of the uterus through abdominal incision.

cello'ma (se-le-o'mah). A tumor of the abdomen.

cellomyal'gia. Pain in the abdominal muscles.

cellomyomec'tomy, cellomyomot'omy. Excision of a myoma through an abdominal incision.

cellomyosit'is. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

cellon'cus (se-le-ong'kus). A tumor of the abdomen.

celloparacentesis (se''le-o-par-ah-sen-te'sis). Paracentesis or tapping of the abdomen.

cellop'athy (se-le-op'ath-e). Any abdominal disease.

cellopyo'sis. Suppuration in the abdominal cavity.

cello'r'haphy (se-le-or'af-e). Suture of the abdominal wall.

cellosalpingec'tomy. Excision of the fallopian tubes through an abdominal incision.

cellosalpingot'omy. Incision of the fallopian tube through the abdominal wall.

ce'lloscope (se''le-o-sköp). An instrument for illuminating and examining body cavities.

cellos'copy (se-le-os'ko-pe). Examination of the abdominal cavity.

ce'llosite (se''le-o-sit). An abdominal parasite.

cello'tomy (se-le-ot'o-me). Surgical incision through the abdominal wall; laparotomy. **vaginal c.**, incision into the abdominal cavity through the vagina.

cell'tis (se-li'tis). Any abdominal inflammation.

cell. Any one of the minute protoplasmic masses which make up organized tissue. **acid c.** Same as *delomorphous c.* **adelomorphous c.**, transparent columnar cells lining the glands of the stomach, believed to secrete pepsinogen. **air c.**, an air vesicle. **ameboid c.**, a cell which is able to change its form and to move about. **apolar c.**, a nerve cell without processes. **basal c.**, one of the cells of the deepest layer of the epithelium. **basket c.**, a neuron of the cerebral cortex whose fibers form basket works around the body of another cell. **beaker c.** Same as *goblet c.* **Betz c's**, large pyramidal ganglion cells forming a layer of the gray matter of the brain. **blood c.**, a blood corpuscle. **c. body**, the portion of the cell which encloses the nucleus. **bone c.**, a nucleated cell in the lacunae of bone. **bristle c's**, ciliary cells in distribution of the auditory nerve. **c. capsule**, a thick strong cell wall. **central c.** Same as *addomorphous c.* **ciliated c.**, a cell provided with cilia. **column c.**, **columnar c.**, a neuron in the posterior column of the spinal cord. **c. of Corti**, any one of the hair cells in outer surface of organ of Corti. **crescent c.** Same as *sickle c.* **cyllindrical c.**, an epithelial cell of cylindrical shape. **daughter c.**, a cell formed by division of a mother cell. **decidual c.**, one of the cells from the mucous membrane of the uterus after impregnation. **c's of Deiters.** 1. Cells with fine processes on the basilar membrane of the cochlea. 2. Neuroglia cells. **delomorphous c's**, large cells in the glands of the stomach, believed to secrete the acid of the gastric juice. **demilune c's**, granular protoplasmic cells in mucous glands between the mucous cells and the basement membrane. **c. division.** Same as *karyokinesis*. **Dorothy Reed c's**, giant cells in the lymph nodes in Hodgkin's disease. **embryonal c's**, small round cells composing embryonal tissue. **endothellal c's**, cells composing endothelium. **epithellal c's**, cells composing epithelium. **fat c's**, con-

nective tissue cells filled with oil. **fiber c.**, a cell elongated into a fiber. **floor c's**, cells of the floor of the arch of Corti. **foam c.**, a cell containing vacuoles. **formative c's**. Same as *embryonal c's*. **ganglion c.**, a large nerve cell, especially one of those of the spinal ganglia. **giant c.**, large multinucleated cell. **c's of Glanuzzi**. Same as *demilune c's*. **gitter c's**, honey-comb-like cells filled with granules of fat. **glia c's**, neuroglia cells. **goblet c.**, an epithelial cell bulged out like a goblet by contained mucin. **granulosa c.**, a cell of the ovary which secretes follicular hormone. **guard c.**, endothelial cells lining stomata of serous membranes. **gustatory c's**, taste cells. **hair c's**, epithelial cells with hairlike processes. **Hofbauer c's**, large chromophilic cells in the chorionic villi which are probably clasmatoocytes. **Hortega c.**, a microglia cell. See under *microglia*. **Hürthle c's**, large eosinophilic cells sometimes found in the thyroid gland. **Interstitial c's**, the cells of the connective tissue of the ovary or testicle which some believe furnish the internal secretion of those structures. **Kupffer's c's**, large star-shaped or pyramidal cells along the walls of the venous capillaries of the liver. **Langerhans's c's**. 1. Star-shaped cells in the germinative layer of the epidermis. 2. Spindle-shaped cells in the acini of the pancreas. **lattice c's**. Same as *gitter c's*. **Leydig's c's**, the interstitial cells of the testicle which are believed to furnish the internal secretion of that organ. **Lipschütz c.** See *centrocyte*. **lutein c's**, the enlarged follicular cells of the ovary seen after rupture of an ovarian follicle. **lymphoid c's**, a small connective tissue cell with a large nucleus. **marrow c's**, large cells characteristic of true marrow. **mast c's**. See *mast c.* **mastoid c's**, the mastoid sinuses. See *sinus*. **mossy c's**, neuroglia cells having a large body with numerous branching processes. **mother c.**, a cell that divides to form new cells. **mucous c's**, cells which secrete mucus. **myeloid c's**, myeloplaxes. **c. nests**, a mass of closely packed epithelial cells surrounded by a stroma of connective tissue. **nuclear c.**, nerve cell consisting of a nucleus surrounded by a branching protoplasm. **Nussbaum's c's**, small nonfunctionating cells of the pyloric glands of the stomach. **oxyntic c's**. Same as *delomorphous c's*. **Paget c's**, degenerated cells found in the epidermis in Paget's disease of the nipple. **parietal c's**. Same as *delomorphous c's*. **peptic c's**. Same as *adelomorphous c's*. **pheochrome c's**, cells of the embryonic suprarenal body staining dark with chromium salts. **Pick's c.**, a large cell containing cholesterol, seen in the spleen in Niemann-Pick disease. **pigment c's**, cells containing granules of pigment. **plasma c's**, peculiar cells of various mucous membranes and lymphoid tissue. **polar c's**, the polar bodies. See *bodies*. **prickle c's**, a cell provided with delicate radiating processes which connect with similar cells. **Purkinje's c's**, branched nerve cells of the middle layer of the brain. **reticular c's**, the cells of the reticular tissue which form the framework of lymph glands, red bone marrow, and the spleen. **Rieder c.**, a lymphoblast having a nucleus which is divided into two or more lobes. **Rouget c's**, contractile cells on the walls of capillaries. **scavenger c.**, a cell which absorbs and removes irritant products. **Sertoli's c's**, cells developing into spermatoblasts. **sickle c.**, a crescentic or sickle-shaped red blood corpuscle. **signet-ring c.**, a cell in which the nucleus has been pressed to one side. **sperm c.** 1. A spermatozoon. 2. A spermatoblast. **spider c.**, a neuroglia cell having a small body and long straight processes. **squamous c's**, epithelial cells which are flat, like scales. **stab c.**, **staff c.**, a polymorphonuclear leukocyte in which the nucleus is not

- lobulated but is in the form of a continuous band, horseshoe shaped, twisted or coiled: called also *band form*. **stem c.**, a primary of either the myeloblast or lymphoblast series. **Sternberg c's**, giant cells in the lymph nodes in Hodgkin's disease. **taste c's**, cells in taste buds associated with the nerves of taste. **theca-lutein c's**, epithelioid cells of the theca interna of the ovary, resembling lutein cells. **c. theory**, the theory that all organic matter consists of cells, and that cell activity is the essential process of life. **Touton c's**, large cells containing lipoid material formed in the lesions of xanthoma. **vasofactive c.**, **vasoformative c.**, a cell that joins with other cells to form blood vessels. **visual c's**, the neuro-epithelial elements of the retina. **c. wall**, the membranous investment of a cell. **wandering c's**, leukocytes. **yolk c's**, the elements composing the yolk. **zymogenic c's**, cells at the bottoms of the gastric glands that contain black secretory granules.
- cello'din** (sel-loi'din). A collodion prepared for use in microscopical work.
- cel'lula**. Latin for *cell*.
- cell'ular** (sel'u-lar). Pertaining to, or composed of, cells. **c. pathology**. See *pathology*.
- cel'lule** (sel'ül). A minute cell.
- cellulic'dal** (sel'u-lis-i'dal). Destroying cells.
- cellulif'ugal**. Directed away from a cell body.
- cel'lulin** (sel'u-lin). An animal principle resembling cellulose.
- cellulip'etal** (sel-u-lip'et-al). Directed toward a cell body.
- cellulit'is** (sel-u-li'tis). Inflammation of cellular or subperitoneal tissue. **pelvic c.**, parametritis.
- cellulocuta'neous** (sel-u-lo-ku-ta'ne-us). Pertaining to cellular tissue and the skin.
- cellulofi'brous**. Partly cellular and partly fibrous.
- cel'luloid** (sel'u-loid). A substance made up of pyroxylin and camphor.
- celluloneuri'tis**. Inflammation of nerve cells.
- cel'lulose** (sel'u-lös). A carbohydrate forming the framework of plant structures.
- cellulotox'ic**. 1. Toxic to cells. 2. Produced by cell toxins.
- celol'ogy**. The study of hernias.
- ce'lom, celo'ma** (se'lom, se-lo'mah). The body cavity, especially of the embryo or of a simple animal organism.
- celos'chisis**. Fissure of the abdominal wall.
- ce'loscope** (se'los-köp). An instrument for lighting up a cavity.
- celoso'mia** (se-lo-so'me-ah). Protrusion of fetal viscera.
- celot'omy** (se-lot'o-me). Same as *kelotomy*.
- celozo'ic**. Inhabiting the intestinal canal of the body: said of parasites.
- Cel'sius scale or thermometer**. See under *thermometer*.
- cement** (se-ment', sem'ent). Bony crust of the roots of teeth.
- cemen'ticle**. Same as *cemento-exostosis*.
- cemen'tine** (se-men'tin). The material that sometimes unites the margins of squamous endothelial cells.
- cementit'is**. Inflammation of the cementum of a tooth.
- cemen'toblast** (se-men'to-blast). An osteoblast developing into tooth cement.
- cementocla'sia** (se-men'to-kla'se-ah). Destruction by disease of the cementum of a tooth root.
- cemento-exosto'sis**. A rounded formation of cementum tissue on the periodontal membrane and cementum of a tooth.
- cemento'ma**. A tumor made up of the cementum of a tooth.

- cementoperiostitis.** Same as *pyorrhea alveolaris*.
- cenesthesia** (sen-es-the'ze-ah). The sense or feeling of consciousness.
- cenesthesis, cenesthetic.** Pertaining to cenesthesia.
- cenesthopathia.** Any morbid perversion of the consciousness.
- cenobium, coenobium.** A colony of cells or organisms held together by a common investment.
- cenophobia** (sen-o-fō'be-ah). Cenotophobia.
- cenopsy'chic.** Of recent appearance in mental development.
- ceno'sis** (se-no'sis). A morbid discharge.
- ce'nosite** (se'no-sīt). A parasite able to live separate from its host.
- cenot'ic** (se-not'ik). Pertaining to a morbid discharge.
- cenotoph'bia** (se-no-to-fō'be-ah). Morbid fear of new things or new ideas.
- cen'otype** (sen'o-tīp). The original type from which other forms have arisen.
- censor** (sen'sor). 1. A member of a committee on ethics or for critical examination of a medical or other society. 2. The psychic influence which prevents unconscious thoughts and wishes coming into consciousness.
- Cent.** Abbreviation for *centimeter* and *centigrade*.
- centaure'a** (sen-taw-re'ah). Same as *Carduus benedictus*, *Chicus benedictus*.
- centau'rium, cen'taury.** *Erythraea centaurium*, a plant resembling gentian.
- cen'ter** (sen'ter). The plexus or ganglion giving off nerves which control a function. **accelerating c.**, a center in the medulla sending accelerating fibers to the heart. **arm c.**, cerebral center controlling arm movements. **association c.**, nerve center controlling associated movements. **auditory c.**, a center in the first temporo-sphenoidal convolution. **Broca's c.** See *speech c.* **Budge's c.** The genitospinal center. **cardio-inhibitory c.**, in the medulla, efferent impulses being carried by the vagus. **ciliospinal c.**, a center in the lower cervical part of the cord connected with the dilatation of the pupil. **deglutition c.**, nerve center controlling swallowing. **diabetic c.**, in the posterior part of the anterior half of the floor of the fourth ventricle, in the median line. **epitotic c.**, the ossification center of mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **erection c.** is in the lumbar region of the spinal cord, but is controlled from the oblongata. **gustatory c.**, cerebral center controlling taste. **health c.**, a community health organization for creating health work and coordinating the efforts of all health agencies. **heat-regulating or temperature c.**, the center for the control of body temperature. **leg c.**, in the upper portion of the ascending frontal convolution. **motor c.**, nerve center controlling motion. **nerve c.**, a group of ganglion cells acting together in the performance of some function. **c. of ossification**, the place in bones at which ossification begins. **reflex c.**, brain center at which afferent sensory impressions are converted into efferent motor ones. **respiratory c.**, in the medulla, between the nuclei of the vagus and accessorius. **Settschenow's c's**, reflex inhibitory centers in oblongata and cord. **spasm c.**, in the medulla, at its junction with the pons. **speech c.**, in the third left frontal convolution in right-handed people. **swallowing c.**, on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **sweat c.**, the dominating center is in the oblongata, with subordinate centers in the spinal cord. **trophic c.**, nerve center regulating nutrition. **vasodilator c.**, in the medulla. **vasomotor c.**, in the medulla. **visual c.**, in the occipital lobe, especially in the cuneus.

Wernicke's c., the speech center in the cortex of the left temporo-occipital convolution. **word c.**, brain center controlling the perception of the meanings of words.

centes'imal (sen-tes'im-al). In the proportion of 1 to 100.

cente'sis (sen-te'sis). Perforation, as by the trocar and cannula.

cen'tigrade thermometer (sen'tig-rād). A thermometer which is marked off into 100 degrees between the boiling and freezing points of water.

cen'tigram (sen'tig-ram). One-hundredth part of a gram; $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain.

cen'tiliter (sen'til-e-ter). One-hundredth part of a liter; 0.6102 of a cubic inch.

cen'timeter (sen'tim-e-ter). One-hundredth part of a meter; $\frac{2}{5}$ of a linear inch.

centinor'mal (sen-tin-or'mal). Of one-hundredth part of the standard strength.

cen'trad (sen'trad). Toward a center.

cen'tral (sen'tral). Situated at, or pertaining to, a center.

cen'traphose (sen'tra-fōz). A subjective sensation of darkness originating in the optic centers.

cen'tre. Same as *center*.

cen'tric (sen'trik). Pertaining to a nerve center.

centric'iput (sen-tris'ip-ut). The head, excluding the occiput and sinciput.

centrif'ugal (sen-trif'yū-gal). Moving away from a center.

cen'trifuge (sen'trif-ūj). A machine for freeing solids from liquids by rotation.

centrip'etal (sen-trip'e-tal). Tending toward a center.

centrocline'sia. Movement originating from central stimulation.

centroclinet'ic (sen'tro-sin-et'ik). Exciting motor action.

centrocyte (sen'tro-sīt). A Lipschütz cell; a cell containing in its protoplasm granules which stain with hematoxylin.

centrodes'mus. The matter connecting the centrosomes of a cell and forming the beginning of the central spindle.

centrolec'lithal (sen-tro-les'ith-al). Having the yoke in the center.

centrosclero'sis, centrosteosclero'sis. Osteosclerosis or ossification of a bone cavity.

cen'trosome (sen'tro-sōm). The pole corpuscle or attraction sphere of a sexual cell.

cen'trosphere (sen'tro-sfēr). The central mass of the aster.

centrostal'tic (sen-tro-stal'tik). Pertaining to a center of motion.

centrother'apy. Local treatment designed to act upon nerve centers.

cen'trum (sen'trum). Any center; body of a vertebra. **c. com-mu'ne**, the solar plexus.

cephae'lin (sef-a-e'lin). Alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{22}NO_2$, from ipecacuanha; nearly twice as strong as emetine.

ceph'alad (sef'al-ad). Toward the head; not caudad.

cephalal'gia (sef-al-al'je-ah). Headache.

cephalal'gigram (sef-al-al'je-gram). A tracing of the cerebrospinal pressure made to indicate the variety of headache.

cephale'a (sef-al-e'ah). Same as *c. phalalgia*.

cephalede'ma (sef-al-e-de'mah). Edema of the head.

cephalemat'ocele (sef'al-e-mat'o-sēl). A bloody tumor under the pericardium communicating with the dural sinuses.

cephalemato'ma (sef-al-em-at-o'mah). Sanguineous tumor of the head of a newborn child.

cephale'mia. Congestion of the head or brain.

- cephalemom'eter** (sef-al-e-mom'et-er). Instrument for measuring blood pressure in the head.
- cephalhy'drocele** (sef-al-hi'dro-sēl). Same as *hydrencephalocele*.
- cephal'ic** (sef-al'ik). Pertaining to the head.
- ceph'alin** (sef'al-in). A substance analogous to lecithin from brain substance.
- ceph'aline** (sef'al-in). A proprietary headache remedy.
- cephall'tis** (sef-al-i'tis). Same as *encephalitis*.
- cephal'ocele** (sef-al'o-sēl). Protrusion of a part of the cranial contents.
- cephalocente'sis** (sef-al-o-sen-te'sis). Surgical puncture of the head.
- cephalodyn'ia** (sef-al-o-din'e-ab). Pain in the head.
- cephalogas'ter**. The anterior portion of the enteric canal of the embryo.
- cephalohemom'eter**. An instrument for measuring intracranial blood pressure.
- cephalo'ma** (sef-al-o'mah). A soft or encephaloid tumor.
- cephalom'elus** (sef-al-om'el-us). A double monster with a limb attached to the head.
- cephalome'nia** (sef-al-o-me'ne-ab). Metastasis of the menses to the head.
- cephalomeningi'tis** (sef-al-o-men-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of the meninges of the brain.
- cephalom'eter** (sef-al-om'et-er). An instrument for measuring the head.
- cephalom'etry** (sef-al-om'et-re). Measurement of the head.
- cephalomo'tor**. Moving the head: pertaining to motions of the head.
- ceph'alone** (sef'al-ōn). An idiot with a large head and sclerosis of the brain.
- cephalo'nia** (sef-al-o'ne-ab). The condition of a cephalone.
- ceph'alont**. A stage in a developing protozoon in which it is attached to the individual host cell.
- cephalopa'gia** (sef-al-o-pa'je-ab). Union of fetuses by their heads.
- cephalop'athy** (sef-al-op'ath-e). Any disease of the head.
- cephalorhachid'ian** (sef-al-o-ra-kid'e-an). Pertaining to the head and spinal column.
- ceph'aloscope**. An instrument for auscultating the head.
- ceph'alostat**. An instrument for holding the head.
- ceph'alotome** (sef'al-o-tōm). Instrument for cutting the fetal head.
- cephalot'omy** (sef-al-ot'o-me). Dissection of the fetal head.
- cephalotrac'tor** (sef-al-o-trak'tor). Obstetrical forceps.
- ceph'alotribe** (sef'al-o-trib). Instrument for crushing fetal head.
- ceph'alotripsy** (sef'al-o-trip-se). The crushing of the fetal head.
- cephalotrype'sis** (sef-al-o-tri-pe'sis). Trephination of the skull.
- cep'tor** (sep'tor). 1. A receptor or intermediary body. 2. A nervous mechanism for receiving sensations. **chemical c.**, a ceptor which transforms stimuli into chemical reactions in the body. **contact c.**, one which receives stimuli of direct physical contact. **distance c.**, one which perceives stimuli located at a distance from the body.
- ce'ra al'ba**. Bleached beeswax. **c. fla'va**, unbleached beeswax.
- ceram'ic dentistry**. See under *dentistry*.
- ceram'ics, dental**. The art of employing porcelain and similar materials in dental work.
- ceramodon'tia**. Ceramic dentistry or dental ceramics.
- ceramu'ria** (ser-am-u're-ab). Same as *phosphaturia*.

- cera'sein** (se-ra'se-in). Sedative and diuretic resin from the cherry tree.
- cer'asin** (ser'as-in). Substance from cherry and plum tree gums, said to be a carbohydrate charged with a lime salt.
- cer'asine** (ser'as-in). A cerebroside occurring in brain tissue.
- cer'asus** (ser'as-us). See *cherry*.
- ce'rate** (se'rāt). A salve with a basis of wax and fat. **Goulard's c.**, cerate of lead subacetate.
- cer'atin** (ser'at-in). Same as *keratin*.
- cerati'tis** (ser-at-i'tis). Same as *keratitis*.
- cerat'ocele** (ser-at'o-sēl). Protrusion of Descemet's membrane through the cornea.
- ceratocri'coid muscle** (ser-at-o-kri'koid). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- ceratoglos'sus**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- ceraton'osus** (ser-at-on'o-sus). Any disease of the cornea.
- cer'atoplasty** (ser'at-o-plas-te). Same as *keratoplasty*.
- cer'atoscope** (ser'at-o-skōp). Same as *keratoscope*.
- cerat'otome** (se-rat'o-tōm). A knife for dividing the cornea.
- ceratot'omy** (ser-at-ot'o-me). Same as *keratotomy*.
- cera'tum** (se-ra'tum). L. for *cerate*.
- cer'berine** (ser'ber-in). A poison obtained from *Cerbera odallam*, an Asiatic tree.
- cerca'ria** (ser-ka're-ah). The larva of certain trematode worms.
- cerclage** (sār-klazh'). The binding of the ends of a fractured bone by a metal ring or wire.
- Cercom'onas intestinal'is**. A protozoan parasitic in the human intestine.
- cercomoni'asis**. Infestation with *Cercomonas*.
- cer'cus** (ser'kus). A bristle-like structure.
- ce'real** (se're-al). Any edible graminaceous seed.
- cerebel'lar** (ser-e-bel'lar). Pertaining to the cerebellum.
- cerebellif'ugal**. Proceeding from the cerebellum.
- cerebellip'etal**. Moving toward the cerebellum.
- cerebelli'tis** (ser-e-bel-li'tis). Inflammation of the cerebellum.
- cerebellospi'nal** (ser-e-bel-lo-spi'nal). Pertaining to cerebellum and spinal cord.
- cerebel'lum** (ser-e-bel'lum). The division of the brain behind the cerebrum and above the pons.
- cer'ebral** (ser'e-bral). Pertaining to the cerebrum.
- cerebral'gia** (ser-e-bral'je-ah). Pain in the head.
- cerebrasthe'nia** (ser-e-bras-the'ne-ah). Asthenia complicated with brain disorders.
- cerebra'tion** (ser-e-bra'shun). Functional activity of the brain.
- unconscious c.**, mental action, of which the subject is unconscious.
- cerebrif'ugal**. Conveying impulses away from the brain.
- cer'ebrin** (ser'e-brin). A fatty principle from brain tissue; also, a remedy from brain tissue.
- cerebrip'etal**. Proceeding toward the cerebrum.
- cerebri'tis** (ser-e-bri'tis). Inflammation of the cerebrum.
- cer'ebroid** (ser'e-broid). Resembling the brain substance.
- cerebro'logy** (ser-e-brol'o-je). Treatise on, or science of, the brain.
- cerebro'ma** (ser-e-bro'mah). Abnormal mass of brain tissue outside the cranium.
- cerebromala'cia** (ser-e-bro-mal-a'se-ah). Abnormal softness of brain.
- cerebromeningi'tis**. Inflammation of the brain and its membrane.
- cerebrom'eter** (ser-e-brom'et-er). Instrument for registering brain movements.

- cerebrop'athy** (ser-e-brop'ath-e). Any brain disease.
- cerebrophysiol'ogy** (ser-e-bro-fiz-e-ol'o-je). Physiology of the brain.
- cerebropon'tile** (ser-e-bro-pon'til). Pertaining to cerebrum and pons.
- cerebropsycho'sis**. Any cerebral disorder characterized by mental aberration.
- cerebrosclero'sis**. Abnormal hardness of the brain.
- cere'broscope** (ser-e'bro-sköp). Ophthalmoscope used in diagnosing brain disease.
- cerebroscop'ic** (ser-e-bro-skop'ik). Pertaining to cerebroscopy.
- cerebros'copy** (ser-e-bros'ko-pe). Diagnostic use of the cerebroscope.
- cer'ebrose** (ser'e-brös). Brain sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, a compound derived from brain substance.
- cer'ebroside** (ser'eb-ro-sid). Any one of a class of compounds existing in the brain.
- cerebrosido'sis**. Lipoidosis in which the accumulated fat consists largely of cerasine.
- cerebro'sis** (ser-e-bro'sis). Any brain disease.
- cerebrospi'nal**. Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord.
- cerebrospi'nant**. Any agent which affects the brain and cord.
- cerebrostim'ulin**. A component of the cerebrospinal fluid which has a stimulating action on the brain.
- cerebrosu'ria**. Presence of cerebrose in the urine.
- cerebrot'omy**. Anatomy or dissection of the brain.
- cer'ebrium** (ser'e-brum). The anterior and larger part of the brain.
- Ce'reus** (se're-us). A genus of cacti affording cardiant medicines.
- cerevis'ia** (ser-e-vis'e-ah). Beer, ale, or porter.
- ce'rium** (se're-um). A metal whose oxalate and nitrate are used as medicines.
- cerol'ysin**. A lysin which decomposes wax.
- cero'ma** (se-ro'ma). A tumor that has undergone waxy degeneration.
- ce'roplasty**. The making of anatomical models in wax.
- cero'sis** (se-ro'sis). A waxy degeneration.
- cer'tifiable**. Said of infectious diseases which must be reported to the health officer.
- ceru'men** (se-ru'men). Earwax, a secretion of the meatus of the ear.
- ceru'minal, ceru'minous**. Pertaining to the cerumen.
- cerumino'sis** (se-ru-min-o'sis). Excessive secretion of cerumen.
- ce'ruse** (se'rüs). Basic carbonate and hydrate of lead.
- cer'vical** (ser'vik-al). Pertaining to the neck or to a cervix.
- cervica'lis ascen'dens**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- cervicce'tomy**. Excision of the cervix uteri.
- cervic'iplex** (ser-vis'ip-leks). The cervical plexus.
- cervici'tis** (ser-vis-i'tis). Inflammation of the cervix uteri.
- cervicofa'cial** (ser-vik-o-fa'shal). Pertaining to the neck and face.
- cervicoves'ical**. Relating to the cervix uteri and the bladder.
- cervim'eter**. An instrument for measuring the uterine cervix.
- cer'vix** (ser'vix). The neck; any necklike part. **c. u'teri**, the narrow lower end of the uterus. **c. ves'icae**, the neck of the bladder.
- cesa'rean (caesa'rean) section**. Delivery of fetus by abdominal incision.
- cesarot'omy**. Same as *cesarean section*.
- ce'sium, cae'sium**. A rare metallic element: its binary compounds have a limited medicinal use.
- ces'tode, ces'toid** (ses'töd, ses'toid). Resembling a tapeworm.
- Cestoi'dea** (ses-toi'de-ah). An order of platyhelminths, including the tapeworms.
- çeta'ceum** (se-ta'se-um). *L.* for *spermace'ti*.

- Cetra'ria Islan'dica.** The Iceland moss: nutritious and medicinal.
- cetra'rin.** A crystalline principle, $C_{12}H_{16}O_8$, from Iceland moss. It stimulates secretions of the intestinal tract.
- cev'adine** (sev'a-din). An alkaloid from *sabadilla*.
- cevitamic acid** (se-vi-tam'ik). See under *acid*.
- C. G. S.** Abbreviation for *centimeter-gram-second*, a name given to the metric system for distance, weight, and time.
- CH₂.** Ethylene.
- CH₄.** Methane.
- C₂H₂.** Acetylene.
- C₆H₆.** Benzene.
- chaeroma'nia** (ke-ro-ma'ne-ah). Mania characterized by exaltation and cheerfulness.
- Cha'gres fever** (tshah'gres). A malarial fever endemic near Chagres in Colombia.
- Chala'ra.** A genus of fungi causing an infection known as *chalarosis*.
- chalaro'sis.** Infection with *Chalara*, producing nodules beneath the skin which break down to form ulcers.
- chala'za** (kal-a'zah). The spiral cord which connects each end of the yolk of a bird's egg with the outer wall.
- chala'zion** (ka-la'ze-on). A tumor on the eyelid, formed by the distention of a meibomian gland.
- chalco'sis** (kal-ko'sis). The presence of copper deposits in tissue.
- chal'ice cells** (tshal'is). Same as *goblet cells*.
- challico'sis** (kal-ik-o'sis). Lung disease from the inhalation of stony particles.
- chall'noplasty** (kal-in'o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the angle of the mouth.
- chalk** (chawk). Noncrystalline form of calcium carbonate. **c. stone**, gouty concretion of the hands and feet.
- chal'one** (kal'on). Same as *colyone*.
- chalyb'eate** (ka-lib'e-ät). Impregnated with iron.
- Cham'berland filter.** See under *filter*.
- cham'bers** (chäm'berz). The spaces of the eye. **anterior c.**, the space between the cornea and iris. **aqueous c.**, space between cornea and lens of eye. **posterior c.**, the space between the iris and the lens.
- cham'ois skin** (sham'me, sham'wah). A soft leather, usually of sheepskin: used in surgery.
- cham'omile** (kam'o-mil). Flower heads of *Anthemis nobilis*: a tonic refrigerant.
- chan'cre** (shang'ker). Primary lesion of syphilis. **hard, hunterian, or true c.**, venereal chancre followed by constitutional syphilis. **noninfecting, simple, or soft c.** Same as *chancroid*.
- chan'croid** (shang'kroid). A soft, nonsyphilitic venereal sore. **phagedenic c.**, chancroid with a tendency to slough. **serpiginous c.**, phagedenic chancroid spreading in curved lines.
- chan'crous** (shang'krus). Of the nature of chancre.
- change of life.** The menopause.
- chap'arrin.** A proprietary preparation of *Chap'arro amargo'so*, a plant of Mexico: used in parasitic skin diseases.
- chap'pa.** A disease of South Africa resembling syphilis or yaws.
- char'bon** (shar'bon). Anthrax or malignant pustule.
- char'coal** (char'köl). Carbon prepared by burning organic material.
- Charcot-Leyden crystals** (shar-ko-li'den). Minute crystals in the sputum of asthma-bronchitis.

- Charcot-Neumann crystals** (shar-ko'-noi'mahn): Crystals of spermine phosphate.
- Charcot pains** (shar-ko'). Rheumatism of a testicle.
- Charcot-Robin crystals** (shar-ko'-ro-bang'). Crystals seen in leukemic blood.
- Charcot-Welss-Barber syndrome.** The carotid sinus reflex. See under *reflex*.
- Charcot's arthropathy** (shar-koz'). Joint effusion in locomotor ataxia. **C.'s crystals.** Same as *Charcot-Neumann crystals*. **C.'s disease,** multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis. **C.'s joints.** See *Charcot's arthropathy*.
- char'latan** (shar'lat-an). A quack, a medicaster.
- char'latanry** (shar'lat-an-re). Quackery.
- Charles's law.** The volume of a gas at a constant pressure varies directly with the temperature.
- char'leyhorse.** Stiffness of arms and legs in baseball players.
- char'pie** (shar'pē). Lint; also a preparation of spun linen used like lint.
- char'ta** (kar'tah). L. for *paper*; also medicated paper.
- char'tula** (kar'tu-lah). Paper packet containing a dose of powder.
- Chassaignac's tubercle** (shahs-sān-yaks'). The carotid tubercle.
- chaude-plisse'** (shōd-pēs'). A burning sensation during micturition.
- chauffage'** (sho-fazh'). Application of a low heated cautery over a part at a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from it.
- Chauffard's syndrome** (sho-farz'). Polyarthrititis with fever and enlargement of the spleen and lymph nodes.
- chaulmes'trol.** The ethyl esters of chaulmugra oil: used in treating leprosy and tuberculosis.
- chaulmu'gra oil** (tshawl-moo'grab). Oil from Asiatic tree, *Gynocardia odorata*: used in syphilis and leprosy.
- Chaussier's areola** (sho-se-āz'). The indurated areola around a malignant pustule.
- Chautard's test** (sho-tarz'). A test for acetone.
- Chauvel's operation** (sho-velz'). Plastic surgery of the upper lip.
- chaw'stick.** Twigs and bark of *Gouania domingensis*: tonic and dentifrice.
- C₂H₅Br.** Ethyl bromide.
- CHCl₃.** Chloroform.
- C₂HCl₃(OH)₂.** Chloral hydrate.
- CH₃COOH.** Acetic acid.
- check experiment.** Same as *control experiment*.
- cheek.** Side of face below the eye. **c. bone,** the malar bone.
- chee'sy** (che'ze). Cheeselike; caseous.
- chellec'tomy.** The operation of chiseling off the irregular bony edges of a joint cavity.
- chellec'tro'plon.** Eversion of the lip.
- cheill'tis** (ki-li'tis). Inflammation of a lip.
- chello-anglos'copy.** Microscopical observation of the circulation in the blood vessels of the lip.
- chellognathopalatos'chisis.** Cleft of the lip, upper jaw, and hard and soft palates.
- cheilloncus** (ki-long'kus). A tumor of the lip.
- chellopalatogna'thus.** Cleft palate combined with fissure of the alveolar process of the jaw.
- chel'loplasty** (ki'lo-plas-te). Plastic surgery of a lip.
- chel'lopod'asls.** The presence of a centipede of the genus *Cheilopoda* in the body.

chellos'chlsis. Harelip.

chello'sis. A condition marked by lesions of the lips and angles of the mouth.

chellostomat'oplasty (ki-los-to-mat'o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of lip and mouth.

chellot'omy. 1. Excision of a part of the lip. 2. Excision of an overgrowth of bone at the articular end of the bone.

cheirocine'sthe'sia. Same as *cheirokeinesthesia*.

cheirognos'tic. Able to distinguish the right from the left.

cheirokein'sthe'sia. Perception of movements of the hand.

cheiromeg'aly. Pseudo-acromegaly in which the swelling affects the hands, wrists, and ankles.

chelropom'pholyx (ki-ro-pom'fo-lix). A skin disease with peculiar vesicles on the palms and soles.

cheiroprac'tic, cheiroprax'is. Same as *chiropractic*.

chel'rospasm (ki'ro-spasm). Same as *writers' cramp*.

che'ken (che'ken). Leaves of *Myrtus cheken*: used like eucalyptus.

che'lene (ke'lén). Proprietary local anesthetic, containing ethyl chloride.

cheler'ythrine. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{17}NO_4$, from *chelidonium*.

chelido'nine. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_3 + 2H_2O$, from *chelidonium*. Its salts are narcotic.

Chelido'nium ma'jus. Celandine; a narcotic, expectorant, and cathartic plant.

che'lold (ke'lold). Skin disease with growths like crab's claws.

Chelo'ne gla'bra. Balmony, a plant with tonic and aperient properties.

chelo'nin (ke-lo'nin). A preparation from *chelone*: aperient, anthelmintic.

chem'ic, chem'ical. Pertaining to chemistry.

chemicocau'tery (kem-ik-o-kau'ter-e). Cauterization by chemical means.

chemicogen'esis. Fertilization of an ovum by chemical means.

chemino'sis. Any disease due to chemical agents.

chemiotax'is. Same as *chemotaxis*.

chemise (she-meez'). A muslin dressing for use in rectal and vesical surgery.

chem'ism. Chemical activity.

chem'ist (kem'ist). An expert in chemistry.

chem'istry (kem'is-tre). The science of the composition of matter.

chemo-an'tigen. A chemical compound having the property of acting as an antigen.

chemokine'sis. Increased activity of an organism caused by a chemical substance.

chemol'ysis (ke-mol'is-is). Chemical decomposition.

chemomorpho'sis. Change of form from chemical action.

chemophysiol'ogy. Physiologic chemistry.

chemoprophylax'is. Prevention of disease by chemical means.

chemorecep'tor. 1. A nervous receptor adapted for excitation by chemical substances. 2. A supposed group of atoms in cell protoplasm which fixes chemicals.

chemore'flex. Reflex and resulting from chemical action.

chemosen'sitive. Sensitive to changes in the chemical constitution of the blood.

chemo'sis (ke-mo'sis). Edema of conjunctiva of the eye.

chemotac'tic (kem-o-tak'tik). Pertaining to *chemotaxis*.

- chemotax'is** (kem-o-taks'is). The movement of certain cells toward or from other cells.
- chemother'apy**. Treatment by chemical compounds which have a specific effect on the micro-organisms causing the disease without injuring the tissues of the patient.
- chemot'ic** (ke-mot'ik). Pertaining to chemosis.
- chemot'ropism** (ke-mot'ro-pizm). Same as *chemotaxis*.
- chem'urgy** (kem'er-je). The application of chemistry to the arts.
- Chenopo'dium ambrosioi'des**. The plant which produces American wormseed and its oil; anthelmintic.
- cheropho'bia**. Morbid dread of gaiety.
- cher'ry**. See *Prunus virginiana*. **c. lau'rel**, *Prunus laurocerasus*, an old-world cherry tree: its preparations contain hydrocyanic acid.
- chest**. Same as *thorax*.
- chest'nut**. The tree *Castanea vesca*; the leaves are used in whooping cough.
- chev'adol**. Terpin iodohydrate: used as an antiseptic dressing powder.
- Cheyne-Stokes breathing or respiration** (tsbā'ne stōks). See under *respiration*.
- CHI.** Iodoform.
- Chi'an turpentine** (ki'an). A turpentine from *Pistacia terebinthinus*.
- chi'asm** (ki'azm). A crossing or decussation; especially the crossing of the fibers of the optic nerve.
- chiastom'eter** (ki-as-tom'et-er). An instrument for ascertaining the deviation of optic axes.
- chick'en breast**. Undue prominence of the sternum.
- chick'en fat clot**. A yellowish blood clot.
- chick'enpox**. Same as *varicella*.
- chignon fungoid** (shēn-yong'). A nodular growth on the hair.
- chigo, chigre** (tshe'gō, tshe'grā). A tropical sand flea which often burrows in the toes and feet.
- chil'blain**. Inflammation and swelling of toes and feet from cold.
- child'bed**. The puerperal state or season.
- child crowing**. Same as *laryngismus stridulus*.
- chill**. A rigor; cold stage, as of intermittent fever.
- chills and fever**. Intermittent fever.
- Chi'lodon**. A genus of parasitic ciliates.
- Chilomas'tix mesnil'i**. Same as *Tetramitus mesnili*.
- chi'loplasty**. See *cheiloplasty*.
- chilosto'moplasty**. Plastic operation on the mouth and lips.
- chilot'omy**. 1. Removal of a portion of the lip. 2. Removal of the bony lip at the articular end of bones in arthritis.
- Chimaph'ila umbella'ta**. The plant pipsissewa: diuretic and astringent.
- chim'ney-sweeps' cancer**. Scrotal epithelioma.
- chi'na** (ki'nab). Same as *cinchona*.
- chinaphe'nin**. Quinine carbonic acid ester of phenetidin: anti-neuralgic and antipyretic.
- chinaph'thol**. A bitter, yellow, crystalline substance: an intestinal antiseptic and tonic.
- chin cough**. Pertussis or whooping cough.
- chine'onal** (kin-e'o-nal). A preparation of barbital and quinine: used in febrile septic processes.
- chi'nine**. Same as *quinine*.
- chin'iofon** (kin'e-o-fon). A preparation of iodoxyquinolinesulfonate: used in amebic dysentery.

- chin jerk.** Reflex closure of the mouth on depressing the jaw.
- chl'noform** (ki'no-form). A cinchotannic acid and formaldehyde compound: used in enteritis and typhoid fever.
- chino'dine** (ke-noi'din). An amorphous alkaloidal precipitate from cinchona: antiperiodic.
- chl'nol** (ki'nol). An antipyretic and analgesic coal-tar derivative.
- chin'oline** (kin'o-lin). An alkaloid, C_9H_7N : antipyretic and antiseptic.
- chl'non** (ki'non). Same as *quinone*.
- chinopy'rine.** A combination of quinine and antipyrine compound: used in malarial disorders.
- chino'ral.** An antiseptic and hypnotic compound of quinine and chloral.
- chl'nosol** (ki'no-sol). A yellow powder, $C_9H_6NO.SO_2.KH_2O$; antiseptic, antipyretic, and astringent.
- chinotox'in** (ki-no-toks'in). An artificial substance with the poisonous properties of curare.
- chinot'ropine.** Quinate of urotropin: urinary disinfectant and uric acid solvent.
- chionablep'sia** (ki-o-na-blep'se-ab). Snow blindness.
- chionan'thin** (ki-o-nan'thin). Resinoid from *Chionanthus virginica*, or fringe tree: narcotic and aperient.
- chira'ta, chiret'ta** (ki-ra'tah, ki-ret'tah). The plant *Swertia chirata* of India: a bitter tonic.
- chirog'nomy.** Study of the hand as a guide to character.
- chirognos'tic.** Able to distinguish right from left.
- chl'rol** (ki'rol). A proprietary preparation of resins and fatty oils for sterilizing the hands.
- chl'roplasty.** A plastic operation on the hand.
- chiropodal'gia.** Pain in the hands and feet.
- chirop'odist** (ki-rop'o-dist). One who treats corns, bunions, etc.
- chirop'ody** (ki-rop'o-de). The art or practice of a chiropodist.
- chiroprac'tic, chiroprax'is.** A system of treating disease by manipulation of the spinal column.
- chiroprac'tor.** One who practices chiropractic.
- chl'rospasm** (ki'ro-spazm). Writers' cramp.
- chirur'gery** (ki-rur'je-re). Same as *surgery*.
- chirur'gia** (ki-rur'je-ab). L. for *surgery*.
- chirur'gical** (ki-rur'jik-al). Same as *surgical*.
- chl'tin** (ki'tin). The horny substance of the shells of crabs and lobsters, and of the shards of beetles.
- chl'tinous degeneration.** Amyloid degeneration.
- chloas'ma** (klo-az'mah). Discoloration of the skin: sometimes due to a microsporon. **c. calor'icum**, chloasma caused by exposure to the sun or to heat. **c. grvida'rum**, chloasma occurring in pregnant women. **c. hepat'icum**, a kind following dyspepsia; liver spots. **c. uteri'num**, chloasma occurring during pregnancy.
- chlorace'tic acid.** See *acid*.
- chloracetiza'tion** (klo-ras-set-iz-a'shun). Induction of anesthesia by chloroform and acetic acid.
- chlorac'ne.** An acneiform eruption caused by chlorine.
- chlo'ral** (klo'ral). A liquid, C_2HCl_2O : also, chloral hydrate. **c. hydrate**, hydrate of chloral; hypnotic and anodyne.
- chloralam'ide** (klo-ral-am'id). A hypnotic, said to be safer, but slower, than chloral hydrate.
- chloralantipy'rine** (klo-ral-an-tip-i'rin). Same as *hypnal*.
- chloralbac'id** (klo-ral-bas'id). A chlorine and albumin compound: used in stomach disorders.

- chloralcarbam'ide.** A mildly hypnotic preparation.
- chloralim'ide.** A compound which has been used as a chloral hydrate substitute.
- chlo'rallism** (klo'ral-izm). The habitual use of chloral; also, the poisonous effect of chloral.
- chlo'rallize** (klo'ral-iz). To put under the influence of chloral.
- chlo'ralose** (klo'ral-ös). A substance said to be safer and more efficient than chloral.
- chloralox'ime.** Any one of a series of compounds of chloral hydrate and oximes.
- chloralu'rethane** (klo-ral-u'reth-än). Same as *ural*.
- chloram'ide** (klo-ram'id). Same as *chloralamide*.
- chloraminc-T.** Dakin's new antiseptic; para-toluene or sulfochlora-mine: used as an irrigation or as a spray for the treatment of wounds.
- chlorane'mia** (klo-ra-ne'me-ah). Same as *chlorosis*.
- chlora'nodyne.** A proprietary anodyne.
- chlora'senol.** An arsenic preparation used in anemia, chlorosis, malaria, etc.
- chlo'rate** (klo'rät). Any salt of chloric acid.
- chlo'razene** (klo'raz-ën). Same as *chloramine-T*.
- chlora'zodine.** Same as *azochloramid*.
- chlo'razol.** A poisonous oily liquid formed by treating albumin or gluten with nitric and hydrochloric acids.
- chlorbu'tanol.** Same as *chlorobutanol*.
- chlorcam'phor** (klor-kam'for). Any chlorine and camphor com-pound: some have been used in medicine.
- chlore'mia** (klo-re'me-ah). Decrease of hemoglobin and red cor-puscles of the blood.
- chlorephidro'sis.** Green perspiration.
- chlo'retone.** A white crystalline compound, $\text{CCl}_3(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C.OH}$: hypnotic and anesthetic.
- chlorhy'dria.** An excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach.
- chlo'ride** (klo'rid). Any binary compound of chlorine.
- chloride'mia.** The presence of chlorides in the blood.
- chloridm'eter.** An instrument for measuring the chloride content of a fluid.
- chloridm'etry.** Measurement of the chloride content of a fluid.
- chloridrom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the chlorides of the urine.
- chloridu'ria.** Excess of chlorides in the urine.
- chlo'rine** (klo'rin). A yellowish gaseous element: disinfectant and decolorizer.
- chlo'rinated** (klo'rin-a-ted). Charged with chlorine.
- chlo'rite** (klo'rit). Any salt of chlorous acid: all are disinfectants and bleaching agents.
- chloro-ane'mia** (klo-ro-a-ne'me-ah). Same as *chlorosis*.
- chlo'robrom** (klo'ro-bröm). A hypnotic mixture of potassium bro-mide and chloramide.
- chlorobu'tanol.** A compound, $\text{CCl}_3(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C.OH}$: hypnotic, anti-septic, and local anesthetic.
- chlo'rodyne** (klo'ro-din). A proprietary anodyne and narcotic.
- chlo'roform** (klo'ro-form). A volatile liquid, CHCl_3 : anesthetic, soporific, and counterirritant.
- chlorofo'rmin.** A poison extracted by chloroform from tubercle bacilli.
- chlo'roformism** (klo'ro-form-izm). Excessive use of chloroform or ill effects thereof.

- chlo'rol** (klo'rol). A nonofficial antiseptic solution.
- chloroleuke'mia**. Chloromatous leukemia.
- chloro'ma** (klo-ro'mah). A disease marked by the multiple greenish growths on the periosteum of the bones of the skull and by lymphocytes in the blood.
- chloromyelo'ma**. Chloroma with multiple growths in bone marrow.
- chlorope'nia** (klo-ro-pe'ne-ah). Deficiency in chlorine.
- chloropenic** (klo-ro-pen'ik). Deficient in chlorine.
- chloroper'cha**. A solution of gutta-percha in chloroform.
- chloropex'ia**. The fixation of chlorine in the body.
- chlo'rophane** (klo'ro-fān). A green-yellow pigment from the retina.
- chlorophe'nol**. A disinfectant combination of chlorine and phenol.
- chlo'rophyll**. The green coloring matter of plants by which photosynthesis is accomplished.
- chloro'pia, chlorop'sia**. Visual defect in which everything appears green.
- chloroplas'tid**. One of the chlorophyll bodies of plant and animal cells.
- chloropri'vic**. Deprived of, or due to loss of, chlorides.
- chlorop'sia**. Same as *chloropia*.
- chlorosal'ol**. Chlorophenol salicylate: used as an external antiseptic.
- chlorosarco'ma**. Same as *chloroma*.
- chloro'sin**. An antiseptic chlorine and albumin compound.
- chloro'sis**. Anemia of young women about the time of puberty.
- chlorot'ic** (klo-rot'ik). Affected with chlorosis.
- chlo'rous acid** (klo'rus). See *acid*.
- chlorox'yl**. A preparation of cinchophen.
- chlo'rozone** (klo'ro-zōn). A yellow disinfectant fluid.
- chlorphe'nol** (klōr-fe'nol). A chlorine and phenol compound: antiseptic and antituberculous.
- chlorsal'ol**. A salol and chlorine compound.
- chlorthy'mol**. A compound used in making liquor antiseptics.
- chlorum** (klo'rum). L. for *chlorine*.
- chlorure'mia**. Presence of urinary chlorides in the blood.
- chloru'ria**. The presence of chlorides in the urine.
- chlo'ryl**. Anesthetic containing chlorides of ethyl and methyl.
- Ch.M.** Abbreviation for *Chirur'giae magis'ter*, Master of Surgery.
- C₅H₄N₄O₃**. Uric acid.
- C₈H₉NO**. Acetanilid.
- CH₂O**. Formaldehyde.
- C₂H₂O₄**. Oxalic acid.
- C₂H₄O₂**. Acetic acid.
- C₃H₆O**. Acetone.
- C₃H₅O₃**. Lactic acid.
- C₄H₆O₆**. Tartaric acid.
- C₆H₁₀O₂**. Valerianic acid.
- C₆H₆O**. Carbolic acid.
- C₆H₈O₇**. Citric acid.
- C₆H₁₀O₅**. Starch.
- C₆H₁₂O₆**. Grape sugar.
- C₇H₇O₃**. Salicylic acid.
- choa'nae** (ko-a'ne). The posterior nares.
- choc'olate** (chok'o-let). Paste from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*.
- choke**. An obstruction of the pharynx or esophagus of horses or cattle.
- choked disk**. Congested and inflamed state of the optic disk.
- cholaemia** (ko-le'me-ah). Cholemia.
- cholago'gia**. Expulsion of bile from the gallbladder.

- cho'lagogue** (ko'lag-og). A medicine which promotes the discharge of bile.
- cholal'ic acid**. See *acid*.
- cholaligen'ic**. Forming cholalic acid from cholesterol.
- cholangel'tis**. Inflammation of the bile ducts.
- cholangio-enteros'tomy**. The operative formation of an anastomosis between a bile duct and the intestine.
- cholangiogastros'tomy**. Formation of an opening between a bile duct and the stomach.
- cholan'giogram**. A roentgenogram of the gallbladder and bile ducts.
- cholangiography** (ko-lan-je-og'raf-e). x-Ray examination of the bile ducts.
- cholangio'ma**. A tumor of the bile ducts.
- cholangios'tomy**. Formation of a fistula into the gallbladder.
- cholangiot'omy**. Incision of an intrahepatic bile duct for the removal of a gallstone.
- cholangi'tis** (ko-lan-ji'tis). Inflammation of a bile duct.
- cholas'cos**. Effusion of bile into the peritoneal cavity.
- cho'late** (ko'lät). A salt or ester of cholic acid.
- cholec'y'anine** (ko-le-si'an-in). Same as *bilicyanine*.
- cho'lecyst, cholecys'tis**. See *gallbladder*.
- cholecystal'gia**. Biliary colic.
- cholecystecta'sia** (ko-le-sis-tek-ta'ze-ah). Distention of gallbladder.
- cholecystec'tomy** (ko-le-sis-tek'to-me). Excision of the gallbladder.
- cholecysten'disis**. Excision of a gallstone from the gallbladder, followed by anchoring of the opening in the gallbladder to the abdominal incision, which is closed over it.
- cholecystenteror'rhapsy**. Suturing together of the gallbladder and small intestine for biliary fistula.
- cholecystenteros'tomy** (ko-le-sis-ten-ter-os'to-me). Surgical formation of a passage from the gallbladder to the intestine.
- cholecys'tic**. Pertaining to the gallbladder.
- cholecysti'tis** (ko-le-sis-ti'tis). Inflammation of the gallbladder.
- cho'lecystnephros'tomy**. The operation of forming an anastomosis of the gallbladder into the pelvis of the kidney.
- cholecystocolos'tomy** (ko-le-sis-to-ko-los'to-me). Surgical formation of a passage from gallbladder to colon.
- cholecystocolot'omy** (ko-le-sis-to-ko-lot'o-me). Incision of the bladder and colon.
- cholecystoduodenos'tomy**. Formation of a communication between gallbladder and duodenum.
- cholecystogastros'tomy**. Formation of a communication between the gallbladder and stomach.
- cholecys'togram**. A roentgen-ray film of the gallbladder.
- cholecystog'raphy**. Roentgen-ray examination of the gallbladder.
- cholecysto-ileos'tomy**. Formation of an opening between the gallbladder and ileum.
- cholecystojejunos'tomy**. Formation of an opening between the gallbladder and jejunum.
- cholecystokin'in**. A hypothetical hormone which excites the gallbladder to movement.
- cholecystolithi'asis**. Presence of stones in the gallbladder.
- cholecystolith'otripsy** (ko-le-sis-to-lith'o-trip-se). Crushing of a gallstone in the cholecyst.
- cholecys'tomy**. Same as *cholecystotomy*.
- cholecystonephros'tomy**. Same as *cholecystnephrostomy*.
- cholecystop'athy**. Any gallbladder disease.

- cholecys'topexy.** The operation of fixing the gallbladder to the abdominal wall.
- cholecystopto'sis.** Downward displacement of the gallbladder.
- cholecystor'haphy** (ko-le-sis-tor'raf-e). Suturing of the gallbladder.
- cholecystos'tomy** (ko-le-sis-tos'to-me). Surgical formation of an opening into the cholecyst.
- choledochot'omy.** Incision of the gallbladder.
- choledochec'tasis** (ko-led-o-kek'tas-is). Dilatation of the common bile duct.
- choledochec'tomy.** Excision of a portion of the common bile duct.
- choledochi'tis.** Inflammation of the common bile duct.
- choledochoduodenos'tomy.** Surgical formation of an opening between the bile duct and duodenum.
- choledoch-enteros'tomy.** Surgical creation of a passage from gall duct to intestine.
- choledo'chogram.** A roentgenogram of the common bile duct.
- choledochog'raphy.** Roentgenography of the bile duct after the ingestion of opaque material.
- choledochohepatos'tomy.** The operation of suturing a divided bile duct over an opening in the gallbladder.
- choledocholith'asis.** Presence of calculi in the bile ducts.
- choledocholithot'omy.** Incision of the common bile duct for the removal of stone.
- choledocholith'otripsy.** Crushing of a gallstone in the bile duct.
- choledo'choplasty.** Plastic operation upon a bile duct.
- choledochor'haphy.** Suturing of the incised common bile duct.
- choledochos'tomy.** Formation of an opening into bile duct.
- choledochot'omy.** Surgical incision of the bile duct.
- cholehe'mia** (ko-le-he'me-ah). Presence of bile in the blood.
- chole'ic** (ko-le'ik). Pertaining to the bile.
- cholelith'asis.** The formation of gallstones.
- cholelith'ic.** Pertaining to or caused by gallstones.
- cholelithot'omy** (ko-le-lith-ot'o-me). Surgical incision for the removal of a gallstone.
- cholelithot'rity** (ko-le-lith-ot'rit-e). Crushing of a gallstone.
- cholelithu'rin.** A preparation of bile used in cholelithiasis.
- cholem'esis.** The presence of bile in the vomit.
- chole'mia** (ko-le'me-ah). Presence of bile or bile pigment in the blood.
- chole'mic.** Pertaining to or marked by cholemia.
- cholemim'etry.** Measurement of the amount of bile pigment in the blood.
- cholepath'ia.** Disease of bile ducts. **c. spas'tica**, spasmodic contraction of bile ducts.
- choleperitone'um.** The presence of bile in the peritoneum.
- cholepy'rhin** (ko-le-pir'in). Same as *biliphein*.
- chol'era** (kol'e-rah). A disease characterized by vomiting, purging, spasms, and griping pains, and caused by *Vibrio cholerae*. **Asiatic c.**, epidemic and markedly severe form of cholera. **chicken c.**, fatal epidemic disease of fowls, with inflammation of lymphatic glands and digestive organs. **hog c.**, infectious disease of swine, with ulceration of bowels, congestion of lungs, and red patches on the skin. **c. infan'tum**, a summer cholera of young children. **malignant c.**, Asiatic cholera. **c. mor'bus**, acute gastro-enteritis, with diarrhea, cramp, and vomiting. **c. nos'tras**. Same as *c. morbus*. **c. red**, a red pigment obtainable from cholera spirillum. **c. spirillum**, the comma bacillus, the pathogenic organism of epidemic cholera. **summer c.**, cholera morbus.

- cholera'ic** (kol-er-a'ik). Pertaining to cholera.
- chol'erase** (kol'er-ās). An enzyme formed by the cholera spirillum.
- cholere'sis**. The excretion of bile by the liver.
- choleret'ic**. Stimulating excretion of bile by the liver.
- choler'iform** (ko-ler'if-orm). Resembling cholera.
- cholerig'enous** (kol-er-ij'en-us). Causing cholera.
- chol'erine** (kol'er-ēn). A relatively mild form of cholera.
- choleriza'tion**. Protective inoculation with cholera.
- cholero-pho'bia** (kol-er-o-fo'be-ah). Morbid fear of cholera.
- cholerrha'gia**. A flow of bile.
- choler'ythrin** (ko-ler'ith-rin). Same as *bilirubin*.
- cholesta'sia**. Stoppage of the flow of bile.
- cholestat'ic**. Due to stoppage of bile flow.
- cholesteato'ma**. Tumor containing fatlike materials.
- cholest'erase**. A ferment which splits up cholesterol.
- cholestero'mia** (ko-les-ter-e'me-ah). Excess of cholesterol in the blood.
- choles'terin** (ko-les'ter-in). Same as *cholesterol*.
- cholesterine'mia**. Same as *cholesterolemia*.
- cholesterinu'ria**. Presence of cholesterol in the urine.
- cholesteroder'ma** (ko-les'ter-o-der'mah). Same as *xanthoderma*.
- choles'terol**. A crystalline fatlike substance, $C_{27}H_{45}OH$, found in all animal fats and oils.
- cholesterole'mia**. The presence of cholesterol in the blood.
- cholesterolo'sis**. Same as *cholesterosis*.
- cholesterolu'ria**. The presence of cholesterol in the urine.
- cholestero'sis**. Deposition of cholesterol in abnormal quantities. *c.* **cu'tis**, *xanthomatosis*.
- cholete'lin** (ko-let-e'lin). A yellow coloring matter from bilirubin.
- cholether'apy**. Use of bile as a medicine.
- choleu'ria** (ko-lu're-ah). Presence of bile in urine.
- cholever'din** (ko-le-ver'din). The same as *bilicyanine*.
- cho'lic acid** (ko'lik). See *acid*.
- cho'line** (ko'lin). A poisonous ptomaine, $C_6H_{11}NO_2$, from brain substance, bile, etc.
- chollner'gic**. Activated by choline (acetylcholine): said of nerve fibers.
- cholochrome** (ko'lo-krōm). Any biliary pigment.
- cho'logen** (ko'lo-jen). A proprietary remedy for gallstones.
- cholohemotho'rax**. Presence of bile and blood in the thorax.
- chol'olith** (kol'o-lith). A gallstone.
- chololithia'sis**. Same as *choldithiasis*.
- cholorrhe'a**. Profuse secretion of bile.
- chos'copy**. Examination of the biliary system or testing of the biliary function.
- cholotho'rax**. A pleural effusion containing bile.
- cholu'ria** (ko-lu're-ah). Presence of bile in the urine.
- cholu'ric**. Pertaining to or marked by choluria.
- chon'dral** (kon'dral). Pertaining to cartilage.
- chondral'gia** (kon-dral'je-ah). Pain in a cartilage.
- chondrallopla'sia**. Chondrodysplasia.
- chondrec'tomy** (kon-drek'to-me). Surgical removal of a cartilage.
- chon'dric** (kon'drik). Pertaining to cartilage; cartilaginous.
- chondrifica'tion** (kon-drif-ik-a'shun). Development of cartilage.
- chon'drin** (kon'drin). A cartilage proteid.
- chon'driosome**. One of the minute bodies found in the cytoplasm of cells of embryonic tissue.

- chondri'tis** (kon-dri'tis). Inflammation of a cartilage.
- chondro-ado'na**. An adenoma containing cartilaginous tissue.
- chondro-angio'na**. An angioma containing cartilaginous elements.
- chon'droblast** (kon'dro-blast). Cell forming cartilage.
- chon'droclast** (kon'dro-klast). A giant cell concerned in the absorption and removal of cartilage.
- chondroco'nia**. Reddish granules found in myelocytes.
- chondrocos'tal** (kon-dro-kos'tal). Pertaining to ribs and costal cartilages.
- chondrocranium** (kon-dro-kra'ne-um). The cartilaginous embryonic cranium.
- chon'drocyte** (kon'dro-sit). A cartilage cell.
- chondrodyn'ia** (kon-dro-din'i-a). Pain in a cartilage.
- chondrodyspla'sia**. Abnormality of cartilage growth, with formation of cartilaginous growths in the bones.
- chondrodystro'phia**. Rickets in the fetus. See *achondroplasia*.
- chondro-endothelio'na**. An endothelioma containing cartilage tissue.
- chondrofibro'na** (kon-dro-fib-ro'mah). Chondroma with fibrous elements.
- chon'droform**. An antiseptic lubricant prepared from chondrus.
- chon'drogen** (kon'dro-jen). The base of cartilage.
- chondrogen'esis** (kon-dro-jen'es-is). Formation of cartilage.
- chon'droid** (kon'droid). Resembling cartilage.
- chondro'itin**. A compound, $C_{13}H_{17}NO_{14}$, formed by the decomposition of chondroitic acid.
- chondroitu'ria**. Presence of chondroitic acid in the urine.
- chondrollo'na**. A tumor containing cartilaginous and fatty tissue.
- chondrol'ogy** (kon-drol'o-je). The science or study of cartilages.
- chondrol'ysis**. The dissolution of cartilage.
- chondro'na** (kon-dro'mah). A cartilaginous tumor.
- chondromala'cia** (kon-dro-mal-a'she-ah). Preternatural softness of cartilage.
- chondromalaco'sis** (kon-dro-mal-ak-o'sis). Same as *chondromalacia*.
- chondrom'itome**. Same as *paranucleus*.
- chondromu'cin**. A compound of chondroitic acid and mucin forming the intercellular substance of cartilage.
- chondromu'cold**. A derivative from cartilage.
- chondromyo'na** (kon-dro-mi'o-mah). Myoma with cartilaginous elements.
- chondromyxo'na** (kon-dro-mix-o'mah). Myxoma with cartilaginous elements.
- chondromyxosarco'na**. A sarcoma containing cartilaginous and mucous tissue.
- chondro-os'seous**. Composed of cartilage and bone.
- chondro-osteodys'trophy**. Morquio's disease. See under *disease*.
- chondropath'ology**. Pathology of the cartilages.
- chondrop'athy** (kon-drop'ath-e). Disease of cartilage.
- chon'drophyte**. A cartilaginous growth on a bone.
- chon'droplast**. Chondroblast.
- chondroplas'tic**. Pertaining to plastic operations on cartilage.
- chon'droplasty**. Plastic surgery on cartilage.
- chondroporo'sis** (kon-dro-po-ro'sis). The formation of sinuses or spaces in cartilage.
- chondropro'tein**. A protein occurring in cartilage.
- chondrosarco'na** (kon-dro-sar-ko'mah). Sarcoma with cartilaginous elements.

- chondro'sis.** The formation of cartilage.
- chondrosteo'ma** (kon''dros-te-o'mah). A tumor composed of cartilaginous and bony tissue.
- chondroster'nal.** Pertaining to sternal cartilage.
- chon'drotome** (kon'dro-tōm). An instrument for dividing cartilage.
- chondrot'omy** (kon-drot'o-me). The surgical division of a cartilage.
- chondroxiphoid** (kon-dro-zi'phoid). Pertaining to the ensiform cartilage.
- chon'drus** (kon'drus). Pharmacopeial name for carageen.
- chonechondroster'non** (ko''ne-kon-dro-ster'non). Funnel breast.
- Chopart's amputation** (sho-parz'). Removal of the foot at the mediatarsal articulation.
- chor'da** (kor'dah). Any cord or sinew. **c. dorsa'llis.** Same as *notochord*. **c. saliva,** saliva produced by stimulation of the chorda tympani. **c. tym'pani,** a branch of the facial nerve going to the tongue and submaxillary gland. **c. umbilica'llis,** the umbilical cord. **c. vertebra'llis.** Same as *notochord*. **c. voca'llis,** vocal cord.
- chor'dae tendin'aea** (kor'de ten-din'e-e). The tendinous strings joining the papillary muscles of the heart with the valves.
- chor'dae willis'ii** (kor'de wil-lis'e-i). See *Willis's cords*.
- chor'dal** (kor'dal). Pertaining to a chorda.
- chor'date** (kor'dāt). An animal which possesses a notochord.
- chordec'tomy** (kor-dek'to-me). Excision of a vocal cord.
- chor'dee** (kor'de). Painful deflection of the penis in gonorrhea.
- chordi'tis** (kor-di'tis). Inflammation of the vocal or spermatic cords.
- chordo'ma.** A tumor developed from the embryonic remains of the notochord.
- chordoskel'eton** (kor-do-skel'et-on). That part of the skeleton which is formed about the notochord.
- chordot'omy.** Surgical division of the anterolateral columns of the spinal cord.
- chordurethri'tis** (kor-du-re-thri'tis). Same as *chordee*.
- chore'a** (ko-re'ah). A nervous disease with involuntary and irregular movements; St. Vitus's dance. **chronic c.** See *Huntington's c.* **electric c.** See *Dubini's disease*. **epidemic c.,** dancing mania. **c. gravida'rum,** a rare form of chorea seen in pregnancy. **habit c.** See *spasm*. **hereditary c.** See *Huntington's c.* **Huntington's c.,** an hereditary affection of adult life, marked by irregular movements, speech disturbance, and dementia. **hyoscine c.,** choreiform movements caused by hyoscine poisoning. **hysterie c.** See *c. major*. **c. insan'iens,** a grave form of chorea, associated with mania, and usually ending fatally. **c. ma'jor,** hysteria in which there are continual regular oscillatory movements. **maniacal c.** See *c. insaniens*. **mimetic c.,** that which is caused by imitation. **c. mi'nor,** simple chorea. **posthemiplegic c., postparalytic c.,** involuntary movement seen in patients after an attack of hemiplegia. **rhythmical c.,** chorea in which the movements occur at regular intervals. **school-made c.,** chorea from overstimulation of children at school. **senile c.,** a choreiform affection coming on in old age. **Sydenham's c.,** ordinary chorea.
- chore'al** (kor-e'al). Pertaining to chorea.
- chore'ic** (ko-re'ik). Of the nature of chorea.
- chore'iform** (ko-re'if-orm). Resembling chorea.
- choreoma'nia** (ko-re-o-ma'ne-ah). Dancing mania.
- choreophrasia.** The repetition of words or phrases without regard to their meaning.

- chorio-adenoma.** Adenoma of the chorion.
- chorio-angio'ma.** An angiomatous tumor of the chorion.
- choriocapilla'ris.** The second or capillary layer of the choroid coat.
- choriocarcino'ma.** Carcinoma developed from the chorionic epithelium.
- cho'riocèle** (ko're-o-sēl). Protrusion of the chorion through an aperture.
- chorio-epithelio'ma.** Same as *syncytioma malignum*.
- cho'rloid** (ko're-oid). Same as *choroid*.
- chorioidi'tis** (ko-re-oid-i'tis). Same as *choroiditis*.
- chorio'ma.** A tumor developed from the chorion.
- choriomeningi'tis.** Cerebral meningitis with lymphocytic infiltration of the choroid plexuses. **acute lymphocytic c.**, a nonfatal disease with symptoms resembling those of epidemic encephalitis.
- cho'rion** (ko're-on). The outermost of the fetal membranes. **c. frondo'sum**, the part of chorion covered by villi. **c. lae've**, the smooth, membranous part of the chorion. **shaggy c.** Same as *c. frondosum*.
- chorion'ic villi** (ko-re-on'ik). The vascular tufts which cover the chorion in early pregnancy.
- chorioni'tis** (ko-re-on-i'tis). Same as *scleroderma*.
- cho'rioplaque** (ko're-o-plak). A form of giant cell occurring in cellular infiltrations of the skin.
- Choriop'tes** (ko-re-op'tēz). A genus of mites infesting domestic animals and causing a kind of mange.
- chorioretini'tis.** Inflammation of the choroid and retina.
- choris'ta.** An error of development characterized by separation.
- choristo'ma.** A tumor due to overdevelopment of an aberrant anlage.
- cho'roid** (ko'roid). The vascular coat of the eye, between the *scler^a* and the retina.
- chorol'dea.** Same as *choroid*.
- choroidere'mia** (ko-roi-de-re'me-ah). Absence of the choroid.
- choroidi'tis** (ko-roi-di'tis). Inflammation of the choroid. It may be **anterior**, when the points of exudation are at the periphery of the choroid; **areolar**, when it starts around the macula lutea and spreads toward the periphery; **central**, when in the region of the macula lutea; **diffuse** or **disseminated**, characterized by spots scattered over the fundus; **exudative**, when there are patches of inflammation scattered over the choroid; **metastatic**, when due to embolism; and **suppurative**, when proceeding to suppuration. **c. sero'sa.** Same as *glaucoma*.
- choroidocycli'tis.** Inflammation of the choroid and ciliary processes.
- choroido-iri'tis** (ko-roi-do-i-ri'tis). Inflammation of the choroid and iris.
- choroidoretini'tis.** Inflammation of the choroid and the retina.
- choroma'nia** (ko-ro-mū'ne-ah). Epidemic dancing mania.
- Chris'tison's formula.** See *Trapp's formula*.
- chro'atol** (kro'a-tol). Green, oily liquid used in skin diseases.
- Chrobak pelvis** (kro'bak). A pelvis deformed by hip joint disease.
- C. test**, an eroded uterine cervix is irritated with a sound: if bleeding is produced cancer is indicated.
- chro'maffin.** Staining strongly with chrome salts: said of certain cells and tissues occurring in the adrenal, coccygeal, and carotid glands, along the sympathetic nerves, and in various organs of the body.
- chromaffinoblasto'ma.** A tumor containing embryonic chromaffin cells.

- chromaffino'ma.** A tumor containing chromaffin cells; a paraganglioma.
- chromaffinop'athy.** Any disease of the chromaffin system.
- chro'magogue** (kro'mag-og). Tending to eliminate pigments.
- chro'maphil** (kro'maf-il). Same as *chromaffin*.
- chro'mate** (kro'mât). Any salt of chromic acid.
- chromatelo'psia.** Imperfect perception of colors.
- chromat'ic** (kro-mat'ik). Pertaining to color.
- chro'matin** (kro'mat-in). The more stainable portion of a cell nucleus.
- chromatino'lysis.** Chromatolysis.
- chromatino'rhexis.** Splitting up of chromatin.
- chro'matism.** Abnormal pigmentation.
- chromatodyso'pia** (kro-mat-o-dis-o'pe-ah). Color blindness.
- chromatog'enous** (kro-mat-oj'en-us). Producing color or coloring matter.
- chromatol'ysis** (kro-mat-ol'is-is). The solution and disintegration of the chromatin of cell nuclei.
- chromatom'eter** (kro-mat-om'et-er). Instrument for measuring color or color perception.
- chromatop'athy** (kro-mat-op'ath-e). Any skin disease marked by pigmentation.
- chromat'ophil, chromatophil'ic.** Staining easily.
- chromat'ophore** (kro-mat-o-för). A pigmentary cell of the cutis.
- chromatop'sia** (kro-mat-op'se-ah). Colored vision.
- chromatoptoin'etry** (kro-mat-op-tom'et-re). Measurement of the power of color perception.
- chromato'sis** (kro-mat-o'bis). Abnormal pigmentation of the skin.
- chromatu'ria** (kro-mat-u're-ah). Abnormal coloration of the urine.
- chromesthe'sia** (kro-mes-the'zhe-ah). Association of color sensations with sensations of taste, hearing, and smell.
- chro'mic ac'id** (kro'mik). See *acid*. **c. anhydride**, chromium trioxide, Cr_2O_3 ; caustic.
- chro'micized.** Treated with a chromium compound.
- chromido'sis.** Outflow of chromatin from the nucleus to the cytoplasm of a cell.
- chromid'ium, pl. chromid'ia.** A grain of extranuclear chromatin in the cytoplasm of a cell.
- chromidro'sis** (kro-mid-ro'sis). Coloration of the sweat.
- chro'mium** (kro'me-um). A metal whose compounds have a limited use in medicine.
- chro'moblast.** An embryonic cell which develops into a pigment cell.
- chromocholos'copy.** The testing of the biliary function by a pigment extraction test (methylene blue).
- chromocri'n'ia.** The secretion or excretion of coloring matter.
- chromocystos'copy.** Cystoscopy after the ingestion of colored matters which are excreted by the kidneys.
- chro'mocyte** (kro'mo-sit). Any colored cell.
- chromocytom'eter** (kro-mo-si-tom'et-er). An instrument for measuring the hemoglobin of the red blood corpuscles.
- chromodacryorrhe'a** (kro'mo-dak're-o-re'ah). The shedding of bloody tears.
- chromodermato'sis.** Any skin disease with pigmentation.
- chromodiagno'sis.** 1. Diagnosis by change of color. 2. Diagnostic examination through colored glass.
- chromogen** (kro'mo-jen). Any principle which may give origin to a coloring matter.

- chromogen'esis.** The formation of colors or pigments.
- chromogen'ic** (kro-mo-jen'ik). Producing color or pigment.
- chromolip'oid** (kro-mo-lip'oid). Same as *lipochrome*.
- chrom'olum** (kro'mo-loom). An apparatus for producing colored light rays.
- chromol'ysis** (kro-mol'is-is). Same as *chromatolysis*.
- chromo'ma.** A malignant tumor supposed to be derived from chromatophore cells.
- chro'momere** (kro'mo-mēr). Any one of the granules of a chromosome.
- chromom'eter** (kro-mom'et-er). Instrument for measuring coloring matter present.
- chromom'etry** (kro-mom'et-re). The measurement of coloring matter.
- chromopar'ic.** Producing color.
- chromopex'ic.** Fixing pigment: a term applied to the function of the liver to fix bilirubin.
- chro'mophage** (kro'mo-fāj). Same as *pigmentophage*.
- chro'mophane** (kro'mo-fān). Any retinal pigment.
- chro'mophil** (kro'mo-fil). Any easily stainable structure; used also adjectively.
- chromophil'ic** (kro-mo-fil'ik), **chromoph'ilous** (kro-mof'il-us). Readily stained.
- chromophor'ic.** Bearing color.
- chro'mophose** (kro'mo-fōz). A subjective sensation of color.
- chromophotother'apy.** Treatment with colored light.
- chromophyto'sis.** Skin discoloration due to a vegetable parasite.
- chro'moplasm.** The easily staining portion of a cell nucleus.
- chromoplas'tid.** A protoplasmic pigment granule.
- chromopro'tein.** A colored conjugated protein.
- chromop'sia.** Same as *chromatopsia*.
- chromoptom'eter** (kro-mop-tom'e-ter). Instrument for measuring color perception.
- chromoradiom'eter.** An instrument for measuring x-ray dosage.
- chromos'copy.** Diagnosis of renal function by the color of the urine after administering dyes.
- chro'mosome** (kro'mo-sōm). One of the small bodies into which the chromatin of a cell nucleus divides at the time of the mitotic division of the cell. **accessory c.**, an unpaired chromosome which passes entire into one of the daughter cells instead of being divided between the two; such a chromosome is thought to carry sexual characters; called also *monosome*, *heterochromosome*, *x-chromosome*, *allosome*, and *sex chromosome*. **bivalent c.**, a pair of chromosomes temporarily united. **heterotypical c.** See *allosome*. **x-c.** See *accessory c.* **y-c.**, an accessory chromosome sometimes occurring along with the x-chromosome in male cells, and supposed to represent the male determining factor in fertilization.
- chromother'apy.** Treatment by colored light.
- chromotox'ic.** Due to toxic action on the hemoglobin.
- chromotrop'ic.** Attracting color or pigment.
- chromo-ureteros'copy.** Ureteroscopy after giving a coloring matter that will stain the ureter tissue.
- chronax'ia.** The minimum time at which an electric current just double the rheobase will excite contraction.
- chronaxim'eter.** An instrument for measuring chronaxia.
- chron'ary.** Same as *chronaxia*.
- chron'ic** (kron'ik). Not acute; long continued.

- chronic'ity** (kro-nis'it-e). Quality of being chronic.
- chronobiol'ogy**. The study of the duration of life.
- chronogno'sis** (kron-og-no'sis). The perception of the elapse of time; the time sense.
- chron'ograph** (kron'o-graf). An instrument for recording small intervals of time.
- chron'oscope**. An instrument for measuring small intervals of time.
- chronotrop'ic fibers**. Nerve fibers that control the rate of cardiac contraction.
- chronot'ropism**. Interference with the regularity of the heart's action.
- chro'toplast** (kro'to-plast). A dermal cell; a skin cell.
- chrysar'o'bin** (kris-ar-o'bin). A principle derived from goa powder: used in skin diseases.
- chrysl'asis**. The deposition of gold in living tissue.
- chrysocyano'sis**. Pigmentation of the skin following the injection of gold salts.
- chry'soform**. An antiseptic dressing powder.
- chrysokreat'inine** (kris-o-kre-at'in-in). A leukomaine from muscle.
- Chrysomy'la** (kris-o-mi'e-ah). A genus of flies frequently found in wounds.
- chrysophan'ic acid**. See *acid*.
- Chrys'ops**. A genus of flies. *C. discalis* is the deer fly which is one of the transmitters of tularemia.
- chryso'sis**. Same as *chrysiasis*.
- chrysother'apy**. Treatment by the use of salts of gold.
- chrysotox'in**. A principle obtained from ergot: it is a central paralyzant.
- chthonopha'gia** (thon-o-fa'je-ah). The eating of clay or earth; geophagy.
- Chvos'tek's sign** (kvos'teks). Spasm of one cheek following a tap in cases of tetany.
- chylangio'ma** (ki-lan-je-o'mah). Tumor made up of intestinal lymph vessels filled with chyle.
- chyle** (kil). The milky liquid found in the lacteals after digestion. c. bladder, the receptaculum chyli.
- chylecta'sia** (ki-lek-ta'se-ah). Dilatation of a chylous vessel.
- chyle'mia** (ki-le'me-ah). The presence of chylous material in the blood.
- chylidro'sis** (ki-lid-ro'sis). Chylous perspiration.
- chyllfa'cient** (ki-lif-a'shent). Forming chyle.
- chyllfac'tion** (ki-lif-ak'shun). The formation of chyle.
- chyllfac'tive** (ki-lif-ak'tiv). Forming chyle.
- chyllif'erous** (ki-lif'er-us). Conveying the chyle.
- chyllifica'tion** (ki-lif-ik-a'shun). The formation of chyle.
- chylocele** (ki'lo-sel). Chylous effusion in the tunica vaginalis of the testis.
- chylocyst** (ki'lo-sist). The receptaculum chyli.
- chylocystic** (ki-lo-sis'tik). Pertaining to the receptaculum chyli.
- chyloder'ma** (ki-lo-der'mah). Lymph scrotum.
- chylol'ogy**. The study of chyle.
- chylomediastl'num**. The presence of chyle in the mediastinum.
- chyloml'cron**. One of the particles of emulsified fat found in the blood during the digestion of fat.
- chylopericar'dium** (ki-lo-per-e-kar'de-um). The presence of chyle in the pericardium.
- chyloperitone'um**. Presence of effused chyle in the peritoneal cavity.

chylophor'ic (ki-lo-for'ik). Conveying chyle.

chylopolet'sis (ki-lo-poi-e'sis). Same as *chylyfication*.

chylopolet'ic (ki-lo-poi-et'ik). Pertaining to the formation of chyle.

chylo'sis. Conversion of food into chyle and the absorption of the latter into the tissues.

chylotho'rax. Presence of chyle in pleural cavities.

chy'lous (ki'lus). Of the nature of chyle.

chylu'ria (ki-lu're-ah). The presence of fat in the urine.

chy'mase (ki'mās). A ferment of the gastric juice which hastens the action of the pancreatic juice.

chyme (kīm). Food which has undergone gastric digestion.

chymifica'tion. Conversion of food into chyme.

chy'mosin. A ferment of the gastric juice which coagulates casein.

chymosin'ogen. A substance in the gastric juice which develops into chymosin.

C. I. Abbreviation for *color index*.

clibis'itome (sib-is'it-ōm). Instrument for incising the capsule of the lens.

cicatri'cial (sik-at-rish'al). Pertaining to a cicatrix.

cicatricot'omy (sik-at-rik-ot'o-me). Incision of a cicatrix.

cicat'rix (sik-at'rix). A scar; mark left by a sore or wound.

cicat'rizant (sik-kat'riz-ant). Promoting or causing cicatrization.

cicatriza'tion. Healing process which leaves a cicatrix.

cic'aatrize (sik'at-riz). To heal and be replaced by a cicatrix.

Cicu'ta (si-ku'tah). A genus of poisonous plants; water parsnip; cowbane.

cicutox'in. A poisonous principle from cicuta.

clil'la (sil'e-ah). 1. Eyelashes. 2. Minute lashlike processes.

ciliar'iscope. Instrument for examining ciliary region of eye.

ciliarot'omy. Surgical division of the ciliary zone.

clil'lary (sil'e-a-re). Pertaining to or like the eyelashes.

clil'lated (sil'e-a-ted). Provided with cilia.

clil'ec'tomy (sil-e-ek'to-me). Excision from the eyelids of the tissue containing the roots of the lashes.

clil'losp'nal center (sil-e-o-spi'nal). The center in the spinal cord which controls movements of the iris.

clil'lot'omy. Division of the ciliary nerves.

clil'tum (sil'e-um). 1. An eyelash. 2. A minute lashlike process.

clil'lo'sis. Spasmodic quivering of the eyelid.

cim'bia (sim'be-ah). A white band running across the ventral surface of the crus cerebri.

Cl'mex lectula'rius (si'mex lek-tyu-la're-us). The bedbug; used homeopathically.

Cimicif'uga racemo'sa. Black snakeroot; a valuable antispasmodic and tonic.

cl'na (si'nah). The plant *Artemisia santonica* and its seed; wormseed.

cincham'idine (sin-kam'id-in). A cinchona alkaloid.

Cincho'na (sin-ko'nah). Genus of trees furnishing Peruvian bark, which yields quinine.

cinchonam'ine (sin-ko-nam'in). A powerful alkaloid from cuprea bark.

cinchon'icline (sin-kon'is-in). An alkaloid from cinchona.

cinchon'idine (sin-kon'id-in). One of the cinchona alkaloids.

cincho'nine (sin-ko'nin). One of the cinchona alkaloids.

cin'chonism (sin'ko-nizm). Morbid effect of injudicious use of cinchona bark or its alkaloids.

cin'chonize (sin'ko-niz). To bring under the influence of cinchona alkaloids.

- cin'chophen** (sin'ko-fen). Phenylcinchoninic acid; a remedy for gout and rheumatism.
- cin'clisis** (sin'klis-is). Rapid winking.
- cin'cture feeling or sensation** (sink'tūr). Same as *zonesthesia*.
- cinemat'ics**. Kinematics.
- cinematiza'tion**. Kineplasty.
- cinematography**. The taking of moving pictures.
- cinematoradlog'raphy**. Radiography of a moving organ with moving pictures.
- cin'eplas'tics, cin'eplasty**. Kineplasty.
- cin'e'rea** (sin-e're-ah). The gray matter of the nervous system.
- cin'e'real**. Pertaining to the gray matter of the nervous system.
- cin'eritious** (sin-e-rish'us). Ashen gray in color.
- cin'esl-**. See under *kinesi-*.
- cin'esial'gia** (sin-e-se-al'je-ah). Pain in a muscle on movement.
- cinetocyte** (sin-e'to-sit). Same as *kinetocyte*.
- cinetocythe'mia** (sin-e-to-si-the'me-ah). Kinetocythemia.
- cinetocytope'nia** (sin-e-to-si-to-pe'ne-ah). Kinetocytopenia.
- cinetocyto'sis** (sin-e-to-si-to'sis). Kinetocytosis.
- cin'gulum** (sin'gu-lum). Part of gyrus fornicatus near the corpus callosum.
- cin'nabar** (sin'nab-ar). Red bisulfide of mercury.
- cinnal'dehyde**. Cinnamic aldehyde.
- cin'namene** (sin'nam-ēn). Same as *styrol*.
- cinnam'le al'dehyde**. An oil nearly identical with oil of cinnamon.
- Cinnamo'mum, Cin'namon**. Bark of various species of *Cinnamomum*; carminative and stimulant.
- clonec'tomy** (si-o-nek'to-me). Removal of the uvula.
- clon'itis, clon'otome, clonot'omy**. See *urulitis, urulotome, urulotomy*.
- cir'cle of diffusion**. Same as *diffusion circle*.
- cir'cle of Willis**. A loop of vessels near the base of the brain.
- cir'cles of Haller**. Venous and arterial circles of the eye.
- cir'cuit** (ser'kit). The course of an electric current.
- cir'cular amputation**. See *amputation*. **c. insanity**. See *insanity*.
- cir'culating albu'min**. See *albumin*.
- circula'tion** (ser-ku-la'shun). Movement in a circle, as circulation of the blood. **allantoic c.**, circulation in fetus through the umbilical vessels. **collateral c.**, that carried on through secondary channels after stoppage of the principal course. **fetal c.**, that of the fetus, through the placenta and umbilical cord. **first or primitive c.**, that carrying nutriment and oxygen to the embryo. **placental c.**, the fetal circulation. **portal c.**, the passage of the blood from the gastro-intestinal tract and spleen through the liver, and out by the hepatic vein. **pulmonary c.**, the circulation of blood through the lungs for purpose of oxygenation. **systemic c.**, the general circulation, as distinguished from the pulmonary circulation. **vitelline c.**, first or primitive circulation.
- cir'culatory**. Pertaining to circulation.
- circum-**. A prefix signifying around.
- circumcisi'on** (ser-kum-sizh'un). Removal of a part or all of the foreskin.
- circumclu'sion** (ser-kum-klu'zhun). Compression of an artery by a wire and pin.
- circumcor'neal**. Situated around the cornea.
- circumcres'cent**. Growing around and over.

- circumduc'tion** (ser-kum-duk'shun). Circular movement of a limb.
- cir'cumflex** (ser'kum-flex). Having winding course or direction.
- circumln'sular**. Surrounding the island of Reil.
- circumintes'tinal**. Surrounding the intestine.
- circumlen'tal**. Surrounding the lens.
- circumnu'clear**. Around or near the nucleus.
- circumoc'ular**. Surrounding the eye.
- circumpolariza'tion**. The rotation of polarized light.
- circumre'nal**. Around the kidney.
- cir'cumscribed**. Confined to a limited space.
- circumstantial'ity**. A mental symptom marked by the introduction into the conversation of unimportant and unrelated details.
- circumval'late papillae**. Papillae near the base of tongue, arranged in a V-shaped row.
- cir'cus movements** (ser'kus). Certain involuntary movements due to nervous lesions.
- cirrhol'ysin**. A thiosinamine and bismuth triiodide preparation for ankylosed joints, adhesions, etc.
- cirrhone'osus**. A fetal disease marked by a golden-yellow color of the pleura.
- cirrhone'sis** (sir-ro'sis). Interstitial inflammation of an organ, particularly the liver. **atrophic c.** is marked by shrivelling and shrinkage in size. **bil'lary c.**, cirrhosis of liver from chronic retention of bile. **Budd's c.**, chronic enlargement of the liver from intestinal intoxication. **fatty c.**, form in which liver cells become infiltrated with fat. **hypertrophic c.** is marked by enlargement. **portal c.**, a degenerative and inflammatory disease of the liver leading to obstruction of the portal circulation. **Todd's c.**, hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver.
- cirrhot'ic** (sir-rot'ik). Of the nature of cirrhosis.
- cirsec'tomy**. Excision of a portion of a varicose vein.
- cirsen'chysis** (ser-sen'kis-is). The therapeutic injection of varicose veins.
- cir'socele** (ser'so-sēl). The same as *varicocele*.
- cirsod'esis** (ser-sod'e-sis). The ligation of varicose veins.
- cir'soid** (ser'soid). Resembling a varix.
- cirsom'phalos** (ser-som'fal-os). Varicose state of navel.
- cir'sotome** (ser'so-tōm). Cutting instrument for operations on varicose veins.
- cir'sotomy** (ser-sot'o-me). Excision of a varicosity.
- cissam'pelos** (sis-sam'pe-los). See *pareira*.
- cis'tern** (sis'tern). A name of various lymph spaces, etc. **c. of Pecquet** (pek-ka'). The receptaculum chyli.
- cister'na** (sis-ter'nah), pl. *cister'nae*. A cistern; any closed space serving as a reservoir; especially one of the enlarged subarachnoid spaces. **c. basa'lis**, a part of the subarachnoid space situated on the basal surface of the brain. **c. cerebellomedulla'ris**, cisterna magna; posterior cistern; the enlarged subarachnoid space between the under surface of the cerebellum and the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata. **c. chiasmatis**, **c. chias'matis**, a subarachnoid space between the optic chiasm and the rostrum of the corpus callosum. **c. chy'li**. Same as *receptaculum chyli*. **c. fos'sae latera'lis cer'ebrl**, **c. fos'sae syl'vil**, the space between the arachnoid and the fossa of Sylvius. **c. intercrura'lis profun'da**, the space between the cerebral peduncle and the arachnoid. **c. intercrura'lis superficia'lis**, the space between the arachnoid, optic commissure, and pons. **c. Interpeduncula'ris**, a dilatation of the

- subarachnoid space in front of the pons varolii. **c. magna**. See **c. cerebellomedullaris**. **c. perilymphatic**, a space near the foot plate of the stapes. **c. pontic**, a portion of the subarachnoid space close to the pons varolii. **c. subarachnoidales**, the various subarachnoid spaces containing the cerebrospinal fluid. **c. sulci laterales**, cisterna fossae lateralis cerebri. **c. venae magnae cerebri**, an expansion of the subarachnoid space below and behind the trunk of the corpus callosum and above the quadrigeminal bodies.
- cisternal**. Pertaining to a cisterna. **c. puncture**. See under *puncture*.
- cit'arine** (sit'ar-in). A proprietary uric acid solvent.
- citochol reaction**. A quick flocculation test in which concentrated cholesterolized extract of heart muscle is used as the antigen.
- cit'ral** (sit'ral). An aldehyde, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, from oil of lemon and other essential oils.
- cit'rate** (sit'rāt). Any salt of citric acid.
- citrated** (sit'ra-ted). Treated with a solution of potassium citrate.
- cit'ric acid** (sit'rik). See *acid*.
- cit'rin** (sit'rin). 1. A crystalline component of lemon juice having vitamin P activity. 2. Cucurbitrin used in high blood pressure.
- cit'rine ointment** (sit'rin). Ointment of mercuric nitrate.
- cit'rocol** (sit'ro-kol). Phenocol citrate; antineuralgic.
- cit'rol** (sit'rol). Citrate of itrol; a silver preparation used in gonorrhea.
- citronella oil**. Fragrant oil of *Andropogon nardus*; antirheumatic.
- cit'rophene** (sit'ro-fēn). An antipyretic containing phenetidin and citric acid.
- cit'rulline**. An amino acid, $C_4H_{12}N_2O_5$, concerned in the formation of urea in the body.
- Cl**. Symbol of chlorine.
- cladosporio'sis**. Infection with *Cladosporium*, a genus of fungi.
- cladotricho'sis**. Infection with cladotrix.
- Clad'otrix foer'sterl**. A schizomycete from lacrimal canaliculi.
- clamp**. Surgical device for compression.
- clang tint**. A delicate quality of tone.
- clap**. Same as *gonorrhea*. **c. threads**, slimy, stringy matter in gonorrheal urine.
- clapotement** (klah-pōt-maw'). Any splashing sound, as in succussion.
- Clap'ton's lines**. Green lines on the gums or teeth in lead poisoning.
- clar'et stain**. Same as *naevus*.
- clarif'icant** (klar-iff'ik-ant). A substance which clears a liquid of turbidity.
- clar'ifying agent**. See *clearing agent*.
- Clarke's bodies**. Certain intranuclear bodies from alveolar sarcoma of breast. **C.'s column**. 1. The anterior pyramidal tract of the spinal cord. 2. Same as *vesicular column*.
- Clarke-Hadfield syndrome**. Congenital atrophy of the pancreas in infantilism.
- clasmato'blast** (klaz-mat'o-blast). A mast cell.
- clasmato'cyte** (klaz-mat'o-sit). A large cell tending to break up into fragments.
- clasmato'cyto'sis** (klaz-mat-o-si-to'sis). Division of a clasmato'cyte.
- clasmatodendro'sis**. A breaking up of the protoplasmic expansions of astrocytes.
- clasmato'sis**. Extension of projections from the ruptured blood cell.
- clasp-knife rigidity**. Spastic extension of leg with a spring like that of a clasp knife.
- clas'tic** (klas'tik). Undergoing, or causing, a division into parts.

clas'tothrix (klas'to-thrix). Brittleness of the hair.

Clathrocys'tis (klath-ro-sis'tis). A genus of schizomycetes: some are found on fish.

Clauberg unit. A unit of progestin activity.

claudica'tion (klaw-dik-a'shun). Limping; lameness. **Intermittent c.** Same as *angina cruris*.

Claudius' cells (klaw'de-us). Large cells near the organ of Corti.

claustrophil'ia (klaws-tro-fil'e-ah). An abnormal desire to be in a closed room or space.

claustropho'bia (klaw-stro-fo'be-ah). Dread of being in an enclosed place.

claus'trum (klaw'strum). A thin gray or cinereous layer outside the external capsule of the brain.

cla'va (kla'vah). An enlargement of the funiculus gracilis in the oblongata.

cla'vate nucleus (kla'vāt). A double group of cells within the clava.

Clav'iceps purpu'rea. The fungus which produces ergot.

clav'icle (klav'ik-el). The collar bone.

clavic'ular (kla-vik'u-lar). Pertaining to the clavicle.

cla'vus (kla'vus). A corn; any tubercle of the skin. **c. hyster'icus**, a sensation as if a nail were being driven into the head.

clawfoot. Atrophy and distortion of foot.

clawhand. Flexion and atrophy of hand and fingers.

clay-pipe cancer. Epithelioma of the lip.

clear'ing agent. Agent for rendering microscopical objects more transparent.

clea'vage nucleus (kle'vej). Segmentation nucleus.

cleft palate. Congenital fissure of palate and roof of the mouth.

c. sternum, congenital fissure of the sternum.

cleido-. A prefix indicating connection with the clavicle.

cleidocraniall'asis, **cleidocra'nial dysosto'sis.** See *dysostosis*.

cleidomastoid'eus. See *Muscles, Table of*.

cleidorrh'ex'is. Fracture of the clavicle of the fetus to facilitate delivery.

cleidot'omy (kli-dot'o-me). Division of the clavicle of the child in difficult labor.

cle'oid. A dental instrument, shaped like a claw, for excavating cavities.

cleptoma'nia (klep-to-ma'ne-ah). Insane desire to steal.

cler'gyman's sore throat. Pharyngitis with dysphonia.

Clev'enger's fissure. The inferior occipital fissure.

cli'er (kli'er). A glandular swelling in cattle.

climacter'ic (kli-mak-ter'ik). The turn of life; especially the menopause. **grand c.**, the sixty-third year.

climatol'ogy (kli-mat-ol'o-je). The science or study of climates.

climather'apy (kli-mat-ō-ther'ap-e). Treatment of disease by change of climate.

cli'max. The acme, or period of greatest intensity, in the course of a disease.

cli'mograph. A diagram representing the effect of climate on man.

clin'ic (klin'ik). 1. A clinical lecture; examination of patients before a class of students; instruction at the bedside. 2. An establishment where patients are admitted for special study and treatment by a group of physicians practicing medicine together. **ambulant c.**, one for patients not confined to the bed. **dry c.**, a clinical lecture with case histories but without the presence of the patients described.

clin'ical (klin'ik-al). Pertaining to a clinic, or to the bedside.

clinician, **clin'icist.** An expert clinical teacher, or practitioner.

- clinog'raphy.** A system of recording clinical findings by written symbols.
- cli'noid** (kli'noid). Bed shaped. **c. processes**, three pairs of processes of the sphenoid bone.
- clinoma'nia.** A morbid inclination to remain lying down or to stay in bed.
- clinom'eter, cli'noscope.** An instrument for measuring the paralysis of the ocular muscles as shown by torsion of the eyeballs.
- clinostat'ic.** Occurring when the patient lies down.
- clinostat'ism.** The lying down position of the body.
- cliseom'eter** (klis-e-om'et-er). Instrument for measuring the angles between the axis of the body and that of the pelvis.
- clithropho'bia.** Intense dread of being locked in.
- clit'ion** (klit'e-on). The midpoint of the anterior border of the clivus.
- clitoridau'x'e** (klit-o-rid-awk'se). Hypertrophy of the clitoris.
- clitoridec'tomy** (klit-or-id-ek'to-me). Surgical removal of the clitoris.
- clitoridi'tis.** Inflammation of the clitoris.
- clitoridot'omy.** Circumcision of the female.
- clit'oris** (klit'o-ris). A female organ homologous with the penis.
- c. crises.** See *crisis*.
- clit'orism** (klit'o-rizm). Hypertrophy of the clitoris.
- clitori'tis** (klit-o-ri'tis). Inflammation of the clitoris.
- clivus blumenbach'ii.** The bony surface sloping down from the pituitary fossa.
- cloa'ca** (klo-a'kah). 1. Common fetal opening of urogenital tract and anus. 2. Opening in the involucre of necrosed bone. **c. theory**, the belief often held by children that babies are born through the anus.
- clon'ic** (klon'ik). Of the nature of clonus.
- clonic'ity.** The condition of being clonic.
- clonicoton'ic.** Both clonic and tonic.
- clon'ism, clonis'mus.** A succession of clonic spasms.
- clon'ograph.** An instrument for recording spasmodic movements.
- clonorchl'asis, clonorchio'sis.** Infestation with *Clonorchis*.
- Clonor'chis.** A genus of Asiatic liver flukes.
- clon'ospasm** (klon'o-spazm). Clonic spasm.
- clo'nus** (klo'nus). Spasm in which rigidity and relaxation succeed each other. **ankle c.**, **foot c.**, a series of convulsive movements of the ankle, induced by suddenly pushing up the foot while the leg is extended. **toe c.**, rhythmic contraction of the great toe, induced by suddenly extending the first phalanx. **wrist c.**, spasmodic contraction of the hand muscles, induced by forcibly bending the hand backward.
- Cloquet's canal, ganglion, hernia, etc.** (klo-kāz'). See *canal, ganglion, hernia*, etc.
- clostrid'ial.** Pertaining to or caused by clostridia.
- Clostridium** (klos-trid'e-um). A genus of Bacillaceae which are anaerobic or micro-aerophilic and which form spores. **Cl. aerog'enes capsula'tum.** Same as *Cl. welchii*. **Cl. botull'num**, a rather large, stout, motile rod. It forms a toxin in food materials which causes botulism. Called also *bacillus of allantiasis*, *Bacillus botulinus*, and *van Ermengen's bacillus*. **Cl. butyr'icum**, a short, gram-positive rod that forms small oval and chiefly central spores. Called also *Bacillus actinobacter*, *B. amylobacter*, *B. butyricus*, *mobile buttersauer bacillus*, and *Cl. pasteurianum*. **Cl. chau'vaci**, an organism which causes symptomatic anthrax in cattle, sheep, and goats. It is not pathogenic for man. Called also *Bacillus anthracis-symptomatici*, *bacillus of black leg* or of black quarter, *B. carbonis*, *B. chauraci*,

rauschbrand bacillus. **Cl. cochlea'rium**, frequently found in war wounds, but is probably not pathogenic. Called also *Bacillus cochlearius*. **Cl. edem'atis**, **Cl. edem'atilis**, an organism isolated from war wounds in about 40 per cent of the cases. It forms a soluble toxin and is pathogenic for laboratory animals. **Cl. fal'lar**, an anaerobic species from soil. **Cl. histolyt'icum**, a gram-positive organism which forms oval terminal spores. In conjunction with other organisms it digests living tissues. **Cl. oedem'atilis**. See *Cl. edematis*. **Cl. pasteuria'num**. See *Cl. butyricum*. **Cl. putrif'icum**, an anaerobic, gram-positive, motile organism forming round terminal spores resembling tetanus. Called also *Bacillus putrificus* and *b. of Bienstock*. **Cl. "Reading bacillus,"** practically identical with *Clostridium sporogenes*. Wounds infected with this organism either naturally or therapeutically heal rapidly. **Cl. septique**, a moderately large, motile organism, pathogenic for several species of animals, but infectious for man only through wounds. Called also *Bacillus oedematis-maligni*, *B. septique*, *B. III of von Hibler*, *Ghon-Sachs bacillus*, and *Vibrion septique*. **Cl. sphe'no'ides**, a small, motile organism found in cases of gas gangrene, but neither proteolytic nor pathogenic. **Cl. sporo'genes**, a widely disseminated organism found in war wounds and giving them a foul odor. **Cl. ter'tium**, a slender, rod-shaped organism. It is the third most frequently found anaerobe in war wounds. **Cl. tet'ani**, a slender, motile, rod-shaped organism found in garden soil and in the feces of horses, cows, and human beings. It produces a powerful toxin which causes tetanus. Called also *Nicolaier's bacillus* and *Bacillus tetani*. **Cl. tetano'ides**, a long, motile organism which greatly resembles *Clostridium tetani*, but does not form tetanus toxin. Called also *Bacillus tetanomorphus* and *B. anaerobicus-alkaligenes*. **Cl. welc'hii**, a gram-positive, rod-shaped organism which produces "stormy fermentation" in milk and is the organism most commonly found in cases of gas gangrene. Called also *Achalme's bacillus*, *Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus*, *B. enteritidis sporogenes*, *B. perfringens*, *B. phlegmonis emphysematosae*, *B. welchii*, *gas bacillus*, *Cl. aerogenes capsulatum*, and *Vallon-Zaber bacillus*.

clot (klot). A soft, semisolidified mass of coagulum, as of blood or lymph. **agony c.**, a clot formed in the heart during the death agony. **antermortem c.**, a blood clot formed in the heart or in a large vessel before death. **blood c.**, a coagulum formed of blood, either in or out of the body. **chicken fat c.**, a yellow-colored blood clot looking like a mass of chicken fat. **currant jelly c.**, a fibrin clot of reddish color and of a jelly-like consistence. **distal c.**, a clot formed in a vessel on the distal side of a ligature. **external c.**, a couvertele, or clot formed outside a blood vessel. **heart c.**, a thrombus formed within the heart. **Internal c.**, a clot formed by solidification of blood within a vessel. **laminated c.**, a clot formed in layers filling the interior of an aneurysm. **marantic c.**, a blood clot due to enfeebled circulation and general malnutrition. **muscle c.**, a clot formed in the coagulation of muscle plasm. **passive c.**, a clot formed in the sac of an aneurysm as a result of cessation of the circulation through the aneurysm. **plastic c.**, a clot formed from the intima of an artery at the point of ligation, forming a permanent obstruction of the artery. **postmortem c.**, a blood clot formed in the heart or in a large blood vessel after death. **proximal c.**, a clot formed in a vessel on the proximal side of a ligature. **Schede's c.** See *Schede's treatment*, under *treatment*. **stratified c.**, a thrombus made up of layers of different colors.

- clothes louse.** The body louse, *Pediculus corporis*.
- clouding of consciousness.** A mental state in which the environment is not clearly comprehended.
- cloudy swelling.** Degeneration in which the tissues swell and become cloudy.
- clove.** The aromatic dried flower bud of the tree *Eugenia aromatica*.
- c. hitch,** a knot formed by a double loop: used in forcible extension and traction.
- clo'ven spine.** See *spina bifida*.
- clown'ism.** The hysterical performance of grotesque actions.
- club'bed fingers.** Deformed fingers with knotty ends.
- clubfoot.** See *talipes*.
- clubhand.** Deformity of the hand like clubfoot.
- clump'ing.** Aggregation of bacilli produced by agglutinins.
- clupe'ine** (klu-pe'in). A ptomaine from the spermatozoa of the herring.
- cly'sis** (kli'sis). A clyster, or the administration of a clyster.
- clys'ter** (klis'ter). Enema; rectal injection.
- C. M.** Abbreviation for *chirurgiae magister*, master in surgery.
- cm.** Abbreviation for *centimeter*.
- cne'mial** (ne'me-al). Pertaining to the tibia, or shin.
- CNOH.** Cyanic acid.
- CO.** Carbonic acid.
- CO₂.** Carbon dioxide.
- Co.** Symbol for cobalt.
- coactivity.** Action which promotes the activity of an enzyme.
- coaduna'tion.** Union of dissimilar substances in one mass.
- coagglutina'tion.** Agglutination by an antigen and the homologous antibody of the corpuscles of another animal.
- coagglu'tinin.** An agglutinin which acts on two or more organisms.
- coag'ula.** Plural of *coagulum*.
- coag'ulant.** Causing coagulation; an agent which causes coagulation.
- coag'ulase.** An enzyme which causes clotting.
- coagula'tion** (ko-ag-u-la'shun). Formation of a clot. **electric c.,** the destruction of tissue by the application of a bipolar current delivered by a needle point. **massive c.,** coagulation of the spinal fluid into an almost solid clot.
- coag'ulative** (ko-ag'u-la-tiv). Associated with coagulation. **c. necrosis.** See *necrosis*.
- coag'ulen.** A proprietary preparation from animal blood having the hemostatic properties of the blood platelets.
- coag'ullin** (ko-ag'u-lin). Same as *precipitin*.
- coag'ullinoid.** A coagulin whose activity has been destroyed by heat.
- coagulom'eter.** An apparatus for determining the coagulation of the blood.
- coag'ulose.** A hemostatic powder obtained by precipitating blood serum.
- coaguloviscom'eter.** An instrument for determining the coagulation time of the blood.
- coag'ulum** (ko-ag'u-lum). A clot.
- coales'cence, coal'i'tion.** Fusion of parts; a growing together.
- coal tar.** Viscid semisolid product of the distillation of coal.
- coapta'tion** (ko-ap-ta'shun). A fitting together or adjustment of parts.
- coarc'tate ret'ina** (ko-ark'tät). Funnel-shaped condition of retina.
- coarcta'tion.** A condition of stricture or narrowing.

- coarctot'omy.** The cutting of a stricture.
- coarse lesion.** Same as *macroscopical lesion*.
- coat, buffy.** See *buffy coat*.
- co'balt** (ko'bawit). A metal whose salts afford pigments: very seldom used as medicines.
- co'bralsm** (ko'brah-izm). Poisoning by cobra venom.
- cobra lec'ithid.** A compound of cobra toxin and the lecithin of the blood.
- co'ca** (ko'kah). The plant *Erythroxylon coca* and its leaves.
- coca-eth'ylin.** A mild local anesthetic, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_4$.
- coca'ine** (ko-ka'in). An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, from coca: local anesthetic, narcotic and mydriatic.
- coca'inism** (ko-ka'in-izm). Morbid result of the misuse of cocaine.
- cocalnization, spinal.** Injection of a solution of cocaine beneath the spinal dura for the production of analgesia.
- coca'inlze** (ko-ka'in-lz). To treat or affect with cocaine.
- cocalnoma'nia** (ko-ka-in-o-ma'ne-ah). The habit of using cocaine as an intoxicant.
- cocarbox'yase.** A co-enzyme of carboxylase acting with the latter in splitting pyruvic acid.
- coc'cal** (kok'al). Pertaining to cocci.
- coc'ci** (kok'si). Plural of *coccus*.
- coccid'ial** (kok-sid'e-al). Pertaining to *Coccidium*.
- Coccidlo'des immit'is.** An organism causing skin and lung lesions.
- coccidloidomycosis** (kok-sid-e-o'i'do-mi-ko'sis). A disease due to *Coccidioides* and marked by lung involvement followed by nodules on the skin: called *valley fever* and *desert fever*.
- coccidlo'sis** (kok-sid-e-o'sis). Ill health caused by coccidia.
- Coccid'ium** (kok-sid'e-um). A genus of protozoans. *C. ova'le* has been found in the liver and intestinal epithelium. *C. sarkol'ytus*, a supposed parasite of carcinoma.
- cocclnel'la** (kok-sin-nel'ah). L. for *cochineal*.
- coccobacte'ria.** Spheroidal or rodlike bacteria.
- coccog'enous.** Produced by cocci.
- coc'cold** (kok'oid). Resembling a micrococcus.
- Coc'culus in'dicus.** The poisonous berry of *Anamirta cocculus*.
- coc'cus** (kok'us). A spheroidal bacterial cell form, such as macrococcus, micrococcus, streptococcus, gonococcus, etc.
- coccyal'gia** (kok-se-al'je-ah). Pain in the coccyx.
- coccydyn'la** (kok-se-din'e-ah). Same as *coccygodynia*.
- coccyge'al** (kok-sij'e-al). Pertaining to the coccyx. *c. gland*, a small gland near the point of the coccyx; Luschka's gland.
- coccygec'tomy** (kok-se-jek'to-me). Excision of the coccyx.
- coccyge'us** (kok-sij'e-us). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- coccygodyn'la** (kok-sig-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the coccyx.
- coccygot'omy** (kok-sig-ot'o-me). Surgical removal of the coccyx.
- coc'cyx** (kok'six). Small bone below the sacrum.
- co'chla pills** (ko'ke-ah, ko'che-ah). Pills of aloes and colocynth.
- cochineal** (coch-in-el'). Dried insect, *Coccus cacti*, from tropical America.
- coch'lea** (kok'le-ah). Spiral cavity of the internal ear.
- coch'lear** (kok'le-ar). Relating to the cochlea. *c. canal*, space between the membrane of Reissner and the basilar membrane.
- cochlea're** (kok-le-a're). L. for *spoonful*.
- Cochlea'ria** (kok-le-a're-ah). Genus of plants including horseradish and scurvy grass.

- cochleariform** (kok-le-ar'if-orm). Spoon shaped.
- cochlel'itis** (kok-le-i'tis). Inflammation of the cochlea.
- cochleovestib'ular**. Pertaining to the cochlea and vestibule of the ear.
- Cochliomy'la**. A genus of flies whose larvae, known as screwworms, burrow into the skin.
- cocilla'na** (ko-sil-yah'nah). Bark of *Sycocarpus rusbyi*, a tree of tropical America; emetic; serviceable in diseases of the air passages.
- cock'roach**. See *Blatta*.
- COCL**. Abbreviation for cathodal opening contraction.
- co'coa** (ko'ko). See *cacao*. **c. nut oil**, the oil of cocoanut, *Cocos nucifera*.
- co'comalt**. A proprietary food preparation for adding to milk.
- coconscious** (ko-kon'shus). Not in the field of the conscious yet capable of being remembered.
- coconsciousness** (ko-kon'shus-nes). Consciousness which is secondary to the main stream of consciousness.
- cocontraction**. (ko-kon-trak'shun). The coordination of antagonist muscles.
- coctola'ble**. Capable of being altered by heating.
- coctoprecip'itin**. A precipitin produced by injecting a heated serum or other antigen.
- coctosta'ble**. Incapable of being altered by heating.
- codall'toin**. A proprietary ointment containing cod liver oil and antiseptics.
- codam'ine**. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$, of morphine.
- co'deine** (ko'de-in). An opium alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{23}NO_3$, milder than morphine.
- codeo'nal**. A proprietary sedative and hypnotic preparation.
- Codvil'la's extension**. Extension for fractures made by a weight pulling on a nail passed through the lower end of the bone.
- cod liver oil**. Oil from the liver of codfish, *Gadus morrhua*.
- coeffic'ent** (ko-ef-ish'ent). A figure put before a chemical formula to indicate how many times the formula is to be multiplied. **c. of absorption**, the volume of a gas absorbed by a unit volume of a liquid at 0 C. and a pressure of 760 mm. **Baumann's c.**, the ratio of the ethereal to the total sulfates in the urine. **biological c.**, the amount of potential energy consumed by the body at rest. **Bouchard's c.**, the ratio between the amount of urine and the total solids of the urine. **c. of conductivity**, the quantity of heat that passes in a unit of time through a unit thickness of a substance when the difference in temperature is 1 C. **c. of expansion**, a number indicating the amount a substance expands when heated 1 C. **Falta's c.**, the percentage of ingested sugar eliminated from the system. **isotonic c.**, a number showing the quantity of salt which should be added to distilled water to prevent its destroying the erythrocytes when added to blood. **lethal c.**, that concentration of a disinfectant that will kill bacteria at a temperature of 20-25 C. in the shortest time. **c. of partage**, the ratio between the amount of an acid absorbed by ether from an aqueous solution of the acid and the amount remaining in solution. **Trapp's c.** See *Trapp's formula*, under *formula*. **urotoxic c.**, a number expressing the toxicity of the urine; it is the quantity of toxic matter produced in twenty-four hours by 1 Kg. of the poison. **Yvon's c.**, the ratio between the quantity of urea and the phosphates of the urine.
- coeliac**, **coeliotomy**, **coenesthesia**, etc. See *celiac*, *celiotomy*, *cenesthesia*, etc.

- coenuro'sis** (se-nu-ro'sis). Infection of sheep with *Coenurus cerebralis*, the larva of *Taenia coenurus*, producing the disease called staggers.
- coen'zyme**. A substance which combines with an inactive enzyme to produce activation.
- coeta'neous** (ko-e-ta'ne-us). Having the same age.
- coexcita'tion** (ko-ex-si-ta'shun). Simultaneous excitation.
- cofer'ment** (ko-fer'ment). Coenzyme.
- coffee**. The dried seeds of *Coffea arabica* and the decoction of the same. **c.-ground vomit**, vomits of gastric juice mixed with blood and stomach contents in cancer of stomach.
- coffe'olism** (kof-fe'in-izm). Habitual excess in the use of coffee.
- coffeu'rin** (kof-fe-u'rin). A substance said to exist in urine after free use of coffee.
- cof'fin bone**. The third phalanx of the horse's hoof.
- cognac** (kon'yahk). A variety of French brandy.
- cogniti'on** (kog-nish'un). A general term for all the processes involved in knowing.
- cogwheel respiration**. A variety of interrupted respiration.
- cohabita'tion** (ko-hab-it-a'shun). Sexual intercourse.
- cohe'sion**. The force which holds together the particles of a body.
- Cohn'helm's theory** (kōn'hilmz). Theory that true tumors are due to faulty development in embryo.
- cohoba'tion** (ko-ho-ba'shun). Repeated distillation of a fluid from the same material.
- co'hosh** (ko'hosh). See *Actaea*, *Caulophyllum*, *Cimicifuga*.
- coll**. A spiral. **c. gland**. The convoluted portion of sweat gland. **Induction c.**, coil for producing electricity by induction. **Leiter's c.** See *Leiter's c. resistance c.*, coil of wire placed in electric circuit to produce additional resistance.
- collonychia** (koy-lo-nik'e-ah). Same as *koilonychia*.
- coin counting**. A movement of the thumb and index finger over each other, seen in paralysis agitans.
- coin test**. See *bell-metal resonance*.
- colt'ion** (ko-ish'un). See *coitus*.
- coltopho'bia** (ko-it-o-fo-be-ah). Morbid fear of coitus.
- co'itus** (ko'it-us). Sexual connection or intercourse. **c. incomple'tus**, **c. interrup'tus**, coitus in which the penis is withdrawn from the vagina before ejaculation. **c. reserva'tus**, coitus in which ejaculation is intentionally suppressed: called also *karezza*. **c. à la vache**, coitus from behind with the woman in the knee-chest position.
- co'ko disease**. A kind of yaws in Fiji Islands.
- co'la** (ko'lah). Same as *kola*.
- colal'gia** (ko-lal'je-ah). Pain in the colon.
- colal'in**. A preparation of bile, used as a digestive, intestinal antiseptic, and for gallstone colic.
- cola'tion** (ko-la'shun). The process of straining.
- colaux'e**. Dilatation of the colon.
- col'chicine** (kol'kis-in). Alkaloid from colchicum.
- Colchicum autumnale** (kol'ki-kum, kol'tschi-cum). Plant useful in gout and rheumatism; poisonous.
- cold**. Catarrhal disorder from exposure. **c. abscess**. See *abscess*. **rose c.**, hay fever occurring at the time of roses.
- colec'tomy** (ko-lek'to-me). Excision of a part of the colon.
- colcocysti'tis**. Inflammation of the vagina and bladder.
- Coleop'tera**. An order of insects comprising the beetles.

- colect'omy.** Incision into the vagina.
- colibacille'mia.** The presence of colon bacillus in the blood.
- colibacillo'sis.** Infection with colon bacillus.
- colibacillu'ria.** Presence of colon bacillus in the urine.
- colibacill'us.** The *Bacillus coli*.
- col'ic (kol'ik).** Acute abdominal pain. **appendicular c.,** pain in the vermiform appendix. **billary c., hepatic c.,** that caused by gallstones. **Devonshire c., lead colic.** **lead c.,** intestinal colic from lead poisoning. **menstrual c.,** the pain of menstruation. **ovarian c.,** pain in the ovaries. **renal c.,** colic caused by calculus. **salivary c.,** attacks of pain in the salivary duct and gland with swelling. **sand c.,** indigestion in horses and cattle from the presence of sand taken in with food or drink. **uterine c.,** colicky pains of a paroxysmal character at the menstrual period.
- col'ica ple'tonum.** Lead colic.
- collecol'i'tis.** Colitis caused by *Escherichia coli*.
- colicople'gia (kol-ik-o-ple'je-ah).** Combined lead colic and lead paralysis.
- colleysti'tis (ko'le-sis-ti'tis).** Cystitis due to the presence of the colon bacillus.
- collecystopyeli'tis.** Inflammation of the bladder and renal pelvis due to the colon bacillus.
- col'iform.** Resembling the *Escherichia coli*.
- co'll infection.** Infection with *Escherichia coli communis*.
- coll'ysin.** A lysin formed by *Escherichia coli*.
- collinephri'tis.** Nephritis due to colon bacillus.
- collica'tion.** Coloplication.
- col'lipuncture (ko'lip-unk-tūr).** Colocentesis.
- collepyeli'tis.** Pyelitis caused by the *Escherichia coli*.
- collepyu'ria.** Pus in the urine due to colon bacillus infection.
- collesep'sis.** Infection with colon bacillus.
- coli'tis (ko-li'tis).** Inflammation of the colon. **amebic c.,** colitis caused by ameba. **mucous c.,** a disease of the mucous membrane of the colon, with colic, diarrhea, and passage of membranous threads in stools.
- colitoxe'mia.** Toxemia due to the colon bacillus.
- colitoxico'sis.** Intoxication caused by the colon bacillus.
- colitox'in.** A toxin from the colon bacillus.
- collu'ria.** Presence of *Bacillus coli* in the urine.
- col'lagen (kol'laj-en).** A leading constituent of the bones and flesh.
- collapse (kol-laps').** State of extreme depression or prostration.
- c. therapy.** See *collapseotherapy*.
- collap'sing pulse.** Corrigan's pulse.
- collapseother'apy.** Treatment of lung affections by producing collapse and immobilization of the affected lung.
- col'lar bone.** See *clavicle*.
- collar'gol.** Colloidal silver: used as a germicide and antiseptic, especially in gonorrheal ophthalmia.
- collat'eral circulation.** See *circulation*.
- collect'ing plates.** The electronegative element of a galvanic battery. **c. tubes,** direct uriniferous tubules of the kidney.
- colle'mia.** A glutinous condition of the blood.
- Col'les's fascia (kol'lēz).** Superficial perineal fascia. **C.'s fracture,** fracture near distal end of radius.
- colliculec'tomy.** Excision of the colliculus seminalis.
- colliculi'tis.** Inflammation about the verumontanum.
- collic'ulus semina'lis.** The verumontanum.

- col'lidine** (kol'lid-in). A ptomaine, $C_9H_{11}N$, from decaying flesh.
- Col'lier's lung.** Same as *anthracosis*.
- collon'gus.** The longus coli muscle.
- colliqua'tion** (kol-lik-wa'shun). Liquefactive degeneration of tissue.
- colliqu'ative.** Characterized by excessive liquid discharge, or by liquefaction of tissue.
- collod'ion** (kol-lo'de-on). Solution of gun cotton in ether and alcohol: useful in burns and wounds. **cantharidal c.** See *collodium cantharidatum*. **styptic c.**, a preparation of tannic acid, alcohol, ether, and collodion.
- collo'dium.** L. for *collodion*. **c. cantharida'tum**, a blistering varnish of collodion and cantharides.
- col'loid.** 1. Resembling glue. 2. A state of matter in which a substance finely divided into particles larger than one molecule is suspended in another substance. **c. cancer**, carcinoma in which the cells assume a glucelike aspect. **c. cyst**, cyst with jelly-like contents. **c. degeneration.** See *degeneration*.
- collo'idin** (kol-loi'din). A jelly-like principle produced in colloid degeneration.
- colloidocla'sia.** A breaking up of the physical equilibrium of the colloid of the body, producing anaphylactic crises (*colloidoclastic shock*).
- collo'dopexy.** Metabolic fixation of colloids within the organism.
- collo'ma** (kol-o'mah). Colloid cancer.
- collone'ma.** Myxoma.
- collopex'ia.** Fixation of the neck of the uterus.
- col'losin.** A compound of collodion and traumaticin: used in skin diseases.
- collox'ylin** (kol-lox'il-in). A variety of soluble gun cotton.
- col'lum.** Neck or necklike organ. **c. distortum.** Same as *torticollis*.
- col'lutory** (kol'lu-to-re). Mouth wash or gargle.
- collyr'ium** (ko-lir'e-um). An eye lotion.
- colobo'ma.** A mutilation or defect; especially a congenital fissure of any part of the eye. **bridge c.**, a variety of coloboma of the iris in which a strip of iris tissue bridges over the fissure. **c. of choroid**, fissure in the choroid coat due to persistence of a fetal fissure. **Fuchs' c.**, a small, crescent-shaped defect of the choroid, at the lower edge of the optic disk. **c. f'ridis**, a fissure of the iris, usually of the lower portion. **c. len'tis**, a defect in the lens of the eye in which the periphery is incomplete or indented. **c. lob'uli**, a congenital fissure of the ear lobe. **c. palpebra'le**, a vertical fissure of the eyelids. **c. of vitreous**, a notch in the lower border of the vitreous.
- colocente'sis** (kol-o-sen-te'sis). Surgical puncture of the colon.
- colocholecystos'tomy.** Same as *cholecystocolotomy*.
- coloc'lysis** (ko-lok'lis-is). Irrigation of the colon.
- coloclys'ter.** An enema thrown into the colon.
- colocolos'tomy.** Formation of an opening between two portions of the colon.
- col'oeynth** (kol'o-sinth). The fruit of *Citrullus colocynthis*: cathartic.
- colocyn'thin** (kol-o-sin'thin). Strongly purgative principle from colocynth.
- colo-enteri'tis.** Inflammation of small and large intestines.
- colofixa'tion.** The operation of suspending the colon in cases of ptosis.
- colom'ba** (ko-lom'bah). Same as *calumba*.
- co'lon** (ko'lon). That part of the large intestine which extends from the cecum to the rectum. **c. bacillus.** See *Escherichia coli*.

- colonal'gia** (ko-lon-al'je-ah). Pain in the colon.
- colon'ic** (ko-lon'ik). Pertaining to the colon.
- coloni'tis** (ko-lon-i'tis). Inflammation of the colon.
- colonom'eter**. An instrument for counting colonies of bacteria.
- colonop'athy**. Any disease or disorder of the colon.
- co'lonopexy** (ko'lon-o-pex-e). Same as *colopexy*.
- colonorra'gia** (ko'lon-o-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage from the colon.
- colonor'hea** (ko'lon-o-re'ah). A mucous discharge from the colon.
- colon'oscope**. Speculum for the lower part of the intestine.
- colonos'copy**. Examination of lower intestine with colonoscope.
- col'ony**. A collection of bacteria in a culture.
- colopexos'tomy**. Resection of the colon with cecostomy.
- colopexot'omy**. Fixation and incision of the colon.
- col'opexy** (kol'o-peks-e). Fixation of the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall.
- coloph'ony** (ko-lof'o-ne). Rosin; ordinary resin of pine.
- coloplic'a'tion**. Operation of taking a reef in the colon.
- coloprocti'tis**. Inflammation of the colon and rectum.
- coloproctos'tomy**. Colorectostomy.
- colopto'sis** (ko-lop-to'sis). Prolapse of the colon.
- co'lopuncture** (ko'lo-punk-chur). The operation of puncturing the colon.
- col'or blindness**. Inability to perceive differences of color. **c. gustation**. Same as *pseudogeusesthesia*. **c. hearing**. Same as *pseudochromesthesia*. **c. index**. See under *index*.
- colorecti'tis**. Inflammation of the colon and rectum.
- colorectos'tomy** (ko-lo-rek-tos'to-me). Surgical formation of passage between the colon and rectum.
- colorim'eter**. An instrument for measuring pigments present.
- colos'tomy**. Formation of a permanent colonic fistula.
- colostra'tion**. Diarrhea in infants caused by colostrum.
- colostror'hea** (ko-los-tro-re'ah). Unusually free secretion of colostrum.
- colos'trum** (ko-los'trum). First milk after childbirth. **c. corpuscles**, large cells found in colostrum.
- colot'omy** (ko-lot'o-me). Surgical incision of the colon. It is termed *abdominal, lateral, lumbar, iliac, or inguinal*, according to the region of incision. **Littre's c.**, inguinal colotomy.
- coloty'phoid**. Typhoid with follicular ulceration of the colon.
- colpal'gia** (kol-pal'je-ah). Pain in the vagina.
- colpatre'sia**. Atresia of the vagina.
- colpec'tasia, colpec'tasis**. Dilatation of the vagina.
- colpec'tomy**. Excision of the vagina.
- col'peurynter** (kol'pu-rin-ter). A form of vaginal dilator.
- colpeu'rysis** (kol-pu'ris-is). Operative dilatation of vagina.
- colpi'tis** (kol-pi'tis). Inflammation of the vagina.
- col'pocle** (kol'po-sel). Vaginal hernia.
- colpocellot'omy**. Incision into the abdomen through the vagina.
- colpoclei'sis** (kol-po-kli'sis). Surgical closure of vagina.
- colpocysti'tis**. Inflammation of the vagina and bladder.
- colpocys'toceles** (kol-po-sis'to-sel). Protrusion of a fold of the vagina into the bladder.
- colpocys'toplasty**. Plastic repair of the vesicovaginal wall.
- colpocystot'omy**. Incision of the bladder through the vagina.
- colpocysto-ureterocystot'omy**. Exposure of the ureteral orifices by cutting the walls of the bladder and vagina.
- colpodesmorrha'phia**. The suturing of a vaginal sphincter.
- colpodyn'ia** (kol-po-din'e-ah). Pain in the vagina.

colpohyperplasia. Excessive growth of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

colpohysterectomy. Removal of the uterus through a vaginal incision.

colpohysteropexy. Vaginal hysteropexy.

colpohysterotomy. Surgical incision of the vagina and uterus.

colpomyomectomy. Removal of a myoma through a vaginal incision.

colpomyomotomy. Same as *colpomyomectomy*.

colpomyotomy. Same as *colpomyomectomy*.

colpopathy. Any disease of the vagina.

colpoperineoplasty (kol-po-per-in-e'o-plas-te). Plastic surgery upon the vagina and perineum.

colpoperineorrhaphy (kol''po-per-in-e-or'af-e). Suturing of the vagina and perineum.

colpopexy. Suture of a relaxed vagina to the abdominal wall.

colpoplasty (kol'po-plas-to). Plastic surgery upon the vagina.

colpopoiesis. Formation of a vagina by plastic operation.

colpopтоsis (kol-pop-to'sis). Prolapse of the vagina.

colporrhagia (kol-por-a'je-ab). Hemorrhage from the vagina.

colporrhaphy. Narrowing of the vagina by a suture.

colporrhexis (kol-por-reks'is). Laceration of the vagina.

colposcope (kol'po-sköp). A speculum for examining the vagina.

colpospasmus. Vaginal spasm.

colpostat. An appliance for retaining a radium applicator in the vagina.

colpostenosis. Narrowing of the vagina.

colpostenotomy. A cutting operation for stricture of the vagina.

colpotharm. Electric apparatus for applying heat within the vagina.

colpotomy. Surgical cutting operation upon the vagina.

colpo-ureterocystotomy. Exposure of the orifices of the ureters by cutting through the walls of the vagina and bladder.

colpo-ureterotomy. Incision of the ureter through the vagina.

colpoxerosis. Abnormal dryness of the vulva and vagina.

colsulanyde (kol-sul'an-id). Same as *sulfanilamide*.

colt-ill. Infectious catarrhal fever of young horses. See *strangles*.

coltsfoot. See *Tussilago*.

columbin (ko-lum'bin). Active principle of *calumba*.

columbo (ko-lum'bo). Same as *calumba*.

columella. Central axis of the cochlea of the ear. *c. na'si*, the septum of the nose.

column (kol'um). A supporting part. **anterior c.**, layer of white matter in either half of spinal cord between the anterior horn and the anterior median fissure. **c. of Burdach.** See *postero-external c.* **c. of Clarke**, a column of gray matter to the outer and posterior side of the central canal of the spinal cord, at the base of the posterior cornu. **direct cerebellar c.**, a tract outside of the lateral pyramidal tract. **c. of Goll**, posteromedian column of the spinal cord. **c. of Gowers**, a mass of fibers in front of the direct cerebellar tract. **lateral c.**, layer of white matter in either half of the spinal cord between the posterior horn and nerve roots and the anterior horn and nerve roots. **c. of Lissauer**, a column of white matter between the posterior cornu and the periphery of the spinal cord. **c. of Morgagni**, folds of mucous membrane seen at the junction of the rectum with the anus. **posterior c.**, a mass of white matter in the spinal cord on either side between the posterior horns and the

- posterior median fissure. **postero-external c.**, the outer wider portion of the posterior column of the cord. **posteromedian c.**, the middle portion of the posterior column of the cord. **postero-vesicular c.** See *c. of Clarke*. **respiratory c.**, the solitary fasciculus. **c. of Sertoli**, an elongated cell in the seminiferous tubule supporting spermatogenic cells. **c. of Spitzka-Lissauer**, a group of nerve fibers of cord in front of and behind the posterior horns. **c. of Türck**, the anterior or direct pyramidal tract. **vesicular c.**, column of nerve cells in posterior gray horn of cord.
- colum'na** (ko-lum'nah). A pillar or column. **c. adipo'sa**. Same as *fat column*. **c. bertin'i**, cortical part of kidney separating any two pyramids. **c. car'nea**, any one of the muscular projections within the ventricles of the heart. **c. na'si**, the septum of the nose.
- colum'nae papilla'res**. Same as *musculi papillares*. **c. ragi'nae**, rugosities within the vagina.
- colum'nar layer**. The rod-and-cone layer of the retina.
- col'umning** (kol'um-ing). Support of the prolapsed uterus by means of tampons.
- co'lyone** (ko'le-on). A substance formed in one organ which, when carried by the blood to another organ, decreases functional activity in the latter.
- colyon'ic**. Having the inhibitory effect of a colyone.
- colypeptic** (ko-li-pep'tik). Hindering or delaying digestion.
- colyphre'nia**. Abnormal mental slowness.
- colysep'tic** (ko-lis-ep'tik). Antiseptic.
- colyt'ic**. Inhibitory; restraining.
- co'ma** (ko'mah). Profound stupor in sickness or after severe injury. **alcoholic c.**, coma from alcoholism. **apoplectic c.**, that due to apoplexy. **diabetic c.**, a peculiar coma seen in fatal diabetes. **Kussmaul's c.**, coma with acetone in urine from diabetes. **uremic c.**, that due to uremia. **c. vigil**, stupor with wakefulness, low delirium, and semiconsciousness.
- co'matose** (ko'mat-ös). Pertaining to, or affected with, coma.
- combus'tion**. Burning; rapid oxidation, with emission of heat.
- com'edo** (kom'e-do). 1. Disease due to the presence of comedones. 2. Singular of comedones; a blackhead.
- comedo'nes** (kom-e-do'nēz). Blackheads; plugs of dried sebum in the excretory ducts of the skin.
- co'mes** (ko'mēz). An artery which accompanies a nerve trunk.
- com'ma bacillus**. The spirillum of epidemic cholera. **c. tract**, a comma-shaped tract in the dorso-external column of the cord.
- commen'sal**. An organism living on or within another, but not as a parasite; used also adjectively.
- com'minuted frac'ture**. A crushed bone.
- comminu'tion**. A breaking into small fragments.
- commissu'ra bre'vis**. The posterior part of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. **c. mag'na**. Same as *corpus callosum*. **c. sim'plex**, a lobule on the superior cerebellar vermiform process.
- com'missure** (kom'mis-ūr). Tissue linking corresponding right and left parts of brain or cord: **anterior c.**, a cord of white fibers in front of crura of fornix. **arcuate c.**, the posterior optic commissure. **gray c.**, band of gray matter joining the lateral masses of gray matter of the spinal cord. **Meynert's c.**, commissure of nerve fibers extending from floor of third ventricle through optic tracts to subthalamie body. **middle c.**, band of gray matter joining optic thalami. **optic c.**, the crossing of the two optic nerves. **posterior c.**, a white band joining the optic thalami posteriorly.

commu'nicans. A communicating nerve. **c. hypoglos'si**, **c. no'ni**, nerves joining the cervical plexus to the descendens noni. **c. perone'i**, a nerve which joins the external popliteal and short saphenous nerves. **c. willis'ii**, the posterior communicans artery of the brain.

com'mutator (kom'mû-ta-ter). A device for reversing electric currents.

Comol'li's sign. Of scapular fracture: the appearance in the scapular region of a triangular swelling shaped like the body of the scapula.

compact' tissue. The hard, external portion of bone.

compar'ative anat'omy. See *anatomy*.

compatibil'ity. Suitableness for administration with another specified medicine.

com'pensating operation. Tenotomy of an ocular muscle when its antagonist is paralyzed.

compensa'tion. The counterbalancing of defect of structure or function. In psychoanalysis, a psychic mechanism by which a person disguises an undesirable trait by developing and exaggerating a desirable one.

com'plement. A body which, by means of the amboceptor, is joined to an animal or bacterial cell, producing bacteriolysis or hemolysis. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

complement'al air. See *air*.

complemen'tary colors. Those which when blended produce white.

complemen'toid. A complement whose activity has been destroyed by heating.

complemen'tophil. Having an affinity for a complement.

com'plex. 1. The sum or combination of various things, like or unlike, as, a *complex* of symptoms. See *syndrome*. 2. A series of emotionally accentuated ideas in a repressed state. 3. That portion of an electrocardiographic tracing which represents the systole of an auricle or ventricle. **anomalous c.**, an electrocardiographic complex which varies from the normal type. **auricular c.**, the P wave of the electrocardiogram. **Cain c.**, rivalry between siblings. **calcarine c.**, the hippocampus minor. **castration c.**, an unconscious dread of castration. **Diana c.**, a psychic complex in which a woman wishes she were a man. **Eisenmengen c.**, defects of the interventricular septum with dilatation of the pulmonary artery and dextrolocation of the aorta. **Electra c.**, a series of symptoms attributed to suppressed sexual love of a woman for her father. **father c.**, Electra complex. **inferiority c.**, an abnormal feeling of inferiority, producing timidity or, as a compensation, exaggerated aggressiveness. **Jocasta c.**, **mother c.**, Oedipus complex. **Oedipus c.**, a series of symptoms attributed to suppressed sexual desire of a son for his mother. **sex c.**, the correlation between the internal secretions and the sex function. **ventricular c.**, the Q, R, S, T waves of the electrocardiogram.

complex'us. See *Muscles, Table of*.

com'plicated fracture. See *fracture*.

complica'tion (kom-ple-ka'shun). A disease or diseases concurrent with another disease.

com'pos men'tis. Of sound mind.

com'pound astigmatism. See *astigmatism*. **c. cathartic pills**, pills of colocynth, jalap, calomel, and gamboge. **c. fracture.** See *fracture*. **c. microscope**, one with two lenses, the eyepiece, and objective.

com'press. Folded cloth for applying pressure. **cribriform c.**, one perforated with holes. **fenestrated c.**, one with a hole or opening for the discharge of secretions. **graduated c.**, a compress consisting of layers of gradually decreasing size. **Priessnitz c.**, a cold wet compress.

compres'sion (kom-presh'un). Act of pressing together; state of being pressed together. **c. atrophy.** See *atrophy*. **c. of the brain**, abnormal pressure upon the brain, as by abscess, tumor, fracture, congestion, or effusion. **digital c.**, compression of an artery by the fingers. **c. myellitis.** See *myelitis*.

compres'sor. Instrument or muscle for compressing. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

Compso-my'la macella'ria. A fly whose larvae are screwworms.

compul'sory movements. Coordinated movements due to injury of a nerve center.

cona'rium (ko-na're-um). The pineal gland.

cona'tion (ko-na'shun). The conscious tendency to act.

concassa'tion. The act of breaking up into small pieces.

Conca'to's disease (kon-kah'tōz). Progressive inflammation of serous membranes.

con'cave (kon'kāv). Having a depressed or hollow surface.

concar'ity. A depression or hollowed surface.

concavocon'cave. Concave on either side.

concavocon'vex. Having one concave and one convex side.

concentra'tion (kon-sen-tra'shun). 1. Increase in strength by evaporation. 2. Medicine which has been strengthened by evaporating its nonactive parts. **hydrogen ion c.**, the degree of concentration of hydrogen ions (the acid element) in a solution, used to express the reaction of a solution.

concep'tion (kon-sep'shun). The fecundation of the ovum. **Imperative c.**, a false idea dominating a person's actions.

con'cha (kong'kah). The hollow of the external ear. **c. labyrin'thl.** Same as *cochlea*. **nasal c.**, a turbinated bone.

conchi'nine. Same as *quinidine*.

conchi'tis (kong-ki'tis). Inflammation of the concha.

con'choscope (kong'ko-skōp). A nasal speculum.

con'chotome (kong'ko-tōm). An instrument for removing the turbinated bones.

concho'tomy (kong-kot'o-me). Surgical removal of the turbinated bone (concha).

conclina'tion. A turning inward of both eyes.

concom'itant squint. See under *strabismus*. **c. symptoms.** See *symptoms*.

concre'scence. A growing together of parts originally separate.

con'crete (kon'krēt). Condensed or solidified.

concre'tion. 1. Calculus. 2. Abnormal union of parts adjacent.

concus'sion. Violent shock or jarring. **c. of the brain**, effect of severe head injury. **c. of the labyrinth**, deafness, vertigo, and tinnitus from head injury. **c. myellitis.** See *myelitis*. **spinal c.**, result of shocks or blows affecting the myelon.

condensa'tion. 1. Pathologic hardening of a part, with or without shrinkage. 2. The unconscious union of concepts to produce a new idea or mental picture.

conden'ser. 1. Device for illuminating microscopical objects. 2. Worm, or corresponding part, of apparatus for distillation.

conden'sing ostei'tis. Same as *osteosclerosis*.

con'dom. A rubber sheath to be worn over the penis in coitus for the prevention of conception or of infection.

conduc'tance. Capacity for conducting electricity.

conduc'tion (kon-duk'shun). Transference of heat, sound, nerve impulse, or electricity. **aerial c.**, conduction of sound waves to the ear through the air. **aerotympanal c.**, conduction of sound to the ear through the air and the tympanum. **c. aphasia.** See *aphasia*. **bone c.**, conduction of sound through the bones of the skull.

conductiv'ity. Capacity for conduction; ability to convey.

conduc'tor. 1. A substance or part which possesses conductivity.
2. A guide for the surgeon's knife.

conduran'go (kon-du-rang'go). Bark of *Gonolobus condurango* of Peru; a bitter stimulant and reputed alterative.

con'dylar (kon'dil-ar). Pertaining to a condyle.

condylarthro'sis. Articulation in which a bony eminence is lodged in a joint cavity.

con'dyle (kon'dil). Rounded eminence at articular end of bone.

condylec'tomy (kon-dil-ek'to-me). Removal of a condyle.

condyl'ion (kon-dil'e-on). Point at lateral tip of the mandibular condyle.

con'dylold (kon'dil-oid). Resembling a condyle or knuckle.

condylo'ma (kon-dil-o'mah). Wartlike growth about the vulva or anus. **c. la'tum**, a wide, flat condyloma with yellowish discharge.

condylo'matous (kon-dil-o'mat-us). Of the nature of a condyloma.

condylo'tomy (kon-dil-ot'o-me). Excision, or division, of a condyle.

cone of light. Triangular light reflex on the membrana tympani.
retinal c's, minute percipient organs near the outermost layer of the retina.

coneph'rin (ko-nef'rin). A proprietary local anesthetic preparation.

cones'sine. A poisonous paralyzant alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{40}N_2$, from the bark of *Wrightia dysenterica*.

confabula'tion. The relation of imaginary experiences; a symptom seen in psychoses.

confec'tion. A medicated sweetmeat, conserve, or electuary.

confine'ment (kon-fin'ment). Restraint within doors due to disease, especially that due to childbirth.

con'flict. A painful state of consciousness due to the inability to give up one source of satisfaction in order to gain another.

con'fluent. Running together; becoming merged in one. **c. ar-**

pustulation. See *articulation*. **c. smallpox**, smallpox in which the pustules become more or less blended.

con'formator. Instrument for determining outlines of skull.

confronta'tion (kon-frun-ta'shun). The bringing of two patients together for diagnostic purposes.

confu'sion. A mental state marked by a mingling of ideas leading to bewilderment.

conge'la'tion (kon-je-la'shun). Frost-bite or freezing.

congen'erous muscles (kon-jen'er-us). Those which act together as one organ.

congen'ital (kon-jen'it-al). Existing at or before birth.

conges'ted (kon-jes'ted). Hyperemic; overloaded with blood.

conges'tion (kon-jes'chun). Abnormal accumulation of blood in a part.

conges'tive (kon-jes'tiv). Associated with congestion. **c. fever**, a form of malarial fever.

con'gins (kon'je-us). L. for *gallon*.

conglo'bate. Aggregated in one mass.

conglo'ba'tion. The lumping together of particles in a mass.

- conglom'erate gland.** A gland made up of several lobes.
- conglu'tin** (kon-glu'tin). A proteid from the lupines, peas, beans, and almonds.
- conglu'tinant.** Promoting union, as of the lips of a wound.
- conglutina'tion.** Abnormal adherence of parts to each other.
- Con'go red.** Red pigment, turned blue by HCl: used in the study of gastric juice.
- co'ni vasculo'st.** Conical masses in globus major of epididymis.
- con'asls.** Presence of dustlike calculi in the gallbladder and bile ducts.
- con'ical cor'nea.** See *keratoconus*.
- co'nine, con'ine.** Liquid alkaloid of conium, $C_8H_{17}N$.
- co'nism** (ko'ne-izm). Poisoning with conium.
- conofibro'sis.** Pneumoconiosis marked by connective tissue growth in the lungs.
- conol'ogy.** The study of dust, its influence and effects.
- conlo'sis.** A diseased state due to the inhalation of dust.
- conotoxico'sis.** Pneumoconiosis in which the irritant affects the tissues directly.
- conitot'omy.** Tracheotomy through the cricothyroid membrane.
- coniz'a'tion.** The removal of a cone of tissue, as of the endocervical mucous membrane.
- con'ium** (ko-ni'um). Fruit of *Conium maculatum*, poison hemlock: sedative and narcotic.
- con'jugal diabetes.** See *diabetes*.
- conjug'a'ta.** The conjugate diameter of the pelvis. **c. ve'ra**, the diameter of the pelvis from the upper posterior part of the symphysis to the second sacral ligament.
- con'jugate** (kon'joo-gāt). 1. Joined or in pairs. 2. The conjugate diameter of the pelvis: i. e., the anteroposterior diameter of the pelvis. **c. deviation**, deviation of both eyes to right or left. **diago'nal c.**, the distance from the lower edge of the pubic symphysis to the promontory of the sacrum. **c. diameter**, anteroposterior or sacropubic diameter of superior strait of pelvis. **external c.**, the pelvic diameter measured from the spine of the last lumbar vertebra to the upper edge of the pubic symphysis. **internal c.**, the straight line from the promontory of the sacrum to the upper border of the pubic symphysis.
- conjug'a'tion** (kon-ju-ga'shun). Reproduction by the union of one organism with another. **c. nucleus.** Same as *segmentation-nucleus*.
- conjuncti'va** (kon-junk-ti'vah). Delicate membrane which lines the lids and covers the eyeball.
- conjunctivi'tis** (kon-junk-tiv-i'tis). Inflammation of the conjunctiva. **catarrhal c.**, mild form resulting from cold or irritation. **croupous c.**, associated with the formation of a whitish-gray membrane. **diphtheritic c.**, purulent form due to the Klebs-Löffler bacillus. **Egyptian c.** See *trachoma*. **follicular c.**, a form marked by round, pinkish bodies in the retrotarsal fold. **gonorrheal c.**, a severe form caused by infection with gonococci. **granular c.**, trachoma. **phlyctenular c.**, one marked by small vesicles surrounded by a reddened zone. **purulent c.**, one characterized by a creamy discharge. **spring c.**, **vernal c.**, conjunctivitis coming on with the spring.
- conjunctivo'ma.** A tumor made up of conjunctival tissue.
- conjuncti'voplasty.** Repairing of corneal defect by flaps from the bulbar conjunctiva.

- connec'tive tissue.** The tissue which binds together and is the basis of the various parts and organs of the body.
- co'noid.** Cone shaped or conical. **c. ligament,** inner portion of the coracoclavicular ligament. **c. tubercle,** eminence on lower surface of clavicle for attachment of conoid ligament.
- conomyol'din.** A protoplasmic material within the rods of the retina which expands and contracts under the influence of light.
- consanguin'ity.** Blood relationship; kinship.
- con'sciousness** (kon'sbus-nēs). That feature or function of mental life by which the individual maintains perceptive and interpretive contact with the environment.
- consenescence** (kon-sen-es'ens). The condition of growing old.
- consen'sual motion.** That excited by reflex stimulation.
- conser'vancy.** The sum of hygienic and preservative legislation; care of things which restore and maintain public health.
- conserv'ative.** Aiming at a preservation and repair of parts.
- con'serve.** A confection, electuary, or medicated sweetmeat.
- consolida'tion.** Solidification, as of a lung in pneumonia.
- con'stant battery, c. cell.** A galvanic battery or cell which affords a fairly constant and uniform current. **c. current,** unbroken or uninterrupted electric current.
- constella'tion.** A group of emotional ideas which have not become repressed.
- con'stipated.** Affected with constipation; costive.
- constipa'tion.** Infrequent and difficult evacuation of the feces.
- constitu'tion.** The make-up or functional habit of the body.
- constitu'tional.** Affecting the whole body; not local.
- constric'tor muscles.** See *Muscles, Table of.*
- construct'ive metabolism.** Anabolic change or process.
- consult'ant.** A consulting physician or surgeon.
- consulta'tion.** A deliberation of two or more physicians with respect to the diagnosis or treatment of a particular case.
- consump'tion.** Wasting of the body; pulmonary tuberculosis.
- con'tact.** 1. Mutual touching of two bodies. 2. The completion of an electric current. 3. An individual who is known to have been sufficiently near to an infected individual to have been exposed to the transfer of infectious material. **balancing c.,** the contact of the distobuccal cusp of a lower second molar with the mesiolingual cusp of an upper second molar when the jaw is moved laterally. **complete c.,** contact of the entire proximal surface of one tooth with the entire proximal surface of the adjoining tooth. **direct c., immediate c.,** the touching by a healthy person of a diseased body, whereby a contagious disease may be communicated. **indirect c., mediate c.,** the propagation of a contagious disease by the air, by fomites, or by some other medium, with no direct touch of the sick by the infected person. **proximal c., proximate c.,** touching of the adjoining surfaces of two teeth. **weak c.,** contact in which one tooth barely touches its neighbor.
- con'tact breaker.** Instrument for breaking a galvanic current.
- conta'gion** (kon-ta'jun). 1. The communication of disease by mediate or immediate contact or by effluvia. See *infection.* 2. A contagious disease. 3. A contagium. **direct c., immediate c.,** contagion from direct contact with a sick person. **mediate c.,** contagion conveyed by a person or object from the sick to the well. **psychic c.,** contagion of a nervous disorder through mental influence, as of imitation.
- contagios'ity.** The quality of being contagious.
- contagious** (kon-ta'jus). Communicable by direct or indirect contact.

- conta'gium** (kon-ta'je-um). Virus or morbid matter which may spread disease. **c. vi'vum**, a living organism that causes disease.
- contigu'ity** (kon-tig-u'it-e). Contact or proximity. **amputation in the c.**, amputation at a joint. **solution of c.**, dislocation, luxation, or displacement.
- contin'ued current.** See *current*. **c. fever.** See *fever*.
- continu'ity** (kon-tin-u'it-e). The quality of being continuous. **amputation in the c.**, amputation by cutting through a bone. **solution of c.**, fracture, rupture, or division of a bone or other tissue.
- contra-ap'erture.** A second opening made in an abscess to facilitate the discharge of matter.
- contracep'tion.** The prevention of conception.
- contracep'tive.** Anything for the prevention of conception.
- contract'ile.** Contracting under the proper stimulus.
- contractil'ity.** Ability to contract with a suitable stimulus.
- contrac'tion** (kon-trak'shun). A drawing together; a shortening or shrinkage. **anodal, closing or opening c.**, the contraction at the anode on closing or opening the circuit. **carpopedal c.**, a kind of tetany in infants, with flexing of the fingers, toes, elbows, and knees, and a general tendency to convulsions. **closing c.**, muscular contraction at the instant that the electric current is closed. **Du-puytren's c.**, a contraction of palmar fascia causing flexing of the fingers. **front-tap c.**, contraction of gastrocnemius on tapping muscles of front of leg. The foot is placed at a right angle to the leg, and the muscles of the front of the leg are tapped, the foot is extended. **hourglass c.**, contraction of an organ, as the stomach or uterus, at the middle. **Idiomuscular c.**, contraction produced by direct stimulation of the muscle. **lead pipe c.** Same as *flexibilitas cerea*. **opening c.**, muscular contraction produced by opening or breaking the circuit. **paradoxic c.**, contraction of a muscle, caused by the passive approximation of its extremities. **c. remainder**, the contraction persisting in a muscle after withdrawal of the stimulus. **c. ring**, the boundary between the upper and lower segments of the parturient uterus. **tonic c.**, tonic spasm. **Volkmann's c.**, contraction of fingers, and sometimes of wrist, developing after injury in elbow region.
- contrac'ture** (kon-trak'tūr). Shortening and distortion; *permanent*, as from the shrinkage of muscles, or *spasmodic*, as from electric or sudden stimulus. **Volkmann's c.**, a deformity consisting of pronation and flexion of the hand with shrinking and hardening of the muscles of the forearm.
- contrado'lin.** An antiseptic and analgesic combination of acetamide, phenol, and salicylic acid.
- contrafissu'ra.** A fracture in a part opposite from that in which the blow was received.
- contra'indica'tion.** A condition which forbids any particular course of treatment.
- contra-incis'ion.** A counteropening.
- contra-in'sular.** Counteracting insular secretion (insulin).
- contralat'eral muscle.** A muscle which acts in harmony with a muscle on the other side of the body.
- contratus'sin.** A proprietary whooping cough preparation.
- contravol'll'ional.** Done in opposition to the will; involuntary.
- contrayer'va.** The root of *Dorste'nia brasilien'sis*: tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic.
- contrecoup'** (kon-ter-koo'). Injury resulting from a blow on a remote part.

contracta'tion. The fondling of a person of the opposite sex; spooning.

control' (kon-trōl'). An experiment, or other standard, by which to test the correctness of observations. **c. animal**, an animal not immune which is exposed to the effects of a virus, an immune animal being submitted to the same treatment at the same time. **c. experiment**, any experiment made under standard conditions by which to test the correctness of other observations.

contrude' (kon-trūd'). To crowd or push together: said of teeth.

contru'sion. A condition in which teeth are crowded.

contun'ding. Producing a contusion.

contuse' (kon-tuz'). To bruise; to wound by beating.

contu'sion (kon-tū'zhun). A bruise, the act of bruising. **c. pneumonia**, pneumonia from traumatism.

co'nus (ko'nus). 1. A cone. 2. Posterior staphyloma of the myopic eye. **c. arterio'sus**, the upper anterior angle of the right ventricle of the heart. **c. medulla'ris**, the lower and conical end of the spinal cord. **c. termina'lis**. Same as *conus medullaris*.

convales'cence. The stage of recovery following an illness.

convallam'arin. A glucoside from *convallaria*: emetic, diuretic.

Convalla'ria maja'llis. Lily of the valley: cardiac stimulant, diuretic.

convalla'rin. A purgative glucoside from *convallaria*.

conver'gence (kon-ver'jens). The fact or point of converging.

conver'gent (kon-ver'jent). Tending toward the same point. **c. strabismus**. See *strabismus*.

conver'sion. The process by which emotions become transformed into physical manifestations.

con'vex. Having a rounded and somewhat elevated surface.

convexocon'cave. Same as *concatocconvex*.

convexocon'vex. Convex on each of the two faces.

convolu'tion (kon-vo-lu'shun). The elevated part of the brain surface more or less marked off by fissures. **angular c.**, the posterior part of a convolution between the intraparietal fissure and the horizontal limb of the sylvian fissure. **annectant c.**, small convolutions connecting the occipital with the temporosphenoidal and parietal lobes. **ascending frontal c.**, convolution in front of fissure of Rolando. **ascending parietal c.**, convolution just behind fissure of Rolando. **Broca's c.**, the inferior or third frontal convolution. **callosal c.** Same as *gyrus fornicatus*. **dentate c.**, a cerebral convolution in the hippocampal fissure. **fornicate c.**, a long convolution on mesial surface of the brain, above corpus callosum. **frontal c.**, the convolutions of the frontal lobe. **hippocampal c.**, the part of the fornicate convolution winding around the splenium of the corpus callosum. **Inframarginal c.**, the superior temporal convolution. **Insular c.**, small convolutions composing the island of Reil. **marginal c.**, mesial surface of the first frontal convolution. **occipital c.**, the convolutions making up the occipital lobe. **paracentral c.**, a convolution on mesial surface of the brain, representing the junction of the upper ends of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions. **parietal c.**, the convolutions of the parietal lobe. **supramarginal c.** See *angular c.* **temporal c.**, the convolutions of the temporal lobe. **temporosphenoidal c.**, the three convolutions of the temporosphenoidal lobe of the brain. **uncinate c.**, the hooklike end of the fornicate convolution. **Wernicke's c.**, the first temporosphenoidal convolution.

convol'vulin. Purgative glucoside, $C_{21}H_{36}O_{14}$, from jalap.

convul'sion. An involuntary spasm or contraction of muscle. **epileptiform c.,** convulsion marked by loss of consciousness. **hysterical c.,** one due to hysteria. **mimetic c.,** convulsion of facial muscles. **puerperal c.,** convulsion just before or after childbirth. **tetanic c.,** tonic convulsion without loss of consciousness. **uremic c.,** one due to retention in the blood of matters that should be eliminated by the kidney.

convul'sive. Pertaining to a convulsion; of the nature of a convulsion. **c. tic,** spasm of those parts of the face supplied by the seventh nerve.

COOH. Carboxyl.

Coolidge tube. An x-ray tube the cathode of which consists of a spiral tungsten wire surrounded by a tube of molybdenum.

coordi'nate cramps. Same as *circus movements*.

coordina'tion. Harmonious working together of parts and normal sequence of functions.

cootie (koo'te). An army term for the body louse.

copa'iba (ko-pa'ib-ab). Resinous and diuretic juice of various trees, as *Copaifera officinalis*: used in gonorrhea and catarrhal diseases.

copal'chi (ko-pal'che). The febrifugal bark of *Strych'nos pseudo-quina* of South America, and of *Cro'ton niv'eus* of Mexico.

copa'vin. A proprietary cold remedy containing codeine sulfate and papaverine.

cope. A plate of metal to be placed over the root of a tooth which is to be crowned.

copio'pia (ko-pe-o'pe-ab). Eyestrain; worn-out state of the eyes.

copodyskine'sia. Difficulty of movement due to fatigue from the habitual performance of some particular action.

cop'per. A metal with poisonous salts. **c. acetate,** verdigris; now sparingly used, mainly in ointments. **c. aceto-arsenite,** Paris green: highly poisonous. **c. sulfate,** blue vitriol; blue stone: astringent, emetic.

cop'peras. Ferrous sulfate: deodorizer, tonic, and astringent.

coprecip'itin. A precipitin which acts on two or more organisms.

copre'mia (ko-pre'me-ab). General blood poisoning from chronic constipation.

coprohematol'ogy. The study of the blood content of the feces.

coprolag'nia. Sexual pleasure in viewing human feces.

coprola'lia. Insane utterance of obscene words.

cop'rolith (kop'ro-lith). Hard fecal concretion in the intestine.

coprol'ogy (kop-rol'o-je). The study of the feces.

copro'ma. A large tumor-like accumulation of fecal matter in the rectum.

coproph'agy (kop-rof'aj-e). The eating of ordure.

coprophil, coprophile, coproph'ilous. Living in dung.

copropho'bia (kop-ro-f'o-be-ab). Morbid dread of filth.

copropor'phyrin. A porphyrin found in the feces and urine.

coproporphyrinu'ria. The presence of coproporphyrin in the urine.

copros'tasis (kop-ros'tas-is). The impaction of feces in scybalous masses.

coprozo'a. Protozoa which are found in fecal matter outside the body, but which do not inhabit the intestines.

coprozo'ic. Living in fecal matter.

Cop'tis trifolia'ta. Gold thread, a plant: bitter tonic.

cop'ula (kop'u-lah). Same as *amboceptor*.

copula'tion (kop-u-la'shun). Sexual congress.

- cor.** L. for *heart*. **c. adipo'sum**, fatty heart. **c. bovi'num**, "ox-heart"; greatly enlarged heart. **c. hirsu'tum**. Same as *hairy heart*. **c. ju'venum**, irregularity of the heart seen in orthostatic albuminuria. **c. tomento'sum**, **c. villo'sum**. Same as *hairy heart*.
- coraco-acro'mial**. Pertaining to acromion and coracoid process.
- coracobrachia'lis**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- cor'acoid** (kor'ak-oid). Like a crow's beak. **c. ligament** extends across the coracoid notch. **c. notch**, a notch in upper border of the shoulder blade. **c. process**, a projection from the anterior and superior edge of shoulder blade.
- co'ramine**. A proprietary preparation: used by injection in shock and collapse.
- corasth'ma**. Hay fever.
- cor'basil**. A compound, $\text{OH.C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{CHOH.CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH}_2$, resembling epinephrine.
- cor'befrin**. A proprietary local anesthetic and ischemic compound.
- Corbus's disease**. Gangrenous balanitis.
- cord** (kord). Any long, rounded, and flexible body or organ. **Braun's c's**, strings of cells which have been observed in the kidney of the early embryo. **dental c.**, a cordlike mass of cells from which the enamel organ develops. **Ferrein's c.**, the lower, or true, vocal cords. **ganglilated c.**, the trisplanchnic nerve. **genital c.**, a structure in the embryo formed by the union of the two wolffian and the two müllerian ducts. **gubernacular c.** Same as *gubernaculum testis*. **lumbosacral c.**, a nerve trunk from the branches of the fourth and the fifth lumbar nerves: it extends to the sacral plexus. **nerve c.**, any nerve trunk or bundle of nerve fibers. **oblique c.**, the oblique ligament. **psalterial c.** Same as *stria vascularis*. **sexual c's**, the seminiferous tubules during the early fetal stage. **spermatic c.**, the structure by which the testicle is suspended. **spinal c.**, the myelon; that part of the central nervous axis which is lodged in the vertebral canal. **umbilical c.**, the flexible structure which extends from the placenta to the fetal umbilicus. **vocal c's**, the membranous bands in the larynx by which the sounds of the voice are produced. They consist of the *superior* or *false* cords, and the *inferior* or *true* cords. **Weitbrecht's c.**, the annular ligament of the elbow. **Wilde's c's**, the transverse striae of the corpus callosum. **Willis's c.**, cords of fibrous tissue running transversely across the lower angle of the superior longitudinal sinus.
- cor'date** (kor'düt). Heart shaped.
- cordec'tomy**. Excision of a cord, as the vocal cord.
- corde'in** (kor-de'in). Methyltribromsalol: an antiseptic and analgesic agent.
- cor'dial** (kor'jal). A strong aromatic alcoholic liqueur.
- cor'diform**. Heart shaped.
- cordi'tis** (kor-di'tis). Inflammation of the spermatic cord.
- cor'dol**. Tribromsalol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{COO.C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Br}_2$, a crystalline antiseptic and hemostatic.
- cor'dopexy**. The operation of displacing outward the vocal cord for laryngeal stenosis.
- cordot'omy**. Same as *chordotomy*.
- cor'dyl** (kor'dil). Acetyltribromsalol, a crystalline analgesic and antispasmodic.
- Cordylo'bla**. The tumbu fly; an African fly whose larvae burrow under the skin.
- core**. 1. A disease of sheep caused by worms in the liver. 2. A disease of cows marked by lumps in the udder.

- coreclel'sis.** Obliteration and closure of the pupil.
- corec'tasis.** Morbid dilatation of the pupil.
- corec'tome** (ko-rek'tōm). Cutting instrument for iridectomy.
- corectomedial'ysis.** Same as *coredialysis*.
- corec'tomy** (ko-rek'to-me). Same as *iridectomy*.
- correcto'pia** (kor-ek-to'pe-ah). Displacement of pupil.
- coredlal'ysis** (ko-re-di-al'is-is). Artificial detachment of the iris from the ciliary ligament for new pupil.
- coredias'tasis.** Dilatation of the pupil.
- corel'ysis** (ko-rel'is-is). Detachment of adhesions of iris to cornea or lens.
- coremorpho'sis.** Creation of an artificial pupil.
- corencil'sis.** Same as *iridencleisis*.
- coreom'eter** (ko-re-om'et-er). Device for use in measuring the pupil.
- coreom'etry.** Measurement of the pupil.
- coreoncion** (ko-re-on'se-on). An iris forceps with a double hook.
- corecoplasty** (ko're-o-plas-te). Creation of an artificial pupil.
- coresteno'ma congen'itum.** Partial occlusion of the pupil with excrescences: a congenital condition.
- coretomedial'ysis.** Formation of an artificial pupil by a cutting and tearing operation on the iris.
- coret'omy** (ko-ret'o-me). Same as *iridotomy*.
- coriamyr'tin.** A glucoside, $C_{30}H_{36}O_{10}$, from *Coria'ria myrtifo'lia*: circulatory and respiratory stimulant.
- corian'der.** The *Coriandrum sativum*: a plant whose fruit is aromatic and stimulant.
- co'rium** (ko're-um). The true skin; derma or cutis vera.
- corn.** Horny induration of skin from pressure; *clavus*. **c. silk.** See *stigmata maydis*.
- cor'nea** (kor'ne-ah). The transparent anterior part of the eye.
- conic c.** Same as *keratoglobus*.
- cor'neal.** Pertaining to the cornea. **c. corpuscles.** See *corpuscles*.
- c. spaces,** star-shaped lacunae between the laminae of the cornea.
- cornel'tis** (kor-ne-i'tis). Inflammation of the cornea.
- corneo-ir'l'tis.** Inflammation of the cornea and iris.
- corneoscle'ra.** The cornea and sclera regarded as one organ.
- cor'neous** (kor'ne-us). Horny; hornlike. **c. layer.** Same as *stratum corneum*.
- cor'niculum laryn'gis.** Cartilaginous nodule on the arytenoid cartilage.
- cornifica'tion.** The process of becoming horny.
- cor'nu.** L. for *horn*. **c. ammo'nis.** Same as *hippocampus major*.
- c. cer'vi,** deer's or stag's horn. **c. cuta'neum, c. huma'num,** horny excrescence on the skin.
- cor'nual.** Pertaining to the horns of the spinal cord. **c. myellit's.** See *myelitis*.
- cor'nus.** The tree *Cornus florida*; dogwood: root bark is antiperiodic and tonic.
- cornu'tine** (kor-nu'tin). An alkaloid of ergot.
- cor'ona.** A crown. **c. den'tis,** the crown of a tooth. **c. glan'dis,** rim around proximal part of glans penis. **c. radia'ta,** fibers which radiate from the optic thalamus. **c. vene'ris,** zone of syphilitic sores on the forehead.
- cor'onai suture.** The suture between parietal and frontal bones.
- corona'men.** The coronet of a horse.
- cor'onary.** Encircling in the manner of a crown. **c. hand or cushion,** the band of vascular tissue at the upper edge of the wall of a horse's hoof.

- cor'oner.** Officer who holds inquests over violent and sudden deaths.
- cor'onet.** The lower part of the pastern of a horse, where the horn joins the skin.
- coronil'lin** (kor-o-nil'in). A yellow glucoside, $C_{17}H_{26}O_8$, from seeds of *Coronilla scorpioi'des*; diuretic and heart stimulant.
- coronl'tis.** Inflammation of the coronary cushion of a horse.
- cor'onoid fossa.** Hollow in the humerus which receives coronoid process of the ulna. **c. process,** a process of the ulna; also one of the lower jaw.
- coroparel'cysts.** The drawing aside of the pupil in partial corneal opacity in order to bring it over a transparent portion of the cornea.
- coros'copy** (ko-ros'ko-pe). Same as *skiascopy*.
- corot'omy.** Any cutting operation on the cornea.
- cor'pora.** Pl. of *corpus*. **c. albican'tia,** two small protuberances at the base of the brain. **c. amyla'cea,** masses like starch in neuroglia, prostate, etc. **c. fla'va,** waxy bodies found in the central nervous system. **c. oliva'ria,** two oval masses behind the pyramid of the medulla.
- cor'porin.** Same as *progestin*.
- cor'pulency** (kor'pu-len-se). Undue fatness; obesity.
- cor'pus.** Pl. *cor'pora*. L. for *body*. **c. alie'num,** a foreign body. **c. annula're.** Same as *pons varolii*. **c. aran'tli.** Same as *Arantius' body*. **c. bigem'inum.** Same as *optic lobe*. **c. callo'sum,** the great commissure of the cerebrum. **c. caverno'sum,** either one of the two erectile columns of the dorsum of the penis or clitoris. **c. cilla're.** Same as *ciliary body*. **c. denta'le.** Same as *corpus dentatum*. **c. denta'tum,** a layer of gray substance in the white matter of the cerebellum. **c. fimbria'tum,** band of white matter bordering the lateral edge of the lower cornu of the lateral ventricle. **c. genicula'tum,** one of a pair of tubercles on the lower part of the optic thalami. **c. highmorla'num.** Same as *mediastinum testis*. **c. interpeduncula're,** a small mass of gray matter just in front of the pons varolii, between the peduncles. **c. lu'teum,** yellow mass in the ovary in the place of an ovisac which has discharged its ovum. **c. pyramida'le,** pyramid of the medulla. **c. quadrigem'inum,** organ made up of four oval bodies behind the third ventricle. **c. restifor'me,** either of the two columns of the oblongata extending to the cerebrum and the cord. **c. spongio'sum,** erectile rod in the lower part of the penis. **c. stria'tum,** a gray mass on the floor of either lateral ventricle. **c. subthalam'icum.** Same as *subthalamus*. **c. vit'reum,** the vitreous body of the eye. **c. wolfla'num.** Same as *wolfian body*.
- cor'puscle** (kor'pus-l). Any small mass, organ, or body. **amy-laceous c's.** See *corpora amylacea*. **Bizzozero's c's.** See *blood platelets*. **Burckhardt's c's,** yellowish bodies found in trachoma secretion. **calcareous c.,** a dentinal cell containing calcium. **cancroid c's,** the small nodules of epithelioma of the skin. **car-tilage c's.** See *cartilage*. **chorea c's,** round hyaline bodies in the sheaths of the vessels of the corpora striata in chorea. **colostrum c's,** large granular cells in corpora striata. **corneal c's,** star-shaped corpuscles within the corneal spaces. **c. of Donné.** See *colostrum corpuscles*. **Drysdale's c's,** transparent microscopical cells in the fluid of ovarian cysts. **educated c.,** a cell derived from a mother cell which has successfully battled with the bacteria or toxin of a disease. **genital c's,** special nerve endings in the external genitals. **Gluge's c's,** granular corpuscles in diseased nervous matter. **Has-sall's c's,** nucleated cells in the thymus gland. **Krause's c's,**

round bodies constituting nerve endings in mucous membrane of mouth, nose, eyes, and genitals. **Löstorfer's c's**, granular bodies from the blood in syphilis. **lymph c's**, corpuscular matter of lymph. **malpighian c's**. 1. The lymphoid nodules of the spleen. 2. The tuft of blood vessels surrounded by the expanded portion of the uriniferous tubule of the kidney. **Meissner's c's**, tactile corpuscles. **Miescher's c's**. Same as *Rainey's c's*. **Munn's c's**, epithelial cells in ovarian cysts that have undergone fatty degeneration. **Norris's c's**, colorless, transparent disks, invisible in the blood serum. **pacinian c's**, small corpuscles in the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the fingers and toes, surrounding the termination of a sensory nerve. **phantom c.**, a decolorized red blood corpuscle. **Rainey's c's**, encapsulated spore-bearing bodies found in the muscles of various animals. **red blood c's**, biconcave circular disks containing hemoglobin. The red corpuscles of man are about $\frac{1}{2500}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{12400}$ inch thick, and their number is about five millions to each cubic millimeter of blood. **tactile c's of Wagner**, the small, oval bodies in the papillae of the skin, surrounded by nerve fibers. **Traube's c's**, decolorized red blood corpuscles. **c's of Vater**. Same as *pacinian c's*. **white or colorless blood c's**, flattened cells, about $\frac{1}{2500}$ inch in diameter.

corpus'cular. Pertaining to corpuscles.

correct'ant, correc'tive. An ingredient which modifies the action of another.

correla'tion. The union of afferent impulses within a nerve center to bring about an appropriation response.

Cor'rigan's disease. Incompetence of aortic valves. **C.'s pulse**. Same as *water-hammer pulse*.

corro'sion anatomy. The removal of tissue by a corrosive process.

corro'sive (kor-ro'siv). Having a caustic and locally destructive effect. **c. sublimate**, mercuric chloride, H_2Cl_2 ; disinfectant, poisonous.

cor'rosol. A mercurial preparation for hypodermic use.

corruga'tor supercil'ii. See *Muscles, Table of*.

cor'tex. Outer layer or bark. 1. The bark of a tree or root. 2. The rind of a fruit. 3. The outer layers of an organ as distinguished from its inner substance. **adrenal c.**, the external portion of the adrenal (suprarenal) gland containing the hormone cortin. **cerebellar c.**, the superficial gray matter of the cerebellum. **cerebral c.**, **c. cer'ebrl**, the cortex of the brain, composed mainly of gray or cineritious substance. Called also *pallium* and *mantle*. **c. re'nis**, the cortical substance of the kidney, made up of urinary tubes and blood vessels, supported by a stroma or matrix. **somatic c.**, the neopallium.

cortiadre'nal (kor-te-ad-re'nal). Pertaining to the cortex of the adrenal gland.

cor'tical (kor'tik-al). Pertaining to the cortex. **c. cataract**, opacity in the cortex of the lens. **c. paralysis**, paralysis from lesion of cerebral cortex.

corticef'ugal (kor-tis-if'u-gal). Proceeding, conducting, or moving away from the cortex.

corticep'etal (kor-tis-ip'et-al). Moving, progressing, or conducting toward the cortex.

cortico-adre'nal. Pertaining to the cortex of the adrenal body.

cortico-af'ferent. Conveying impressions from the lower levels inward and upward to the cerebral cortex.

cortico-ef'ferent. Carrying impressions outward and downward from the cerebral cortex; said of certain nerve fibers.

- corticof'ugal** (kor-tik-of'u-gal). Passing away from the cortex.
- corticopedun'cular**. Pertaining to the cortex and the peduncles of the brain.
- corticopleuritis**. Inflammation of the cortical pleura.
- corticospil'nal**. Pertaining to the cortex of the brain and the spinal cord.
- corticosterone**. The hormone, $C_{21}H_{30}O_4$, of the cortex of the suprarenal gland.
- corticospupreno'ma**. A tumor derived from the adrenal cortex.
- corticot'ropin**. A hormone of the anterior pituitary that stimulates the adrenal cortex.
- Corti's arches** (kor'tēz). Arches made up of Corti's rods. **C.'s canal**, passage made by the arches of Corti. **C.'s cells**, hair cells in Corti's organ. **C.'s membrane**, lamina which covers Corti's organ. **C.'s rods**, double row of pillars which form Corti's arches. **C.'s teeth**. See *auditory teeth*. **C.'s tunnel**. Same as *Corti's canal*.
- cor'tin**. A substance from the cortex of the suprarenal gland; it is the hormone of this structure.
- corun'dum**. Native aluminum oxide; used as an abrasive in dentistry.
- corusca'tion** (kor-us-ka'shun). The sensation as of a flash of light before the eyes.
- cor'votone**. A brand of coramine.
- cor'ybantism**. A condition marked by delirium with hallucinations.
- coryd'aline** (kor-id'al-in). An extractive and an alkaloid from *Corydalis* or wild hyacinth; tonic and alterative.
- cor'yfin**. Menthol ester of ethylglycolic acid; anesthetic and analgesic.
- co'ryl** (ko'ril). Mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorides; used as local anesthetic.
- coryleur** (ko-ril-er'). Apparatus for applying a spray of coryl.
- Corynebacte'rium** (ko-ri''ne-bak-te're-um). A genus of bacteria of which *C. diphthe'riae*, the organism of diphtheria, is the type.
- cory'za** (ko-ri'zah). Acute nasal catarrh or cold in the head.
- cos'aprin** (kos'ap-rin). A white crystalline derivative of acetanilid; antipyretic and antirheumatic.
- cosen'sitize**. To sensitize to two or more infections.
- cosmet'ic** (koz-met'ik). A substance used for improving the complexion. **c. operation**, operation for correcting an unsightly defect.
- cos'molin** (koz'mo-lin). Petrolatum or vaselin.
- cos'ta**. L. for *rib*.
- cos'tal** (kos'tal). Pertaining to a rib. **c. arch**, the arch of the ribs. **c. cartilages**, cartilages which prolong the ribs anteriorly. **c. respiration**. See *respiration*.
- costec'tomy**. Excision of a rib.
- cos'tive**. Affected with constipation; constipated.
- cos'tiveness**. Constipation of the bowels.
- costochon'dral**. Pertaining to a rib and its cartilage.
- costoclavic'ular**. Pertaining to ribs and clavicle.
- costocor'acoid**. Pertaining to the ribs and coracoid process.
- costogen'ic** (kos-to-jen'ik). Arising from defect of the bone marrow of the ribs.
- costopneu'mopexy** (kos''to-nu'mo-pek-se). The operation of anchoring the lung to a rib.
- costoscapula'ris**. The serratus magnus muscle.
- costoster'nal**. Pertaining to a rib and the sternum.
- cos'totome** (kos'to-tōm). Knife for dividing costal cartilages.
- costotransverse'**. Lying between the ribs and the transverse processes of the vertebrae.

- costover'tebral.** Pertaining to a rib and a vertebra.
- cotar'glt.** A hemostatic salt of cotarnine hydrochlorate and ferric chloride.
- cotar'nine.** A bitter alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 + H_2O$, from narsotine: astringent and sedative.
- co'to** (ko'to). An aromatic astringent bark from Bolivia.
- coto'in** (ko-to'in). Active principle, $C_{22}H_{18}O_6$, from coto.
- cot'ton.** Hair of seeds of various species of *Gossypium*. **absorbent c.**, cotton so prepared as to absorb liquids. **c. root**, bark of root of cotton plant; emmenagogue and oxytocic. **styptic c.**, cotton impregnated with styptic.
- cot'ton seed oil.** Fixed oil from seeds of cotton plant.
- Cotun'nus's fluid or liquor.** Same as *perilymph*. **C.'s nerve.** The nasopalatine nerve.
- cotyle'don.** Any subdivision of the uterine surface of the placenta.
- cot'yloid** (kot'il-oid). Cup shaped. **c. cavity**, the acetabulum. **c. foramen.** See *foramen*. **c. ligament**, the fibrocartilaginous rim of the acetabulum. **c. notch**, notch on lower border of the acetabulum.
- couchgrass.** See *Triticum*.
- couch'ing** (kow'ching). Displacement of the lens in cataract.
- cough.** Sudden noisy expulsion of air from lungs. It is **dry**, when without expectoration; or **wet**, when attended by expectoration. **ear c.**, reflex cough produced by disease of the ear. **reflex c.**, cough due to irritation of some remote organ. **stomach c.**, cough caused by reflex irritation from stomach disorder.
- cough'ing taxis** (kaw'ing). Manipulation for reduction of hernia while the patient coughs.
- cou'lomb** (koo'lom). The unit of electrical quantity.
- cou'marin** (koo'ma-rin). An aromatic principle, $C_9H_8O_2$, from sweet clover, Tonka bean, etc.
- count, Addis.** A count of the cells in 10 cc. of urinary sediment for the purpose of calculating the total urinary sediment of the twelve-hour specimen. **Arneth's c.** See *Arneth's formula* under *formula*.
- blood c.**, a count of the number of red corpuscles and of each kind of white blood cells in an accurately measured volume of blood.
- differential blood c.**, a blood count made to determine the proportion of each kind of leukocyte.
- direct platelet c.**, the total number of platelets per cubic millimeter of blood estimated directly from the whole blood.
- filament-nonfilament c.**, a count to determine the number of filamentous and nonfilamentous leukocytes in a blood specimen.
- indirect platelet c.**, the count of the total number of platelets per cubic millimeter of blood by counting the platelets on a stained blood film.
- Schilling's c.**, a differential blood count in which the leukocytes are divided into four groups.
- counterexten'sion** (kown-ter-ex-ten'shun). Traction in a proximal direction coincident with traction in opposition to it.
- counterir'ritant.** Producing a counterirritation; an agent which produces a counterirritation.
- counterirrita'tion.** Superficial irritation which is intended to relieve some other irritation.
- countero'pening.** A second opening, as in an abscess, sometimes made to facilitate drainage.
- coun'terpoison.** A poison given to counteract another poison.
- coun'terpuncture.** A second puncture made opposite to another.
- coup de soleil** (koo-da-so'läl). Sunstroke.
- cour'ses** (kôr-siz). Menses, or woman's monthly illness.

- court'-plaster.** Silken plaster spread with isinglass.
- cous'so.** Same as *koussou*.
- Coutard's method or technic** (koo-tahrz'). A method of x-ray irradiation by protracted and fractional dosage.
- couveuse** (koo-vuhz'). Same as *incubator*.
- coverglass.** Thin glass plate to cover a mounted microscopical object.
- cow'age.** See *Mucuna pruriens*.
- cowperi'tis.** Inflammation of Cowper's glands.
- Cowper's glands.** Two glands below membranous urethra, near bulb of spongy body.
- cow'pox.** Same as *raccinia*.
- cox'a.** The hip or hip joint. **c. mag'na**, overgrowth of the head and neck of the femur causing prominence of the hip. **c. pla'na**, osteochondritis deformans juvenilis. **c. val'ga**, upward bending of the neck of the femur. **c. va'ra**, downward bending of neck of femur without hip joint disease.
- coral'gia** (koks-al'je-ah). Hip joint disease.
- coxarthrop'athy.** Hip joint disease.
- cox'i'tis** (koks-i'tis). Inflammation of the hip joint.
- coxodynia** (koks-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the hip.
- coxofer'oral.** Pertaining to the hip and thigh.
- coxotomy.** The operation of opening the hip joint.
- coxotuberculo'sis.** Tuberculosis of the hip joint.
- cozy'mase** (ko-zí'mās). A co-enzyme in yeast, muscle and blood serum.
- C. P.** Abbreviation for *chemically pure*.
- Cr.** Chemical symbol of chromium.
- crab's eyes, c's stones.** Concretions from the stomach of crawfish.
- crab louse.** A louse that infests the pubic region, *Phthirus inguinalis*.
- crachotement** (krah-shōt-maw'). Inability to spit, even with a strong desire to do so.
- cracked pot sound.** Percussion sound indicative of a pulmonary cavity into which the breath may pass.
- cra'din.** Peptic ferment from twigs and leaves of the fig tree.
- cra'dle.** Frame for keeping bedclothes from a wounded limb.
- Craigia** (krā'g'e-ah). A genus of ameboid protozoans parasitic in the intestine and causing dysentery.
- craig'iasis.** Infection with Craigia.
- cramp.** A painful spasmodic muscular contraction. **heat c.**, spasms accompanied by pain, weak pulse, and dilated pupils: seen in workers in intense heat. **intermittent c.**, tetany. **professional c.**, spasm of a group of muscles from excessive use in one's daily occupation. **seamstresses' c.**, neurosis of seamstresses resembling writers' cramp. **telegraphers' c.**, neurosis resembling writers' cramp, seen in telegraphers. **watchmakers' c.**, spasm of finger muscles in watchmakers. **writers' c.**, spasm and neuralgia of fingers, hand, and forearm due to excessive writing.
- cramstunt.** Mental defect from overstudy.
- cra'nial** (kra'ne-al). Pertaining to the cranium.
- craniec'tomy.** Surgical removal of strips of cranial bone.
- cra'niocele** (kra'ne-o-sēl). Protrusion of any part of the brain from the cranial cavity.
- cranlocer'ebal.** Pertaining to skull and brain.
- cra'nioclast.** Instrument for crushing fetal skull.
- cra'nioclasty.** The crushing of the fetal head.
- cranioceleldodysosto'sis.** Cleidocranial dysostosis. See under *dysostosis*.

- craniodid'ymus.** A monster fetus with two heads.
- cra'niograph.** An instrument for outlining the skull.
- craniol'ogy** (kra-ne-ol'o-je). The scientific study of skulls.
- craniomala'cia** (kra''ne-o-mal-a'she-ah). Abnormal softness of the skull.
- craniom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the head.
- craniomet'rical points.** Any one of a set of points established for use in craniometry.
- craniom'etry** (kra-ne-om'et-re). Measurement of skull or head.
- cranio'pagus** (kra-ne-op'ag-us). Twin monster joined by the head.
- cranio'pathy.** Any disease of the skull.
- craniopharyn'geal.** Pertaining to the cranium and pharynx.
- craniopharyngio'ma.** A tumor arising from the remnants of the craniopharyngeal duct.
- cra'nioplasty** (kra'ne-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the skull.
- cra'niopuncture.** Exploratory puncture of the brain.
- craniorhachis'chisis** (kra-ne-o-rak-is'kis-is). Congenital fissure of skull and spinal column.
- craniosa'ral.** Pertaining to the skull and sacrum.
- cranios'chisis** (kra-ne-os'kis-is). Congenital fissure of the cranium.
- cranosclero'sis.** Thickening of the bones of the skull.
- cranios'copy.** Diagnostic examination of the head.
- craniospi'nal.** Pertaining to the skull and the spine.
- craniosto'sis** (kra-ne-os-to'sis). Congenital ossification of the cranial sutures.
- craniota'bes** (kra-ne-o-ta'bēz). Thinning in spots of the infantile skull in rickets.
- cra'niotome.** Cutting instrument used in craniotomy.
- craniot'omy.** The cutting up of the fetal head to effect delivery.
- craniotonos'copy.** An auscultatory percussion of the cranium.
- craniotympan'ic.** Pertaining to skull and tympanum.
- cra'nium** (kra'ne-um). The skull or brain pan.
- crap'ulent.** Due to excess in eating and drinking.
- crassamen'tum.** A clot, as of blood.
- craunol'ogy.** Same as *crenology*.
- craunother'apy.** Same as *crenotherapy*.
- cravat'** (krav-at'). A form of triangular handkerchief dressing.
- craw-craw.** An African sore, perhaps same as Bulam boil.
- cream.** The oily and lightest ingredient of milk. **c. of tartar,** potassium bitartrate.
- crea'malin** (kre'mal-in). A proprietary preparation of colloidal aluminum hydroxide: for peptic ulcer.
- crease** (krēs). A fold. **gluteofemoral c., iliofemoral c.,** the crease that bounds the buttocks below.
- cre'asol** (kre'as-ol). See *creosol*.
- cre'asote** (kre'as-ōt). Same as *creosote*.
- cre'atine** (kre'at-in). A crystallizable nitrogenous principle from muscle juice, etc.
- creat'inase** (kre-at'in-ās). A ferment which decomposes creatinine.
- creatine'mia** (kre-a-tin-e'me-ah). Excess of creatine in the blood.
- creat'inine** (kre-at'in-in). A basic principle, creatine anhydride, from urine.
- creatin'uria.** The presence of creatinine in the urine.
- creatorrhe'a** (kre''at-o-re'ah). The presence of muscle tissue in the feces.
- creatotox'ism** (kre''at-o-tok'sism). Meat poisoning.
- creche** (krāsh). A day nursery for infants.

- Credé's method** (kra-dāz'). Method of expelling placenta by kneading and pressing down the uterus.
- cremas'ter** (kre-mas'ter). The muscle by which the testicle is supported.
- cremaster'ic**. Pertaining to the cremaster. **c. fascia**, thin envelop of the spermatic cord. **c. reflex**. See *reflex*.
- crema'tion** (kre-ma'shun). The burning of dead bodies; incineration.
- cre'mor**. L. for *cream*. **c. tar'tari**, cream of tartar.
- cre'inate, crenated** (kre'nāt, kre'na-ted). Notched or scalloped.
- crena'tion** (kre-na'shun). Notched appearance of the margins of red blood corpuscles.
- cre'nocyte** (kre'no-sit). A crenated erythrocyte.
- crenocyto'sis**. The presence of crenated erythrocytes in the blood.
- crenol'ogy**. The science of therapeutic springs.
- crenoth'er'apy**. Treatment by the water of mineral springs.
- Cren'othrix** (kren'o-thrix). A genus of schizomycete fungi.
- cre'olin** (kre'o-lin). Antiseptic and hemostatic coal tar product.
- cre'osal**. Tannosal; an antiseptic and astringent preparation of tannic acid and creosote.
- creoso'form** (kre-os'o-form). A greenish antiseptic power of formic aldehyde and creosote.
- cre'osol** (kre'o-sol). An oily liquid, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, from creosote.
- creosol'id**. Magnesium creosotate; a nonirritant antiseptic.
- creosomagne'sol**. An antiseptic preparation of creosote, magnesia, and potassium hydroxide.
- creoso'tal**. Creosote carbonate; milder than creosote.
- cre'osote** (kre'o-sōt). An oily distillate from wood tar: antiseptic, anesthetic, and escharotic.
- crep'itant râle**. Dry, crackling sound which marks the early stage of pneumonia. See *Râles, Table of*.
- crepita'tion** (krep-it-a'shun). 1. The grating of the ends of fractured bones. 2. Crepitant râle.
- crep'itus** (krep'it-us). Crepitation; a crepitant râle. **c. re'dux**, the return of crepitus which announces the approach of recovery in pneumonia.
- crepus'cular**. Pertaining to twilight, as a twilight state.
- cresal'ol**. Cresol salicylate, an internal antiseptic.
- cres'atin**. An oily liquid used as an antiseptic and analgesic in diseases of the ear, nose, and throat.
- crescen'tic** (kres-en'tik). Shaped like the new moon.
- cres'cents of Gianuzzi**. See *Gianuzzi's crescents*. **myopic c.** Same as *conus*, 2d def.
- cres'in** (kres'in). Compound of cresol with sodium cresoxylacetate: antiseptic.
- cres'ochline**. Disinfectant compound of tricresol sulfate and quinoline with tricresol.
- cresoform** (kre'so-form). Creosote formaldehyde.
- cre'sol** (kre'sol). A compound, C_7H_8O , from coal tar or wood tar.
- cresoma'nia**. Hallucination consisting in the imagination of the possession of great wealth.
- cresopy'rine**. Acetyl-ortho-cresotonic acid used in acute articular rheumatism.
- cresolsulfur'ic acid**. See *acid*.
- crest**. A ridge upon a bone. **frontal c.**, a ridge in the middle line of internal surface of the frontal bone. **c. of ilium**, the thickened upper border of the ilium. **lacrimal c.**, a vertical ridge on the external surface of the lacrimal bone. **nasal c.**, a crest on the internal

border of the nasal bone. **occipital c.**, a vertical ridge on the external surface of the occipital bone. **c. of pubes**, a crest from the spine to the inner extremity. **supramastoid c.**, ridge on temporal bone above auditory meatus. **temporal c.**, a ridge on the frontal bone. **c. of tibia**, the prominent ridge on the front of the tibia. **turblnated c.**, a horizontal ridge on the internal surface of the palate bone.

cresyl'ic acid. Same as *cresol*.

cre'ta. L. for *chalk*. **c. praepara'ta**, prepared chalk, U. S. P.; chalk powdered and washed.

cre'tin (kre'tin). One who is affected with cretinism.

cre'tinism. A chronic condition due to congenital lack of thyroid secretion. It is marked by arrested physical and mental development and dystrophy of the bones and soft parts. **sporadic c.**, congenital form of myxedema.

cre'tinoid (kre'tin-oid). Resembling a cretin.

cre'tinous (kre'tin-us). Affected with cretinism.

crev'ice, gin'gival. The space normally existing between the cervical enamel of a tooth and the underlying unattached gingiva; the subgingival space.

crev'ic'ular (krev-ik'u-lar). Pertaining to the gingival crevice.

cribra'tion (kri-bra'shun). The quality of being cribriform.

crib'rilform (krib'rif-orm). Perforated like a sieve. **c. fascia**, part of deep superficial fascia of the thigh which closes the saphenous opening. **c. plate**, the upper perforated plate of the ethmoid bone.

cri'co-aryte'noid. Pertaining to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages. **c.-arytenoid'eus**. See *Muscles, Table of*.

cri'coder'ma. A skin disease marked by ring-shaped infiltrations surrounding central indurations.

cri'cold cartilage. The lowest cartilage of the larynx.

cricoldec'tomy. Excision of the cricoid cartilage.

cricoldyn'ia. Pain in the cricoid cartilage.

cricopharyn'geal. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the pharynx.

cricothy'reot'omy. Incision through the cricoid and thyroid cartilage.

cricothy'roid membrane. Ligamentous membrane between cricoid and thyroid cartilages. **c. muscle**. See *Muscles, Table of*.

cricot'omy. The cutting of the cricoid cartilage.

cricotracheot'omy. Incision through the cricoid and trachea.

cri'm'inal abortion. See under *abortion*.

cri'mino'sis. A neurosis marked by criminal behavior.

crin'in. A substance which stimulates glandular secretion.

crinogen'ic. Causing secretion in a gland.

cri'nosin (kri'no-sin). A substance in hairlike filaments, derived from brain tissue.

cri'sis (kri'sis). Pl. *cri'ses*. The turning point of a disease. **blood c.**, a sudden temporary appearance of great numbers of nucleated red cells in the blood. **bronchial c.**, paroxysms of dyspnea in locomotor ataxia. **clitoris c.**, attacks of sexual excitement in women with tabes dorsalis. **Dietl's c.**, an attack of intense lumbar pain with nausea and vomiting from floating kidney. **gastric c.**, paroxysms of intense pain in abdomen in locomotor ataxia. **hemo-clastic c.**, temporary leukopenia, with relative lymphocytosis, lowered blood pressure, and changes in blood coagulability. It is a form of anaphylactic shock. **nitritoid c.**, redness of the face, dyspnea, and precordial pain following the injection of arsphenamine. **rectal c.**, severe seizures of pain in rectum in locomotor ataxia.

- tabetic c.**, a painful paroxysm occurring in *tabes*. **vesical c.**, paroxysms of pain in bladder in locomotor ataxia.
- cris'ta**. Same as *crest*. **c. acus'tica**, the ridge on the inner side of the semicircular canals of the ear. **c. gal'li**, a ridge on the ethmoid bone to which the falx cerebri is attached. **c. hel'icis**, a projection on the helix, above the external meatus of the ear. **c. il'li**, the crest of the ilium. **c. spir'a'lis**, a ridge on the spiral lamina of the cochlea. **c. vestib'u'li**, a ridge on the floor of the vestibule between the vestibular aqueduct and fossa hemisphaerica.
- crit'ical** (krit'ik-al). Of the nature of a crisis.
- cro'cated**. Tinctured with or containing saffron.
- Cro'cus**. The dried stigmas of *Crocus sativus*, or true saffron.
- Crookes's tube**. The vacuum tube used in skiagraphy.
- cross birth**. Abnormal presentation of fetus, requiring a version.
- cross knee**. Same as *genu valgum*.
- crossed amblyopia**. See *amblyopia*. **c. anesthesia**. See *anesthesia*. **c. hemiplegia**. See *hemiplegia*. **c. leg progression**, a gait in which one foot is placed before the other.
- Crot'alus** (krot'al-us). The rattlesnake; also its virus.
- crota'phion** (kro-ta'fe-on). Cranial point at tip of great wing of sphenoid bone.
- crot'chet** (krot'chet). A hook used in delivering the fetus after craniotomy.
- Cro'ton**. A genus of trees which affords cascarilla and croton oil. **c. chloral**. Same as *butyl chloral*. **c. oil**, drastic purgative oil from *Croton tiglium*.
- cro'tonism**. Poisoning by croton oil.
- cro'tonol**. Crotonolic acid, $C_9H_{14}O_2$, a purgative principle from croton oil.
- crounother'apy**. Treatment by use of mineral waters.
- croup**. Disease with laryngeal spasm, dyspnea, difficult respiration, and often with a local membranous deposit. **catarrhal c.**, simple inflammation of larynx with formation of membrane. **false c.**, **spasmodic c.**, spasm of laryngeal muscles with slight inflammation.
- croup kettle**. A kettle arranged for giving off a continuous flow of steam: used in giving vapor inhalations.
- crou'pous** (kroo'pus). Of the nature of croup. **c. membrane**, the false membrane characteristic of croup.
- crown of a tooth**. The exposed or enameled part of a tooth.
- crown'ing**. That stage in the delivery of the child's head when the wrinkled scalp becomes visible.
- crownwork**. The application of artificial crowns to teeth.
- cru'cial** (kroo'shal). 1. Cross shaped; as a crucial incision, or crucial ligament. 2. Decisive; as a crucial test.
- cru'cible**. A vessel for melting refractory substances.
- cru'ciform** (kroo'sif-orm). Shaped like a cross.
- crude** (krood). Raw or unrefined.
- crup'per**. The rump of a horse.
- cru'ra**. The plural of *crus*, *q. v.* **c. cerebel'li**, peduncles of cerebellum. **c. cer'e'bri**, pair of bands which join the pons and medulla with the cerebrum. **c. of diaphragm**, two pillars which connect the diaphragm to the spinal column. **c. of the fornix**, arches formed by division of the extremities of the fornix.
- crurae'us** (kroo-re'us). See *Muscles*, Table of.
- cru'ral** (kroo'ral). Pertaining to the leg. **c. arch**, the femoral arch. **c. canal**. See *canal*. **c. hernia**, femoral hernia. **c. sheath**. Same as *femoral sheath*.

crure'us (kroo-re'us). See *Muscles, Table of*.

cru'rin. Quinoline-bismuth sulfocyanate: used as a dusting powder for ulcers.

crus. Pl. *cru'ra*. A leg or structure like a leg.

crusocreat'inine. Same as *chrysokreatinine*.

crus'ta. 1. Any crust. 2. Part of *crus cerebri* below the *substantia nigra*. **c. lac'tea**, seborrhea of the scalp of a nursing infant. **c. petro'sa**, the cement of a tooth. **c. philogis'tlea**. Same as *buffy coat*.

Crusta'cea. A class of animals including the lobsters, crabs, shrimps, wood lice, water fleas.

cryalge'sia (kri-al-je'zhe-ah). Pain on application of cold.

cryanesthe'sia. Loss of power of perceiving cold.

cryesthe'sia (kri-es-the'zhe-ah). Abnormal sensitiveness to chill.

cryodyn'ia (kri-mo-din'e-ah). Pain due to cold.

crymophil'ic. Growing best at low temperatures.

crymophylac'tic. Resistant to cold.

crymother'apy. The therapeutic use of cold.

cryo-aerother'apy. Treatment by cold air.

cryocau'tery. See *cold cautery* under *cautery*.

cry'olin. A preparation used as an analgesic and antiseptic.

cry'ogen. A freezing mixture of carbon dioxide snow.

cryogen'ic (kri-o-jen'ik). Producing low temperatures.

cryoge'nine (kri-o-je'nin). An antipyretic preparation of benzanido-semicarbazide.

cryom'eter. A thermometer for measuring very low temperature.

cryophil'ic. Preferring or growing best at low temperatures.

cry'oscope (kri'o-skōp). An instrument for performing *cryoscopy*.

cryos'copy (kri-os'ko-pe). Examination of fluids based on the principle that the freezing point of a solution varies according to the amount and nature of the substance contained in it in solution.

cry'ostase. Antiseptic mixture of camphor, carbolic acid, and saponin with minute quantity of oil of turpentine.

cryother'apy (kri-o-ther'ap-e). The therapeutic use of cold.

cryotol'erant. Able to withstand very low temperatures.

crypt (kript). A follicle or pit. **dental c.**, the space occupied by a developing tooth. **enamel c.**, a space bounded by the dental ledges on either side and usually by the enamel organ. It is filled with mesenchyma. **c's of Lieberkühn**, simple tubular glands opening on the surface of the intestinal mucous membrane. **c's of Morgagni**, small recesses or pockets in the mucous surface of the rectum. **synovial c.**, a pouch in the synovial membrane of a joint.

cryptamne'sia. Subconscious memory.

cryptec'tomy. Excision of a crypt or obliteration.

cryptesthe'sia. Subconscious perception of occurrences not ordinarily perceptible to the senses.

crypt'ic (krip'tik). Concealed; hidden.

cryptit'is (krip-ti'tis). Inflammation of a crypt or crypts.

cryptoceph'alus. A monster with an inconspicuous head.

cryptococco'sis. A skin disease of the tropics caused by the fungus *Cryptococcus*.

Cryptococ'cus. A genus of yeastlike organisms causing infections in man and animals.

cryptodid'ymus. The enclosure of one fetus within another.

crypt'togam. Any one of the lower plants that have no true flowers, but propagate by spores.

cryptogen'ic (krip-to-jen'ik). Of obscure or doubtful origin. **c. infection**, infection by bacteria from within the body.

- cryptoglio'ma.** One of the stages of glioma in which the presence of the growth is masked.
- cryptoleuke'mia.** Leukemia in which there are no abnormal cells in the blood.
- crypt'tolith** (krip'to-lith). A concretion in a crypt.
- cryptomenorrh'e'a.** Suppression of menstruation.
- cryptomerorachis'chisis** (krip'to-me'ro-rak-is'kis-is). Spina bifida occulta.
- cryptomne'sia** (krip-tom-ne'ze-ah). Subconscious memory.
- cryptoneu'rous.** Having no distinct nervous system.
- cryptophthal'mus.** Complete adhesion of eyelids.
- crypt'opline.** A hypnotic alkaloid from opium.
- cryptoplas'mic.** Occurring in a concealed form.
- cryptopo'dia.** Swelling of the lower leg and foot so as to cover up all but the sole of the foot.
- cryptopy'ic** (krip-to-pi'ik). Attended by concealed suppuration.
- cryptoradiom'eter.** Apparatus for measuring the penetrative power of x-rays.
- cryptor'chid** (krip-tor'lid). A person with undescended testicles.
- cryptorchidec'tomy.** The excision of an undescended testicle.
- cryptor'chidism.** Concealment of the testicles.
- cryptor'chis** (krip-tor'kis). Same as *cryptorchid*.
- cryptorhe'ic** (krip-to-re'ik). Cryptorhetic.
- cryptorhet'ic.** Pertaining to the internal secretions.
- cryptor'rhea** (krip-to-re'ah). Abnormal activity of an organ of internal secretion.
- crypt'roscope** (krip'to-sköp). The fluoroscope.
- cryptos'terol.** A sterol occurring in cryptogram.
- cryptotox'ic.** Having hidden toxic properties.
- cryptoxan'thin.** A pigment in egg yolk, green grass and yellow corn which can be converted in the body into vitamin A.
- cryptoz'ygous.** Having a face narrower than the cranium.
- crys'tal.** A naturally produced angular solid of definite form. **blood c's,** hematoidin crystals in the blood. **Böttcher's c's,** microscopical crystals seen on adding a drop of solution of ammonium phosphate to a drop of prostatic fluid. **Charcot-Leyden c's,** minute crystals in sputa of asthma and bronchitis. **Charcot-Neumann c's,** minute crystals of spermine phosphate. **Charcot-Robin c's,** crystals formed in blood of leukemic patients. **hedgehog c's,** wedge-shaped shiny crystals of uric acid. **knife rest c's,** peculiar notched crystals of triple phosphate in urine. **spermin c's,** crystals of spermin phosphate found in the semen. **Teichmann's c's,** hemin crystals.
- crystalbu'min.** Albumin found in water extract of the crystalline lens.
- crystallif'brin.** An extractive from the crystalline lens.
- crys'tallin** (kris'tal-lin). Globulin from the lens of the eye.
- crys'talline** (kris'tal-lën). Resembling a crystal; clear like crystal. **c. humor, c. lens,** the lens of the eye.
- crystalliza'tion.** Formation of crystals.
- crys'talloid.** Resembling a crystal; a noncolloid substance.
- crystalloidi'tis** (kris-tal-oi-di'tis). Inflammation of the crystalline lens.
- crystallopho'bia.** Insane dread of glass or glass objects.
- crys'tallose.** A sweetening agent said to be 500 times sweeter than sugar.
- crystaluridro'sis.** Crystallization on the skin of urinary elements from the perspiration.

- Cs.** Symbol for *cesium*; also abbreviation for *consciousness*.
- Cu.** Symbol for *copper*.
- cu'beb.** Dried fruit of *Piper cubeba*: diuretic and stimulant.
- cu'bic acid.** Diuretic and cathartic resin, $C_{12}H_{14}O_7$, from cubebs.
- cu'bit'al** (ku'bit-al). Pertaining to the forearm.
- cu'bitus** (ku'bit-us). The forearm.
- cu'bold.** Bone on outside of foot in front of the calcaneum.
- cucurbitocit'rin.** An extract from watermelon seeds; used against high blood pressure.
- cud'bear.** A red-brown powder prepared from lichens; used as a coloring matter in pharmacy.
- cu'rass can'cer** (kwe-rahs'). See *cancer en cuirasse*.
- cul-de-sac** (kul-deh-sahk'). A cecum, sac, or blind pouch. **Douglas's c.**, pouch between the anterior wall of the rectum and the posterior wall of the uterus.
- Cu'lex.** A genus of insects; the mosquitoes and gnats. They are distinguished from anopheles by their lumped appearance when resting. **C. fat'igans** transmits *Wuchereria bancrofti* to man.
- Culle'idae** (ku-lis'id-e). A family of insects including mosquitoes of all sorts.
- culc'ifuge** (ku-lis'if-ūj). An application to prevent mosquito bites.
- Cul'en's sign.** Discoloration of the skin around the umbilicus; a sign of ruptured ectopic pregnancy.
- cul'men.** The anterior and upper part of monticulus.
- cultiva'tion.** Artificial propagation of micro-organisms.
- cul'tural** (kul'tu-ral). Pertaining to cultures.
- cul'ture.** 1. Propagation of any organism. 2. A medium for propagating micro-organisms. **bouillon c's**, cultures of bacteria in bouillon. **fractional c.**, the obtaining of a single species of micro-organism from a culture containing more than one. **gelatin c.**, a bacterial culture on gelatin. **hanging-drop c.**, a culture in which the bacterium is inoculated into a drop of fluid on a coverglass. **c. media**, substances used for cultivating bacteria, as bouillon, milk, gelatin, agar-agar, blood serum, and potato. **nail c.**, a bacterial culture resembling a nail in shape. **plate c.**, a culture on a medium spread upon a flat plate. **pure c.**, a culture of a single micro-organism. **stab c.**, one in which the medium is inoculated by means of a needle inserted deeply into the medium. **streak c.**, bacterial culture in which the matter is sown in streaks.
- cu'mene** (ku'mēn). Same as *cumol*.
- cu'mol** (ku'mol). Colorless, oily compound, C_6H_{12} , used for sterilizing catgut.
- cu'mulative action or effect.** A sudden marked effect after the administration of a number of ineffective doses.
- cundur'an'go.** Same as *condurango*.
- cu'neate** (ku'ne-āt). Wedge shaped. **c. fasciculus**, **c. funiculus**, extension of oblongata into the vertebral canal. **c. nucleus**, gray matter at upper end of the cuneate fasciculus.
- cune'iform** (ku-ne'if-orm). Wedge shaped; cuneate. **c. bones**, three bones of the foot; pyramidal bone of wrist. **c. cartilage**, cartilage at side of arytenoid bone. **c. hysterectomy**, removal of a wedge of uterine tissue.
- cunellhysterec'tomy.** Excision of a wedge-shaped piece of uterine tissue for the correction of ante flexion.
- cuneocu'bold.** Pertaining to the cuboid and cuneiform bones.
- cu'neus.** Wedge-shaped lobule of the brain.
- cunic'ulus.** Burrow in the skin made by the itch mite.

cunniling'uit. A pervert who licks the vulva.

cun'vus. The vulva; female pudenda.

CuO. Cupric oxide.

Cu₂O. Cuprous oxide.

cup. A cupping glass. **favus c.,** depression in a favus scale around a hair. **glaucomatous c.,** depression of optic papilla in glaucoma. **physiologic c.,** the normal depression of the optic papilla.

cu'pola. The dome at the end of the cochlear canal. **c. space,** the attic of the tympanum.

cup'ped disk. A depressed eye fundus.

cup'pling. Application of the cupping glass. **dry c.,** drawing of blood to the surface without abstraction. **c. glass,** cup for drawing blood, or for local stimulation. **wet c.,** cupping with scarification and withdrawal of blood.

cu'prase (ku'prās). Colloidal cupric hydroxide: used in cancer.

cuprocit'rol. Cupric citrate used in eye diseases.

cuprol (ku'prol). A preparation of copper and nucleinic acid containing 6 per cent of copper.

cu'prum. L. for *copper*.

curaçoa (koo-ras-o'). A strong cordial or liqueur.

curare (koo-rah're). A South American arrow poison: used in tetanus and in physiologic experiments.

cura'rine. A crystalline alkaloid, C₁₅H₁₅N, from curare: a strong paralyzant.

curb. A hard swelling on various parts of a horse's leg, particularly the hind part of the hock.

Cur'cas (ker'kas). See under *Jatropha*.

cur'cin (ker'sin). Poisonous principle from *Jatropha curcas*.

cur'cuma (ker'ku-mah). See *turmeric*.

curd. Coagulated milk.

cure. 1. Care and treatment of patients. 2. Successful treatment.

curet (ku-ret'). A scoop or scraper for cleansing a diseased surface.

curettage (ku-ret'ej). Application of a curet.

curette (ku-ret'). See *curet*.

curette'ment (ku-ret'ment). Same as *curettage*.

cu'rie (koo're). The standard for measuring radium emanation.

cu'riegram. A photographic print made by radium emanation.

curlether'apy. Radium therapy.

cur'rant jelly clot. Soft, red, postmortem clot in heart and vessels.

cur'rent. That which flows; electric transmission in a circuit. **after-c.,** a current produced in muscle and nerve when a current which has been flowing through it has stopped. **alternating c.,** a current which periodically flows in opposite directions. **ascending c.,** an electric current passing toward a nerve center. **axial c.,** the central colored part of the blood current. **centrifugal c.** Same as *descending c.* **centripetal c.** Same as *ascending c.* **constant c., continuous c.,** an uninterrupted galvanic current. **D'Arsonval c.,** an extremely rapid alternating current. **descending c.,** a current passed through a nerve from its origin toward its termination. **direct c.,** a current whose direction is always the same. **faradic c.,** a current of induced electricity. **galvanic c.,** a current of galvanic electricity. **high frequency c.** Same as *D'Arsonval c.* **induced c.** Same as *secondary c.* **interrupted c.,** a current that is alternately opened and closed. **labile c.,** a current applied to the body with electrodes moving over the surface. **Oudin c.,** a high frequency current of higher voltage than the ordinary diathermy current. **reversed c.,** a current produced by changing the poles.

- secondary c.**, a current of induced electricity. **sinusoidal c.**, an alternating faradic current in which the potential rises gradually from zero to maximum and then gradually returns to zero. **stable c.**, a current applied to the body with both electrodes stationary. **Tesla's c.** Same as *D'Arsonval c.*
- curric'ulum** (kur-rik'u-lum). An established course of study.
- Cursch'mann's spirals** (koorsh'mahnz). Coiled fibrils of mucin in sputum of asthma, etc.
- curtom'eter**. Instrument for measuring curved surfaces.
- cur'vature, spinal**. Abnormal curvature of spinal column. See *kyphosis, lordosis, scoliosis*.
- curve of Carus**. The normal axis of the pelvic outlet.
- cuscam'idine** (kus-kam'id-in). A cinchona alkaloid.
- cus'co bark**. A variety of cinchona.
- cus'conine** (kus'ko-nin). An alkaloid from cinchona.
- Cus'co's spec'ulum**. A vaginal speculum with two blades worked by a screw.
- Cushing's disease**. See *pituitary basophilism*, under *basophilism*.
- C.'s syndrome, dystrophia adiposogenitalis**.
- cus'p**. A pointed projection, such as the crown of a tooth or a segment of a cardiac valve.
- cus'pld**. A canine tooth.
- cus'pitate** (kus'pid-üt). Provided with cusps.
- cus'so**. Same as *koussou*.
- cu'tal**. Disinfecting astringent solution of aluminum borotannate.
- cuta'neous** (ku-ta'ne-us). Pertaining to the skin. **c. reflex**, a reflex produced by stimulating the skin. **c. respiration**, normal passage of gases and vapors through the skin.
- cu'ticle**. The outer layer of the skin; epidermis. **enamel c.**, the tough membrane covering an enamel rod.
- cutic'ula den'tis**. Same as *Nasmyth's membrane*.
- cuticulariza'tion**. The formation of skin upon a sore or wound.
- cutireac'tion**. See under *reaction*.
- cu'tis**. The true skin or derma. **c. anseri'na**, goose flesh; erection of the papillae of the skin, as from cold or shock. **c. pen'dula**, abnormal flabbiness of the skin. **c. testa'cea**, a general seborrhea. **c. unctuo'sa**, seborrhea. **c. vera**, the true skin, derma, or corium.
- cu'ttise'ctor**. An instrument for removing bits of skin.
- cuti'tis** (ku-ti'tis). Skin inflammation; dermatitis.
- cutiza'tion** (ku-tiz-a'shun). Change into skin.
- cu'tol** (ku'tol). Antiseptic compound of tannic and boric acids with an aluminum salt for skin diseases.
- cu'tolm**. A styptic preparation of aluminum biborate.
- Cy**. Symbol of *cyanogen*.
- cyane'mia** (si-an-e'me-ah). Blueness of the blood.
- cyanephidro'sis**. The excretion of bluish sweat.
- cyanhidro'sis** (si-an-hid-ro'sis). Exudation of bluish sweat.
- cyan'ic acid** (si-an'ik). See *acid*.
- cy'anide** (si'an-id). Any binary compound of cyanogen.
- cyanochro'l'a**. Cyanosis.
- cyanoder'ma**. Blue discoloration of the skin.
- cyan'ogen** (si-an'o-jen). The halogen radical CN; also C₂N₂ (dicyanogen), the latter a poisonous gas.
- cyanogen'esis** (si'an-o-jen'es-is). The formation of cyanogen or hydrocyanic acid.
- cyanomyco'sis** (si'an-o-mi-ko'sis). Development of *Micrococcus pyocyaneus* in pus.

- cyanop'athy** (si-an-op'ath-e). Same as *cyanosis*.
- cy'anophil** (si'an-o-fil). A cell staining easily with blue.
- cyanoph'llous**. Staining easily with blue dyes.
- cyanop'ia, cyanop'sia** (si-an-o'pe-ah, si-an-op'se-ah). Vision in which all objects seem to be blue.
- cy'anosed**. Affected with cyanosis.
- cyanos'is** (si-an-o'sis). Blueness of skin, often from cardiac malformation.
- cyanot'ic** (si-an-ot'ik). Affected with, or pertaining to, cyanosis.
- cyas'ma**. Pigmentation of the skin of pregnant women.
- cyclarthro'sis** (si-klar-thro'sis). A pivot joint; joint which permits rotation.
- cyc'laster scarlatina'lls**. A protozoan body, thought to be the cause of scarlet fever.
- cy'cle** (si'kl). A succession or round of symptoms. **aberrant c.**, development of a communication between the pulmonary and bronchial vessels resulting from excessive congestion from mitral stenosis. **cardiac c.**, a complete cardiac movement; a heart beat. **menstrual c.**, the cycle of changes taking place in the uterus between one menstruation and the following one.
- cyclec'tomy**. Excision of a piece of the ciliary body.
- cyclenceph'alus** (si-klen-sef'al-us). A monster with one eye at the median line.
- cyc'lic** (sik'lik). Occurring in a definite course. **c. albuminuria**. See *albuminuria*.
- cyellcot'omy**. Division of the ciliary body.
- cyell'tis** (sik-li'tis). Inflammation of the ciliary body.
- cycloceph'alus** (si-klo-sef'al-us). Same as *cyclencephalus*.
- cyclokerati'tis**. Inflammation of the cornea and ciliary body.
- cyclochoroidi'tis**. Inflammation of ciliary body and choroid.
- cyclodial'ysis**. The operation of making a communication between the anterior chamber of the eye and the suprachoroidal space for glaucoma.
- cycloduc'tion**. The reduction of the eyeball produced by the oblique muscle.
- cy'cloform**. A local anesthetic and vulnerary preparation.
- cy'clogram** (si'klo-gram). A tracing of the visual field made with a cycloscope.
- cycloid** (si'kloid). Characterized by variations of mood from happiness to depressions.
- cyclokerati'tis**. Inflammation of the cornea and ciliary body.
- cyclomastop'athy**. Any breast disease which presents excessive tissue proliferation.
- cyclopho'ria** (si-klo-fo're-ah). Rotation of the eyeball from insufficiency of the oblique muscles.
- cyclophre'nia** (si-klo-fre'ne-ah). Cyclothymia.
- cyclo'pia** (si-klo'pe-ah). Monstrosity in which there is but one eye.
- cyclople'gia** (si-klo-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of the ciliary structure of the eye.
- cycloplegic** (si-klo-ple'jik). Causing cycloplegia.
- cyclopro'pane**. An anesthetic gas, trimethylene, C_3H_8 , employed in general anesthesia.
- cy'clops** (si'klops). A monster born with but one eye.
- cy'croscope** (si'klo-sköp). A form of perimeter for measuring the visual fields.
- cyclo'sis** (si-klo'sis). The movement of the protoplasm within the protozoan cell.

- cyclothymia** (si-klo-thi'me-ah). Manic-depressive psychosis.
- cyclotomy** (si-klot'o-me). Surgical incision of ciliary muscle.
- cy'clotron** (si'klo-tron). A powerful radio oscillator in which atoms are shattered and which develops atomic nuclei as bombarding particles.
- cydo'nium** (si-do'ne-um). Quince; quince seed.
- eyesogno'sis** (si-e''se-og-no'sis). The diagnosis of pregnancy.
- eyesiol'ogy** (si-e-ze-ol'o-je). The science of pregnancy.
- eye'sis** (si-e'sis). Pregnancy.
- cyet'ic** (si-et'ik). Pertaining to pregnancy.
- cylcot'omy** (sil-ik-ot'o-me). Same as *cyclotomy*.
- cylindro-adenoma**. A degenerated adenoma containing cylindrical masses.
- cylindroden'drite**. Same as *paraxon*.
- cylindroid**. 1. Shaped somewhat like a cylinder. 2. So-called mucous, or spurious, cast in urine.
- cylindroma**. Malignant tumor, especially about the face.
- cylindrosarcoma**. A tumor containing elements of cylindroma and sarcoma.
- cylindru'ria**. The presence of cylindroids in the urine.
- cyllo'sis** (sil-o'sis). Clubfoot or other deformity of the foot.
- cylot'ropin**. A proprietary urinary antiseptic and diuretic.
- cymar'in**. A compound from *Apocynum* used like digitalis.
- cymbocephal'ic** (sim-bo-sef-al'ik). Having a boat-shaped head.
- cynan'che** (si-nan'ke). Severe sore throat with threatened suffocation. c. **maligna**, putrid sore throat, diphtheritic or scarlatinal.
- c. **tonsillaris**. Same as *quinsy*.
- cynanthropy**. Insanity in which the patient considers himself, or behaves like, a dog.
- cyniat'rics**. The study of the diseases of dogs.
- cyn'ic spasm**. Same as *sardonic laugh*.
- cyn'obex** (sin'o-beks). Dry cough of early youth.
- cynopho'bia** (sin-o-fo'be-ah). Spurious hydrophobia.
- cynorex'ia**. Morbid excessive hunger.
- cynuren'ic acid** (sin-u-ren'ik). An acid from dog's urine.
- cyogen'ic** (si-o-jen'ik). Producing pregnancy.
- Cyon's experiment** (si'onz). A stimulus to an intact anterior spinal nerve root induces a stronger contraction of muscle than the same stimulus to the peripheral end of a divided nerve root.
- cy'onin** (si'o-nin). Any gonad-stimulating hormone of placental origin.
- cyopho'ria**. Pregnancy.
- cyopho'ric**. Pertaining to pregnancy.
- cyoph'orin** (si-of'o-rin). Same as *gravidin*.
- cyot'rophy** (si-ot'ro-fe). Nutrition of the fetus.
- Cype'rus** (si-pe'rus). A genus of sedges, *C. articulatus* (adrué) of tropical America; antiemetic and tonic.
- cypho'sis** (si-fo'sis). Same as *kyphosis*.
- cyphot'ic** (si-fot'ik). Same as *kyphotic*.
- cyp'ridol** (sip'rid-ol). A proprietary syphilis remedy, being a 1 per cent solution of mercuric iodine in an aseptic oil.
- cypridopathy** (sip-rid-op'ath-e). Any venereal disease.
- cypridopho'bia** (sip''rid-o-fo'be-ah). Morbid fear of venereal disease or of the sexual act.
- Cypripe'dium**. Genus of orchids; root of *G. pubescens* and others reputed to be nervine.
- cypripho'bia** (sip-rif-o'be-ah). Morbid fear of coitus.

cyrto'm'eter (sir-tom'et-er). An instrument for measuring curved surfaces.

cyrto'sis (sir-to'sis). Backward curvature of the spine.

cyst (sist). Any sac containing a liquid. **adventitious c.**, a cyst formed about a foreign body. **blood c.** See *hematoma*. **blue dome c.**, a benign retention cyst of the breast which shows a blue color. **Boyer's c.**, cyst of the subhyoid bursa. **branchiogenetic c.**, **branchiogenous c.**, a cyst formed from an incompletely closed branchial cleft. **chocolate c.**, an ovarian cyst having a dark syrupy contents. **colloid c.**, a cyst with jelly-like contents. **daughter c.**, small cyst developed from the walls of a large cyst. **dentigerous c.**, one containing teeth. **dermoid c.**, a cyst containing bone, hair, teeth, etc. **echinococcus c.**, a cyst formed by the larva of the *Taenia echinococcus* of the dog, taken into the stomach. **extravasation c.**, a cyst formed by a hemorrhage into the tissues. **follicular c.**, one due to the occlusion of the duct of a small follicle or gland. **hydatid c.** Same as *echinococcus c.* **melibomian c.** Same as *chalazion*. **mucous c.**, a retention cyst containing mucus. **pilliferous c.**, **pilonidal c.**, a hair-containing dermoid cyst in the sacrococcygeal region. **retention c.**, one due to the retention of the secretion of a gland. **sebaceous c.**, a retention cyst of a sebaceous gland. **seminal c.**, a cyst containing semen. **sublingual c.** See *ranula*. **tarry c.**, a cyst resulting from hemorrhage into a corpus luteum. **theca-lutein c.**, a cyst of the ovary in which the lutein cysts lining the cystic cavity are theca interna cells. **unilocular c.**, a cyst having only a single cavity. **wolffian c.**, a cyst of the broad ligament developed from the vestiges of the wolffian body.

cystadeno'ma (sis-tad-en-o'mah). Cystoma blended with adenoma.

cystal'gia (sis-tal'je-ah). Pain in the bladder.

cystatro'phia. Atrophy of the bladder.

cystauchenot'omy. Surgical incision of the neck of the bladder.

cystecta'sia, **cystec'tasy** (sis-tek-ta'ze-ah, sis-tek'tas-e). Slitting of the urethra and dilatation of the neck of the bladder for the extraction of stone.

cystec'tomy (sis-tek'to-me). Surgical removal of a cyst.

cyste'line (sis-te'in). Amidothiolactic acid; a compound derivable from cystine, sometimes found in the urine.

cystenceph'alus. Monstrosity with a brain like a membranous bag.

cyster'ethism. Irritability of the bladder.

cysthypersarco'sis. Thickening of muscular coat of the bladder.

cys'tic (sis'tik). 1. Pertaining to cysts. 2. Relating to the urinary bladder. **c. degeneration**. See *degeneration*. **c. duct**, duct of the gallbladder. **c. tumor**, tumor made up of cysts.

cysticerco'sis. State of being infested with cysticerci.

cysticer'cus (sis-tis-er'kus). A larval form of tapeworms.

cysticolithec'tomy. Removal of a stone from the cystic duct of the gallbladder.

cysticolith'otripsy. The crushing of a calculus in the cystic duct.

cysticotr'haphy. Suture of the cystic duct.

cysticot'omy (sis-tik-ot'o-me). Same as *choledochotomy*.

cystidolaparot'omy. Incision into bladder through abdomen.

cystidotrachelot'omy. Same as *cystauchenotomy*.

cystifellot'omy. Same as *cholecystotomy*.

cys'tiform. Having the form or appearance of a cyst.

cystigerous (sis-tij'er-us). Containing cysts.

cys'tine (sis'tin). A crystalline amino-acid, $C_6H_{12}N_2S_2O_4$, sometimes occurring in the urine.

- cystine'mia** (sis-tin-e'me-ah). Presence of cystine in the blood.
- cystinu'ria** (sis-tin-u're-ah). The presence of cystine in the urine.
- cystistax'is**. Oozing of blood into the bladder.
- cysti'tis** (sis-ti'tis). Inflammation of the bladder. **acute catarrhal c.** is excited by injuries, irritation of foreign bodies, gonorrhea, etc., and is marked by burning in the bladder, pain in the urethra, and painful micturition. **chronic c.** is due to a neglected acute cystitis. **c. col'li**, inflammation of the neck of the bladder. **croupous c.**, **diphtheritic c.**, that due to diphtheritic infection, and marked by the presence of false membrane. **eosinophilic c.**, cystitis in which the urinary sediments contain a large number of eosinophil cells. **exfoliative c.**, cystitis with sloughing of the mucous membrane of the bladder. **c. follicula'ris**, cystitis in which the mucosa of the bladder is studded with nodules containing lymph follicles. **Incrusted c.**, a cystitis marked with phosphatic incrustations on the mucosa. **c. papillomato'sa**, cystitis located at the trigone of the bladder. **c. sen'ilis femina'rum**, a chronic cystitis occurring in old women and marked by frequency of micturition with tenesmus and burning.
- cys'titome** (sis'tit-ōm). An instrument for opening sac of crystalline lens.
- cystit'omy**. 1. Incision of the capsule of the crystalline lens. 2. Incision into the bladder.
- cysto-adenoma** (sis'to-ad-en-o'mah). A tumor containing cystic and adenomatous elements.
- cystocarcino'ma**. Cystoma blended with carcinoma.
- cystocele** (sis'to-sēl). Hernial protrusion of a knuckle of the bladder.
- cys'tochrome**. A mixture of indigo carmine and urotropin: used in the indigo carmine test of renal function.
- cystocolos'tomy**. Formation of a passage from the bladder to the colon.
- cystodiaphanos'copy**. Transillumination of the abdominal contents by an electric light in the bladder.
- cystodyn'ia** (sis-to-din'e-ah). Pain in the bladder.
- cysto-el'ythroplasty**. Operative repair of a vesicovaginal fistula.
- cysto-en'terocele** (sis'to-en'ter-o-sēl). Hernia of a portion of the bladder and intestine.
- cysto-epip'locele** (sis'to-ep-ip'lo-sēl). Hernia containing a portion of the bladder and the omentum.
- cysto-epithelio'ma**. A tumor containing elements of cystoma and epithelioma.
- cystofelleot'omy**. Cholecystotomy.
- cystofibro'ma**. Fibroma blended with cystoma.
- cyst'togen** (sis'to-jen). A white powder, $C_6H_{12}N_4$, used in gonorrhea, cystitis, and kidney disease.
- cys'togram** (sis'to-gram). A radiographic picture of the bladder.
- cystog'raphy** (sis-tog'raf-e). Radiography of the bladder.
- cys'toid** (sis'toid). Like a cyst.
- cys'tolith** (sis'to-lith). A urinary calculus.
- cystolithec'tomy**. Removal of a stone from the bladder.
- cystolithi'asis**. Formation of calculi in the bladder.
- cystolith'ic**. Pertaining to a vesical calculus.
- cystolu'tein** (sis-to-lu'te-in). Yellow pigment from ovarian cysts.
- cystoma** (sis-to'mah). A cystic tumor.
- cystom'eter**. An apparatus for measuring the capacity of the bladder and the pressure reactions caused by injecting fluid into it.

- cystomet'rogram.** A tracing or record made by the cystometer.
- cystomor'phous.** Resembling a cyst or bladder.
- cystomyxo-adenoma.** Cystomyxoma blended with adenoma.
- cystomyxo'ma.** Myxoma with cystic degeneration.
- cystonephro'sis.** Cystiform dilatation of the kidney.
- cystoneural'gia.** Neuralgia of the bladder.
- cystoparaly'sis.** Paralysis of the bladder.
- cys'topexy.** Fixation of bladder to abdominal wall.
- cystophotog'raphy.** Photography of the interior of bladder.
- cys'toplasty** (sis'to-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the bladder.
- cystople'gia** (sis-to-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of the bladder.
- cystoproctos'tomy.** Same as *cystorectostomy*.
- cystopto'sis** (sis-top-to'sis). Prolapse of a portion of the bladder into the urethra.
- cystopyeli'tis** (sis-to-pi-e-li'tis). Cystitis blended with pyelitis.
- cystopyelonephri'tis** (sis-to-pi-e-lo-nef-ri'tis). Inflammation of bladder, kidney, and renal pelvis.
- cystoradiog'raphy.** Radiography of the bladder.
- cystorectos'tomy.** The making of a passage from the bladder to the rectum.
- cystor'rhapsy** (sis-tor'raf-e). Suture of the bladder.
- cystorrh'e'a** (sis-tor-rhe'ah). Catarrh of the bladder.
- cystosarco'ma.** Sarcoma with contained cysts.
- cystos'chisis** (sis-tos'kis-is). Fissure of the bladder.
- cystoscl'rhus** (sis-to-sker'us). Hard cancer of the bladder.
- cystosclero'sis.** A cyst that has undergone sclerosis or fibrosis.
- cys'toscope** (sis'to-sköp). An endoscope for examining the bladder.
- cystos'copy.** Examination by means of the cystoscope.
- cystospermi'tis.** Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.
- cystos'tomy.** Formation of an opening into the bladder.
- cys'totome** (sis'to-töm). A cutting instrument for bladder operations.
- cystot'omy** (sis-tot'o-me). Surgical incision of the bladder.
- cystotrachelot'omy.** Same as *cystauchenotomy*.
- cysto-ureteri'tis.** Inflammation of the ureter and bladder.
- cysto-uretero'gram.** A radiogram of the bladder and ureter.
- cysto-ure'throscope.** An instrument for examining the posterior urethra and bladder.
- cyst'worm.** Same as *cysticercus*.
- cytarrha'gia** (sit-ar-a'je-ah). Hemorrhage from a tooth socket.
- cy'tase** (si'täs). A ferment contained in phagocytes.
- cyt'isine** (sit'is-in). Alkaloid from *Cytisus laburnum*.
- cyt'isism** (sit'is-izm). Poisoning by *Cytisus*, or laburnum tree.
- cyti'tis** (sit-i'tis). Same as *dermatitis*.
- cyto-architecton'ic.** Pertaining to the structural arrangement of cells.
- cytobiol'ogy** (si-to-bi-ol'o-je). Cell biology; the biology of cells.
- cytoblast'is.** Same as *cytoclesis*.
- cy'toblast** (si'to-blast). The cell nucleus.
- cytoblaste'ma.** Supposed mother liquid of cells.
- cyto-can'nibalism.** The destruction or absorption of one cell by another.
- cytoce'n'trum** (si-to-sen'trum). The attraction sphere.
- cytoceras'tic, cytokeras'tic.** Pertaining to the change of cells to a higher form.
- cytochem'ism** (si-to-kem'izm). Reaction of body cells to injections of antitoxin, producing in the organism specific antitoxic substances.
- cytochem'istry.** Chemistry of the cell.

- cy'tochrome.** 1. A chromogenic substance in cells which has the property of taking up and giving off oxygen. 2. A nerve cell deficient in cell protoplasm.
- cytochyle'ma.** The more fluid part of cell protoplasm.
- cytoci'dal.** Destroying cells.
- cy'tocide (si'to-sid).** Destroying cells.
- cytocine'sia.** Same as *citokinesis*.
- cytoclas'tic.** Destroying cells.
- cytocele'sis.** The influence of body cells on other body cells.
- cy'tocyst (si'to-sist).** A cyst enclosing a mass of merozoites.
- cy'tode (si'töd).** A non-nucleated cell or cell element.
- cytoden'drite.** A dendrite given off from the cell itself.
- cytodlagn'o'sis.** Diagnosis by examination of the cells (leukocytes) contained in the body fluid.
- cytodler'esis (si-to-di-er'es-is).** Indirect cell division.
- cytodis'tal (si-to-dis'tal).** Remote from the cell of origin.
- cy'tofin (si'to-fin).** One of the alloxur bodies allied to thymine.
- cytogen'esis (si-to-jen'es-is).** Development of the cell.
- cytog'enous (si-toj'en-us).** Producing cells.
- cytoglo'bin.** A proteid from white blood corpuscles.
- cytogylope'nia.** Deficient glucose content of blood cells.
- cytog'ony.** Cytogenic reproduction.
- cytohistogen'esis.** The development of the structure of cells.
- cytohyal'oplasm.** Reticular substance of cell protoplasm.
- cy'toid (si'toid).** Resembling a cell.
- cyto-inhibition (si'to-in-hib-ish'un).** The action of phagocytic cells in protecting bacteria from lysis.
- cytokeras'tic.** Pertaining to the development of cells from a lower to a higher order.
- cytokine'sis.** The mitotic division of the extranuclear portion of the cell.
- cytol'ogy (si-tol'o-je).** Sum of what is known regarding cells.
- cy'tolymph (si'to-limf).** Same as *cytochylema*.
- cytol'ysin (si-tol'is-in).** A lysin or antibody which produces disintegration of cells.
- cytol'ysis (si-tol'is-is).** The dissolution of cells.
- cytoma'chia.** The struggle between infective organisms and the cells of the body.
- cytometapla'sia.** Change in function or form of cells.
- cytom'eter.** Device for counting and measuring cells.
- cytom'etry.** The counting of blood cells.
- cytom'erosome.** A microsome of chromatin.
- cytom'itome.** A fibril, or fibrillar network, of spongioplasm.
- cytomorphol'ogy.** The morphology of body cells.
- cytomorpho'sis.** The series of changes through which cells pass in their development.
- cytomyco'sis.** Histoplasmosis; a fatal disease caused by a fungus that attacks the phagocytic cells of the blood.
- cy'tone.** The cell body of a neuron.
- cytopathol'ogy.** The study of cells in disease.
- cytope'nia.** Deficiency in the cells of the blood.
- cytophagocyto'sis.** Same as *cytophagy*.
- cytoph'agous (si-tof'ag-us).** Devouring or consuming cells.
- cytoph'agy (si-tof'aj-e).** Absorption of cells by other cells.
- cy'tophil (si'to-fil).** Having an affinity for cells.
- cytophylax'is.** The protection of cells against cytolysis.
- cytophylet'ic.** Pertaining to the genealogy of cells.

- cytophysics.** The physics of cell activity.
- cytophysiology.** Physiology of the cell.
- cy'toplasm** (si'to-plazm). Protoplasm of the cell body.
- cytoplas'tin.** The plastin of the cytoplasm.
- cytoprox'imal** (si-to-proks'im-al). Nearest to the cell of origin.
- cytoretic'ulum.** The fibrillar network of spongioplasm.
- Cytorrhyc'tes lu'ls.** A protozoan discovered in the blood of syphilitics. **C. scarlati'nae**, a species thought to be the cause of scarlatina. **C. vari'olae**, a protozoan of smallpox.
- cytos'copy** (si-tos'kop-e). Examination of cells.
- cy'tosine.** A base, $C_{12}H_{10}N_4O_4 + 5H_2O$, from adenylic acid.
- cy'tosome** (si'to-sōm). The body of a cell apart from its nucleus.
- cytospon'gium** (si-to-spon'je-um). The spongioplasm of a cell.
- cy'tost** (si'tost). A specific toxin given off from a cell as a result of injury to it.
- cytos'tasis.** The closure of capillaries by leukocytes.
- cy'tostome** (si'to-stōm). The mouth aperture of protozoa.
- cytostromat'ic.** Pertaining to the stroma of a cell.
- cytotac'tic** (si-to-tak'tik). Pertaining to cytotaxis.
- cytotax'is.** The selection and arranging function of cells.
- cytother'apy.** Treatment by use of animal cells.
- cytho'esis.** Restitution of cells to their normal condition.
- cytotox'in.** A toxin which has a specific destructive effect upon particular cells.
- cytotroch'in.** The cytotropic element of a drug which carries along with it the active element.
- cytotrophoblast** (si-to-trof'o-blast). The inner layer of the trophoblast.
- cytotrop'ic** (si-to-trop'ik). Having an affinity for cells.
- cytozo'ic.** Living within or attached to cells.
- cytozo'on** (si-to-zo'on). A protozoic parasite inhabiting a cell or having the structure of a simple cell.
- cy'tozyme** (si'to-zīm). Thrombokinase.
- cyt'ula.** The impregnated ovum.
- cytu'ria** (si-tu're-ah). Presence of cells in the urine.
- Czaplew'ski's bacillus.** A bacillus sometimes seen in whooping cough.
- Czer'mak's spaces** (chār'mahks). The interglobular spaces.
- Czerny operation** (chār'ne). A radical hernia operation.
- Czerny-Lembert suture** (chār-ne-law-bair'). A suture for intestinal surgery; one row of Lembert stitches, and another row which includes the muscular and peritoneal coats.
- Czerny's anemia** (cher'nēz). Anemia in infants due to deficient nourishment.

D

- D.** Abbreviation for *dioptr*, for *dexter* (right), for *da* or *da'tur*, let there be given, for *deciduous* (tooth), and for *dose*; and symbol for closed circuit.
- DaCos'ta's disease.** Retrocedent gout.
- dacrocysti'tis** (dak-ro-sis-ti'tis). Inflammation of a tear sac.
- dacryadenal'gla.** Pain in a lacrimal gland.
- dacryadeni'tis.** Inflammation of a lacrimal gland.
- dacryadenoscl'rhus.** Scirrhous of a lacrimal gland.
- dacryagogatre'sia.** Closure of the tear duct.
- dac'ryagogue** (dak're-ag-og). 1. Causing a flow of tears. 2. A medicine which provokes a flow of tears.

- dacrycystal'gia.** *Dacryocystalgia.*
dacryelco'sis. Ulceration of the lacrimal apparatus.
dacryo-adenal'gia. Pain in a lacrimal gland.
dac'ryo-adeni'tis (dak're-o-ad-en-i'tis). Same as *dacryadenitis*.
dacryoblennorrh'e'a. Mucous flow from the tear apparatus.
dac'ryocele (dak're-o-sel). Hernia of the lacrimal sac.
dac'ryocyst (dak're-o-sist). The tear sac
dacryocystal'gia (dak-re-o-sis-tal'je-ah). Pain in the lacrimal sac.
dacryocystectas'ia. Dilatation of the lacrimal sac.
dacryocystec'tomy. The excision of the walls of the lacrimal sac.
dacryocysti'tis. Inflammation of the dacryocyst.
dacryocystoblennorrh'e'a. Blennorrhoea of the lacrimal sac.
dacryocys'tocele (dak-re-o-sis'to-sel). Protrusion of the lacrimal sac.
dacryocystontos'is. Prolapse of the tear sac.
dacryocystorhinostenos'is. Narrowing of the passage through which the tears enter the nose.
dacryocystorhinot'omy. Formation of a communication between the lacrimal sac and the nose.
dacryocystostenos'is. Stenosis or narrowing of the lacrimal sac.
dacryocystosyringot'omy. Incision of the lacrimal sac and duct.
dacryocys'totome. Knife for cutting the lacrimal sac.
dacryocystot'omy. Surgical puncture of the lacrimal sac.
dacryohemorrh'e'a. The discharge of bloody tears.
dac'ryolin. An albuminous substance from tears.
dac'ryollite, dac'ryolith. A lacrimal calculus.
dacryo'ma. 1. A lacrimal tumor. 2. Closure of a punctum lacrimale.
dac'ryon (dak're-on). The lacrimal point; the point where the lacrimal, frontal, and upper maxillary bones meet.
dac'ryops (dak're-ops). Distention of a tear duct.
dacryopyorrh'e'a. Discharge of purulent tears.
dacryopyo'sis. Suppuration of the lacrimal apparatus.
dacryorhinocystot'omy. Same as *dacryocystorhinotomy*.
dacryorrh'e'a. Excessive morbid flow of tears.
dacryosoleni'tis. Inflammation of a lacrimal duct.
dacryostenos'is. Stricture of a lacrimal duct.
dacryosyr'inx. Lacrimal fistula.
dac'tyl (dak'til). A finger or toe; a digit.
dactyl'on. Union of the fingers; webbed fingers or toes.
dactyll'i'tis (dak-til-i'tis). Inflammation of a finger or toe.
dactylocampsodyn'ia. Painful flexure of the fingers.
dactyl'ogram. A finger print.
dactylog'raphy. The study of finger prints.
dactylogrypo'sis. Permanent bending of the fingers.
dactylol'ogy. Conversation by means of the fingers.
dactylol'ysis (dak-til-ol'is-is). Same as *ainhum*.
dactylomeg'aly. Large size of fingers and toes.
dactylos'copy. Examination of finger prints for identification.
dac'tylospasm (dak'til-o-spazm). Spasm of a finger or toe.
dactylosym'physis (dak'til-o-sim'fis-is). Adhesion of adjoining fingers; syndactyly.
daemonoma'nia. See *demonomania*.
Daffy's elixir. Compound tincture of senna.
dag'enan (dag'en-an). Sulfapyridine.
D. A. H. Abbreviation for *disordered action of the heart*, a name for neurocirculatory asthenia. See under *asthenia*.
dahl'ia (dahl'yah). A violet stain, being a derivative of rosaniline.

dahl'in (dah'lin). A purple stain used in histology.

dahlite (dahl'it). A compound which is the chief inorganic constituent of the teeth.

Dakin's fluid or solution. See under *fluid*.

dak'ryon. See *dacryon*.

dal'tonism (dawl'ton-izm). See *color blindness*.

dam. See *rubber dam*.

damal'ic acid. An acid, C_7H_5O , reported as occurring in urine.

damalu'ric acid. An acid, $C_7H_{12}O_2$, found in the urine.

damia'na (dah-me-ah'nah). The leaves of three or more Mexican plants, alleged to be aphrodisiac.

dam'mar. A resin of many varieties used for plasters and in microscopical work.

damp (damp). A noxious gas in a mine. **after-d.**, a gaseous mixture formed in a mine by the explosion of fire damp or dust. It contains nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and usually carbon monoxide.

black d., **choke d.**, a gaseous mixture formed in a mine by the gradual absorption of the oxygen and the giving off of carbon dioxide by the coal. **cold d.**, foggy vapor charged with carbon dioxide. **fire d.**, light explosive hydrocarbon gases, chiefly methane, CH_4 , found in coal mines. **stink d.**, hydrogen sulfide. **white d.**, carbon monoxide.

damp'ing. The steady diminution of the amplitude of successive vibrations of an electric wave or current.

dance, St. Vitus'. See *chorea*.

Dan'ce's sign. Depression in the right iliac region in intussusception.

dan'cing disease. See *tarantism*. **d. mania.** See *choromania*.

dan'dellion. See *Taraxacum*.

dan'druff. Scaly scurf from or on the scalp.

dan'dy fever (dan'de). Same as *dengue*.

Daph'ne (daf'ne). See *mezerion*.

daph'nin (daf'nin). Active principle, $C_{15}H_{15}O_9 + 2H_2O$, from barks of species of *Daphne*.

Darler's disease (dar-yāz'). Same as *keratosis follicularis*.

dar'toid (dar'toid). Resembling the dartos.

dar'tos. The contractile tissue under the skin of the scrotum.

dar'tre (dar'tr). See *herpes*.

dar'trous. Pertaining to herpes; herpetic.

darwin'ian tubercle. An eminence sometimes seen on the edge of the helix of the ear.

dar'winism. The theory of evolution, as propounded by C. R. Darwin.

dasether'apy. Treatment by living in a region surrounded by pine and spruce trees.

dasy'm'eter. An instrument for measuring the density of gases.

Datu'ra (da-tu'rah). A plant genus. See *stramonium*.

datu'rine. An alkaloid like atropine, from stramonium.

datu'rism (da-tu'rizm). Stramonium poisoning.

Daufresne's solution (do-frānz'). A modified form of Dakin's solution.

daugh'ter cell (daw'ter). See *cell*. **d. cyst.** See *cyst*. **d. nucleus,** a new nucleus formed in karyokinesis by the diaster. **d. star.** Same as *amphiaster*. **d. wreath,** the daughter star viewed from its surface.

day blind'ness. Partial blindness by day, with better vision at night.

D. C. Abbreviation for *direct current*; Dental Corps; Doctor of Chiropractic.

deacidifica'tion. Neutralization or removal of acidity.

deaconess (de'kon-es). A member of a protestant sisterhood whose duties include care of the sick poor.

deactiva'tion. The act of rendering inactive.

deaf-mu'tism. The condition of being deaf and dumb.

deafness (def'nes). The state of being deaf or dull of hearing. **base d.**, deafness to certain low tones. **bellermakers' d.**, deafness from working among machinery, marked by inability to hear ordinary conversation, while hearing is increased amidst loud noise. **cerebral d.**, that due to a brain lesion. **cortical d.**, that due to disease of the cortical centers. **mind d.** Same as *psychic d.* **paradoxical d.**, state in which hearing is best during a loud sound. **psychic d.**, inability to comprehend spoken language. **tone d.**, sensory amnesia. **word d.** Same as *psychic d.*

dealba'tion (de-al-ba'shun). Bleaching.

dealcoholiza'tion. Removal of alcohol from an object.

deal'lergize (de-al'er-jiz). To remove or decrease allergy.

deamida'tion (de-am-id-a'shun). Deamidization.

deamidiza'tion. Liberation of the ammonia from an amide.

deam'inase. An enzyme which causes deamination.

deamina'tion. Removal of the amino group $-NH_2$ from an amino body.

deanesthe'siant. Anything which will arouse a patient from anesthesia.

deacqua'tion. Removal of water from anything.

dearterializa'tion. Conversion of arterial into venous blood.

death. Cessation of life. **black d.**, the plague. **molar d.**, death in mass, as gangrene or necrosis. **molecular d.**, death of cellular elements, as by ulceration. **d. rate**, the proportion of those who die to those who survive. **d. rattle**, the rattling sound in the throat of a dying person. **somatic d.**, death of the whole body.

debil'itant. 1. Inducing weakness. 2. A remedy which allays excitement.

débouchement (da-boosh-maw'). Opening into another part.

Debove's membrane (de-bōvz'). Layer of connective tissue cells between the epithelium and tunica propria of bronchial, vesicular, and intestinal mucous membrane. **D.'s tube**, a large tube for lavage of the stomach.

débridement (da-brēd-maw') [Fr.]. Wound excision; treatment of wounds by removal of all foreign matter, and excision of all the tissues immediately surrounding the wound, including devitalized soft parts in the vicinity.

dec'agram (dek'ag-ram). Ten Gm. or 154.34 grains.

decalcifica'tion. Removal or diminution of calcareous matter from tissues.

decal'cify. To deprive of calcium or its salts.

dec'aliter (dek'a-le-ter). Ten liters; 610.28 cubic inches.

decal'vant (de-kal'vant). Removing or destroying hair.

dec'ameter. Ten meters; 393.71 cubic inches.

decannula'tion. The removal of a cannula.

decanor'mal. One tenth of normal; said of solutions.

decanta'tion. The pouring of a clear supernatant liquid from a sediment.

decapita'tion. Removal of the head, as of the fetus or of a bone.

dec'apods. Crustacean animals having five pairs of legs, as the crabs, lobsters, shrimps, etc.

decapsula'tion. Removal of a capsule.

- decelera'tion** (de-sel-er-a'shun). Decrease in the heart rate.
- decentra'tion**. The act of removing from a center.
- decerebra'tion**. The removal of the brain in craniotomy or in vivisection.
- dechlorida'tion**. Removal of salt from the diet.
- dechlorina'tion**. Same as *dechloridation*.
- dechlorura'tion**. Decrease of chlorates in the urine produced by diet.
- decholesteroliza'tion**. The extraction of cholesterol from the system.
- decho'lin**. Dehydrocholic acid, used for disorders of the liver and in cholecystography.
- decibel** (des'ib-el). The unit of intensity and volume of sound.
- decid'ua** (de-sid'u-ah). The membranous structure formed during gestation and thrown off after childbirth. **d. reflex'a**, that which surrounds the ovum. **d. serot'ina**, that which intervenes between the placenta and the uterine wall. **d. ve'ra**, that which lines the interior of the uterus.
- decid'ual** (de-sid'u-al). Pertaining to the decidua.
- deciduall'itis** (de-sid-u-al-i'tis). A bacterial disease leading to changes in the decidua.
- decidua'tion** (de-sid-u-a'shun). The shedding of the decidua during menstruation.
- decidul'itis** (de-sid-u-i'tis). Decidual endometritis.
- deciduo'ma** (de-sid-u-o'mah). Intra-uterine tumor derived from a retained decidua. **d. malign'um**. See *syncytioma malignum*.
- deciduomato'sis**. Excessive promotion of decidual tissue in the non-pregnant state.
- deciduosarco'ma**. Syncytioma malignum.
- decid'uous** (de-sid'u-us). Falling off; caducous. **d. teeth**, the first, or temporary teeth.
- dec'igram** (des'ig-ram). One tenth of a gram.
- dec'illiter** (des'il-e-ter). One tenth of a liter; 6.1 cubic inches; about 3.4 fluidounces.
- dec'imeter** (des'im-e-ter). One tenth of a meter; 3.9 linear inches.
- declinor'mal**. Being of one tenth the normal strength.
- decip'ara** (de-sip'ar-ah). A woman who has given birth to ten children.
- decitelliza'tion** (de-si'tel-iz-a'shun). The destruction of ground squirrels, which are transmitters of plague.
- deck-plate**. The thin upper part of the medullary tube of an embryo.
- dec'linator**. An instrument for holding aside a part during surgical operation.
- decline'** (de-klin'). Progressive decrease, whether of disease or of the strength or health.
- decl'vis cerebel'li**. Sloping posterior surface of the superior vermis of the cerebellum.
- decoc'tion**. 1. The process of boiling. 2. A preparation made by boiling.
- decolla'tion**. Same as *decapitation*.
- dec'ollator**. An instrument for removing the head of the fetus.
- décollement** (de-ko-maw'). The operation of separating an organ from the adjoining tissue to which it normally adheres.
- decolora'tion**. The removal of color; bleaching.
- decompensa'tion**. Failure of compensation, as in heart disease.
- decom'plementize**. To remove the complement from.
- decomposi'tion** (de-kom-po-zish'un). 1. Putrefactive decay. 2. Chemical separation into component elements or simpler compounds.
- decompres'sion**. The removal of pressure.

deconges'tive. Reducing congestion.

decortica'tion. The removal of bark or cortex.

decrep'itate. To explode with a crackling noise.

decrepita'tion. A crackling noise, as of material thrown into a fire.

decuba'tion (de-ku-ba'shun). The final recovery period of an infectious disease.

decu'bital. Pertaining to a bed sore or to decubitus.

decu'bitus. 1. Posture in bed. 2. Act of lying down. 3. A bed sore. **d. acu'tus**, bed sore seen in connection with cerebral lesions.

decus'sate. 1. To cross in the form of an X. 2. Crossed like the letter X.

decussa'tion. 1. The position of one part athwart another and similar part. 2. The point of crossing; chiasma. **d. of the pyramids**, the crossing of the fibers of the pyramids of the oblongata from one pyramid to the other.

deep reflex. Reflex induced by stimulation of deep parts.

deer fly. See *Chrysops*.

defatiga'tion. Extreme fatigue; weariness.

defat'ted. Deprived of fat.

defecalgosiphob'ia. Dread of defecation because of pain.

defeca'tion (def-ek-a'shun). Discharge of the feces.

defec'tive. 1. Imperfect. 2. A person lacking in some physical, mental, or moral quality.

defen'sive protoid. Any alexin, toxin, or phylaxin.

deferens. The vas deferens.

deferent. Conveying anything away or downward. Cf. *afferent*, *efferent*. **d. duct.** Same as *vas deferens*.

deferentec'tomy. Excision of a vas deferens.

deferen'tial (def-er-en'shal). Pertaining to the vas deferens.

deferenti'tis. Inflammation of the deferent duct.

deferred' shock. Same as *delayed symptoms*.

deserves'cence (def-er-ves'ens). The period during which fever heat is declining to the normal standard.

defibrina'tion, defibriniza'tion. Deprivation of fibrin.

deficiency disease. See under *disease*.

defin'ing power, defin'ition. The power of a lens to give a clear outline.

defin'itive. Permanent; not temporary; clear and final.

deflagra'tion. Sudden, rapid combustion with slight explosion.

deflu'vium capillo'rum. The rapid or sudden loss of the hair.

deflux'ion (de-fluk'shun). A flowing down; copious discharge or loss of any kind.

deforma'tion, deform'ity. Distortion or malformation, congenital or acquired. **gunstock d.**, deformity in which the forearm makes an angle with the arm, due to fracture near the elbow. **Madelung's d.**, distortion of the radius at the lower end, with ulnar displacement backward. **silver-fork d.**, the peculiar deformity seen in Colles's fracture. **Sprengel's d.**, congenital upward displacement of the scapula. **Volkmann's d.**, congenital tibiotarsal dislocation.

deform'ing arthritis, osteitis. See *arthritis*, *osteitis*.

defunctionaliza'tion. The act of destroying a function.

defunda'tion. Excision of the fundus of the uterus.

defurfura'tion. The formation and shedding of branlike scales from the skin.

Deg. Abbreviation for *degeneration* or *degree*.

degan'gllionate. To remove a ganglion or ganglia.

- degass'ing.** Treatment of men who have been subjected to the fumes of gas.
- degenerate** (de-jen'er-ät). A person whose moral or physical state is below the normal.
- degenera'tion.** Alteration of tissue from a higher to a lower form.
- Abercrombie's d., amyloid degeneration. adipose d.** See *fatty d.*
- albuminoid d., amyloid d.,** degeneration with the formation of an albuminous matter. **ascending d.,** degeneration of nerve fibers progressing from the original lesion toward the brain. **bacony d.** Same as *amyloid d.* **calcareous d.,** degeneration with the deposit of calcium carbonate. **caseous or cheesy d.,** caseation. **colloid d.,** the change of the protoplasm of epithelial cells into a substance resembling mucus. **cystic d.,** degeneration with formation of cysts. **descending d.,** a degeneration of nerve fibers extending from the original lesion toward the periphery. **fatty d.,** a change of tissues into fat. **fibroid d.,** degeneration into fibrous tissue. **gray d.,** gray atrophy. See *atrophy.* **hyaline d.,** a degeneration affecting the walls of blood vessels, and forming a substance resembling amyloid matter. **lardaceous d.** Same as *albuminoid d.* **mucoid d., myxomatous d.,** degeneration of tissue into a jelly-like substance containing mucin. **parenchymatous d.** See *cloudy swelling.* **secondary d.** Same as *wallerian d.* **vitreous d.** Same as *hyaline d.* **wallerian d.,** degeneration of nerve fibers after separation from their nutritive centers. **waxy d.** 1. Amyloid degeneration. 2. Hyaline degeneration. **Zenker's d.,** peculiar glassy degeneration of muscle.
- degen'erative.** Associated with or pertaining to degeneration.
- degluti'tion** (deg-lu-tish'un). The act or process of swallowing. **d. center.** See *center.* **d. pneumonia.** See *pneumonia.*
- degote'** (de-göt'). Oil of birch, used in skin diseases.
- dehiscence** (de-his'ens). The formation of a fissure.
- dehu'manized virus.** Vaccine virus modified by retrovaccination.
- dehydra'tion.** The removal of water from a substance.
- dehydro-andros'terone.** An androgenic compound derived from male urine.
- dehydrocholes'terol** (de-hi''dro-ko-les'ter-ol). Vitamin D₂.
- dehydrocho'lic acid** (de-hi-dro-ko'lik). Decholin.
- dehydrocorticos'teron.** A steroid from the adrenal cortex.
- dehyp'tonize.** To remove out of the hypnotic state.
- Del'ters's cells** (dî'terz). 1. Specialized cells associated with the cells of Corti in the inner ear. 2. Branching cells constituting the reticulum of neuroglia. **D.'s nucleus,** the external auditory nucleus. **D.'s process,** any axis-cylinder process.
- déjàvu** (da-zhah-voo'). An illusion in which a new situation is incorrectly viewed as a repetition of a previous experience.
- dejec'ta** (de-jek'tah). Excrementitious substances.
- dejec'tion** (de-jek'shun). 1. Discharge of feces; fecal matter. 2. Depression of spirits.
- Dejerine's disease** (da-zher-enz'). Hypertrophic interstitial neuritis in infants. **D.'s sign,** increase of the symptoms of radiculitis on coughing, sneezing or straining. **D.'s syndrome,** a syndrome resembling tabes dorsalis, with deep sensibility depressed, but tactile sense normal: due to lesion of the long fibers of the posterior column.
- dekanor'mal** (dek-ah-nor'mal). Decinormal.
- delac'erate** (de-las'er-ät). To tear.
- delacrima'tion.** Excessive and abnormal flow of tears.

- delacta'tion** (de-lak-ta'shun). 1. Weaning. 2. Cessation of lactation.
- delamina'tion**. The division of a blastoderm into layers.
- delayed symptoms**. Symptoms, as of shock, which are slow in making their appearance.
- Del'hi boil** or sore (del'le). Same as *furunculus orientalis*.
- deliga'tion** (del-ig-a'shun). 1. Ligation. 2. Bandaging.
- delimita'tion**. The act or process of limiting, or becoming limited; the determination of limits.
- delliques'cence** (del-ik-wes'ens). The act or process of becoming liquid by the absorption of water from the air.
- delliques'cent** (del-ik-wes'ent). Having a tendency to become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air.
- dellir'iant, dellirifa'cient**. Any medicine which produces delirium.
- dellir'ium** (de-lir'e-um). Disordered mental state with excitement and illusions. **alcoholic d.** Same as *d. tremens*. **d. cor'dis**, violent, tremulous beating of the heart. **febrile d.**, delirium of fever. **d. of grandeur**, delirium in which patient has exaggerated ideas of his importance or power. **lingual d.**, utterance of meaningless words and sentences. **d. of negation**, that in which patient thinks he has lost some part of his body. **d. of persecution**, delirium in which patient thinks he is being persecuted. **toxic d.**, delirium produced by poisons. **traumatic d.**, that occurring after the shock which follows an injury. **d. tre'mens**, delirium from the excessive use of alcoholics.
- dellites'cence** (del-it-es'ens). Sudden disappearance of symptoms or of a tumor; latency of a poison or morbid agent.
- delliv'er**. 1. To aid in childbirth. 2. To remove, as a fetus, placenta, or lens of the eye.
- 'delivery** (de-liv'er-e). 1. Expulsion or extraction of the child at birth. 2. Removal of a part, as the placenta or lens. **abdominal d.**, delivery of the child by cesarean section. **forceps d.**, a delivery aided by forceps. **postmortem d.**, birth of a child after the death of the mother. **premature d.**, the expulsion of a viable fetus after the beginning of the seventh month. **spontaneous d.**, delivery which takes place without aid from the accoucheur.
- del'le** (del'e). The clear area in the center of a stained erythrocyte.
- delomor'phous cells** (de-lo-mor'fus). See *cells*.
- delous'ing** (de-lows'ing). The freeing from lice; destruction of lice.
- del'phinine** (del'fin-in). A poisonous alkaloid from staphysagria.
- del'ta for'nix**. A triangular striated depression on lower side of fornix.
- del'toid** (del'toid). See *Muscles, Table of*. **d. ligament**, the internal lateral ligament of the ankle. **d. ridge**, a ridge on the humerus to which the deltoid muscle is attached.
- deltoidi'tis** (del-toi-di'tis). Inflammation of the deltoid muscle.
- de lunat'ico inquiren'do** [L.]. A commission or jury for investigating the mental status of persons whose sanity is questioned.
- delu'sion** (de-lu'zhun). An erroneous belief or fancy which cannot be corrected by reason. **depressive d.**, a delusion of unworthiness or futility. **expansive d.**, abnormal belief in one's own greatness, goodness, or power. **d. of grandeur**, abnormal conviction of one's own importance, power, wealth, etc. **d. of negation**, a morbid belief that some part of the body is missing or that the world has ceased to exist. **d. of persecution**, a morbid belief on the part of a patient that he is being persecuted, slandered, and injured. **systematized d.**, a delusion which is organized by the patient in an

orderly pattern. **unsystematized d.**, a delusion made up of disconnected parts.

delu'sional. Pertaining to a delusion.

dement'. A person who has lost the use of his intellect.

demen'ted (de-men'ted). Deprived of reason.

demen'tia (de-men'she-ah). Any psychosis which is characterized by serious mental impairment and deterioration. **paralytic d.**, general paralysis of the insane. **d. pra'e'cox**, term for a large group of psychoses of psychogenic origin, often recognized during or shortly after adolescence but not infrequently in later maturity. The chief characteristics are disorientation, loss of contact with reality, splitting of the personality (schizophrenia, Bleuler). The types include the simple and the paranoid, and the forms known as *hebephrenia* and *catalonia*. **secondary d.**, that following another kind of insanity. **terminal d.**, that coming on near the end of other kinds of insanity.

dem'lbain [Fr.]. A hip bath or sitz bath.

dem'llune cells. Crescentic cells, such as Gianuzzi's crescents (**d's of Heidenhain**).

demineraliza'tion. Excessive secretion of mineral salts.

Dem'odex folliculo'rum. The pimple mite.

demog'raphy. That branch of anthropology which deals with social statistics, including questions of health, disease, births, and mortality.

demonoma'nia. Mental disorder characterized by the patient's belief that he is possessed by demons.

demonop'athy. Same as *demonomania*.

dem'onstrator. A practical instructor who does not rank as a professor.

demorphiniza'tion. The gradual withdrawal of morphine from one addicted to its misuse.

Demours's membrane (de-moorz'). Same as *Descemet's membrane*.

demucosa'tio intesti'ni. Demucosation of the intestine.

demucosa'tion. Removal of the mucous membrane of a part.

demul'cent (de-mul'sent). Soothing; bland; a soothing mucilaginous medicine.

demustardiza'tion. Treatment of men who have been gassed with mustard gas.

demutiza'tion. The instruction of deaf mutes in the utterance of speech or in the use of sign language.

denar'cotize. To deprive of narcotin or of narcotic properties.

dena'tured. Having its nature changed; rendered unfit for human consumption.

dendraxon (den-drak'son). A nerve cell whose axis-cylinder splits up into terminal filaments immediately after leaving the cell.

den'dric. Pertaining to or having a dendron.

den'driform (den'drif-orm). Tree shaped.

den'drite (den'drit). Same as *dendron*.

dendrit'ic, den'droid. Treelike in appearance or form. **d. calculus**, a renal calculus which has taken on the form of the pelvis and calices.

den'droid (den'droid). Dendriform.

den'dron. A branching protoplasmic process from a nerve cell.

dendrophagocyto'sis (den'dro-fag-o-si-to'sis). The absorption by microglia cells of broken portions of astrocytes.

Denecke's spirillum (den'ek-ēz). *Vibrio tyroenum*.

denerva'ted. Having the nerve removed or the nerve supply interrupted.

denerva'tion. Resection of or removal of the nerves of an organ.

- den'gue** (den'ge). An infectious, eruptive, febrile disease of tropical countries, marked by pains in the head, eyes, muscles and joints, sore throat; called also *breakbone fever*, *dandy fever*, and *solar fever*.
- denida'tion**. The supposed disintegration and removal, during menstruation, of certain epithelial elements, potentially the nidus of an embryo.
- dens** (denz), pl. *den'tes* [L.]. A tooth. **d. in den'te**, the presence of a toothlike structure within the pulp cavity of a tooth.
- densim'eter** (den-sim'et-er). Apparatus for determining density or specific gravity.
- densitom'eter**. An instrument for determining the effect of antiseptics on bacterial growth.
- den'sity**. 1. The quality of being compact; the compactness of a substance. 2. The quantity of electricity in a given area or in a given time.
- densog'raphy**. The measurement of the contrast densities in a roentgen negative.
- dentag'ra**. 1. Toothache. 2. A form of forceps or key for pulling teeth.
- den'tal**. Pertaining to teeth. **d. arch**. Same as *alveolar process*. **d. engine**, a machine for use in dentistry and general surgery.
- den'tale** (den-ta'le). The dental bone.
- dental'gia** (den-tal'je-ah). Toothache.
- den'taphone** (den'taf-on). An audiphone by which sounds are rendered perceptible through the medium of the teeth.
- den'ta**. The second cervical vertebra or axis.
- den'tate** (den'tät). Notched; tooth shaped.
- den'tes saplen'tiae** [L.]. Wisdom teeth.
- dentibuc'al**. Pertaining to the cheek and the teeth.
- dentic'ulate body**. Same as *corpus dentatum*.
- dentifica'tion**. Conversion into toothlike structure.
- den'tifrice** (den'tif-ris). A tooth powder or tooth wash.
- dentig'erous** (den-tij'er-us). Containing or producing teeth.
- dentila'bial**. Pertaining to the teeth and lips.
- dentilin'gual**. Pertaining to the teeth and tongue.
- dentilnimen'tum**. The National Formulary name for toothache drops.
- dentim'eter**. An instrument for measuring teeth.
- den'tin**. The chief substance of the teeth, which forms the body, neck, and roots, being covered by enamel on the exposed parts of the teeth and by cement on the part implanted in the jaws. **adventitious d.** Same as *secondary d.* **circumpulpar d.**, the inner portion of the dentin adjacent to the pulp. **cover d.**, the peripheral portion of the dentin adjacent to the enamel. **Interglobular d.**, areas of imperfectly calcified dentinal matrix surrounded by calcified globules situated near the periphery of the dentin. They were formerly called *interglobular spaces*. **Intermediate d.**, the soft matrix of the predentin. **mantle d.**, the well-calcified portion of the dentin situated next to the enamel. **primary d.**, the dentin formed before the eruption of a tooth. **secondary d.**, the dentin formed after tooth eruption as a result of irritation from caries, abrasion, injury, etc. **sensitive d.**, a sensitive condition of the dentin due to distal irritation of the dentinal tubules. **transparent d.**, the dentin in which the fibers of Tomes are calcified.
- den'tinal** (den'tin-al). Pertaining to dentin.
- dentinal'gia** (den-tin-al'je-ah). Pain in the dentin.
- dentinifica'tion**. The formation of dentin.
- dentini'tis**. Inflammation of the dentin.

dentinoblast (den-tin'o-blast). A cell that forms dentin.

dentinogenesis (den''tin-o-jen'es-is). The formation of dentin.

dentinoid. 1. Resembling dentin. 2. Predentin. 3. A tumor composed of dentin.

dentino'ma. A tumor of dentin.

dentin-os'teoid. A tumor composed of dentin and bone.

dent'list (den'tist). A dental surgeon.

dent'listry. The professional care of the teeth; dental surgery. **cosmetic d.**, **esthetic d.**, repairing and filling broken teeth so as to restore their natural appearance. **operative d.**, that branch of dentistry which deals with operations in the patient's mouth, as distinguished from those done in the laboratory.

dent'ition (den-tish'un). 1. The process or time of cutting the teeth. 2. The kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth.

dento-alve'olar. Pertaining to a tooth alveolus.

dento-alveoli'tis. Pyorrhea alveolaris.

dentol'din. The organic ground substance of a tooth.

dentoll'va. The olivary nucleus.

den'ture (den'tür) [F.; L. *dens* tooth]. An entire set of teeth; also a set of artificial teeth. **artificial d.**, a structure replacing missing natural teeth. **clasp d.**, a partial denture retained with clasps (A. D. A.). **continuous gum d.**, an artificial denture consisting of porcelain teeth fused to a base of platinum. **full d.**, a structure replacing the full number of natural teeth of both jaws (A. D. A.). **Immediate d.**, an artificial denture inserted before complete hardening of the tissues. **partial d.**, a structure supporting less than the full number of teeth in one jaw (A. D. A.). **permanent d.**, an artificial denture inserted after the tissue layer becomes completely hardened.

denu'cleated (de-nu'kle-a-ted). Deprived of the nucleus.

denuda'tion. The stripping or laying bare of any part; the surgical or pathologic removal of an integument.

denutri'tion (de-nu-trish'un). Lack or failure of nutrition.

deob'struent. A medicine which removes obstructions.

de'odar. The noble tree, *Cedrus deodara*, of the Himalayas: its turpentine is medicinal.

deo'dorant. Destroying odors; a deodorizing agent.

deo'dorize (de-o'dor-iz). To deprive of odor.

deo'dorizer (de-o'dor-i-zer). A deodorizing agent.

deontol'ogy (de-on-tol'o-je). The science of duty; medical ethics.

deoppila'tion. The removal of obstructions.

deor'sum [L.]. Downward. **d. ver'gens**, turning or directed downward.

deorsumduc'tion. The downward turning or drawing of a part.

deossifica'tion. Loss of the mineral elements of bone.

deox'ldate, **deox'ldize**, **deox'ygenate**, **deox'ygenize**. To deprive of oxygen.

deoxida'tion, **deoxidiza'tion**, **deoxygena'tion**. Removal of oxygen.

deox'ldizer (de-ok'sid-i-zer). A deoxidizing agent.

depersonaliza'tion. Loss of the sense of personality.

dep'ilate (dep'il-ät). To remove the hair from.

depla'tion (dep-il-a'shun). The process of removing hair.

depl'atory. 1. Having the power of removing the hair. 2. An agent which destroys or removes the hair.

deplete' (de-plët'). To empty; to unload; to cause depletion.

deple'tion (de-ple'shun). The act or process of depleting; removal of congestion or plethora; the state of being depleted.

- depluma'tion** (de-plu-ma'shun). Loss of eyelashes by disease.
- depolariza'tion**. Destruction or loss of polarity.
- depos'it** (de-poz'it). 1. Sediment or dregs. 2. Extraneous inorganic matter collected in the tissues or in a viscus.
- deprava'tion**. Change for the worse; deterioration.
- depraved** (de-prāv'd'). Vitiated or perverted; as a depraved appetite.
- depres'sant**. An agent which retards any function; an active sedative.
- depressed** (de-prest'). Flattened from above.
- depres'sion** (de-presh'un). 1. Reduction of vital or functional activity. In psychiatry, an emotional state of lowered mental and physical activity. 2. A hollow or fossa, normal, pathologic, or other.
- agitated d.**, depression with anxiety as seen in involutional melancholia. **averse d.**, mental depression marked by defective judgment. **reactive d.**, a psychosis which develops as a reaction to some sad event.
- depressomo'tor**. Diminishing motor action.
- depres'sor**. 1. An instrument like a spatula, for depressing a part. 2. An afferent nerve whose stimulation lowers or inhibits motion or function. **d. a'lae na'si**, the muscle which draws down the nostrils. See *Muscles, Table of*. **d. la'bii inferioris**, the depressor muscle of the lower lip. See *Muscles, Table of*. **d. nerve**, any nerve whose stimulation lowers the vasomotor tension.
- dep'rimens oculi**. The rectus inferior muscle.
- depr'ival, depriva'tion, deprive'ment**. Loss or absence of organs, parts, or powers.
- depulla'tion**. Destruction of fleas.
- dep'urant**. 1. Removing impurities. 2. A purifying medicine.
- depura'tion**. Act or process of purifying.
- dep'urative**. Same as *depurant*.
- depura'tor**. 1. A purifying medicine. 2. An emunctory organ.
- deradel'phus**. A twin monster with one neck and head.
- deradeni'tis**. Inflammation of the glands of the neck.
- deradenon'cus**. Swelling of a gland of the neck.
- derange'ment** (de-rānj'ment). Insanity; disorder of the reason.
- deratiza'tion**. Extermination of rats.
- Der'byshire neck**. Goiter or bronchocele.
- dereis'tic** (de-re-is'tik). A term applied to that type of thinking in which the imagination is given free play.
- derencephal'ocele**. Protrusion of brain substance through a slit in one of the cervical vertebrae.
- derenceph'alus**. A monster with no cranium, the cervical vertebrae containing the relics of a brain.
- der'ic** (der'ik). Pertaining to ectoderm.
- der'ivant**. 1. Derivative. 2. A derivative medicine.
- deriva'tion** (der-iv-a'shun). Revulsive treatment; alleged suctional action of the heart.
- deriv'ative**. Revulsive; a counterirritant.
- derm, der'ma**. The skin, or true skin.
- Dermacen'tor** (der-mas-en'tor). A genus of ticks including the wood-ticks and dog-ticks. **D. an'dersoni** transmits the organism of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. **D. varia'bilis** transmits the eastern form of spotted fever.
- Dermacentronex'us rick'ettsi**. An organism which is the causative agent of Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
- der'mad**. Toward the skin; inward.
- dermag'ra** (der-mag'rah). Same as *pellagra*.

dermagraph (der'mah-graf). Same as *dermatograph*.

dermagraphy (der-mag'raf-e). Same as *dermatography*.

der'mal. Pertaining to the derm or skin. **d. muscle**, a muscle which acts upon the skin.

dermalax'ia. Morbid softness of the skin.

dermal'gia (der-mal'je-ah). Neuralgia of the skin.

dermametrop'athism. Diagnosis of disease by observing the markings that result from pressure on the skin.

dermamyl'asis. Skin disease caused by flies.

derman'aplasty (der-man'ap-las-te). Skin grafting.

Dermanys'sus. A genus of mites parasitic on birds.

dermapos'tasis. A skin disease with abscess formation.

dermatag'ra (der-mat-ag'rah). Pellagra.

dermatal'gia (der-mat-al'je-ah). Same as *dermalgia*.

dermatatro'phia. Atrophy of the skin.

dermataux'e (der-mat-awk'se). Hypertrophy of the skin.

der'matin (der'mat-in). A powder of starch, salicylic acid, talc, kaolin; used in skin diseases.

dermatit'is (der-mat-i'tis). Inflammation of the skin. **d. artefac'ta**, dermatitis produced intentionally by the patient. **d. congelatio'nis**. Same as *frost-bite*. **d. contusifor'mis**, erythema nodosum. **d. exfoliati'va**, inflammation of the skin, in which the epidermis is shed in scales. See *pityriasis rubra*. **d. exfoliati'va**. **Infan'tum**, severe exfoliative skin inflammation in infants. **d. facti'ta**. Same as *d. artefacta*. **d. gangraeno'sa**, sphaceloderma; gangrenous inflammation of the skin. **d. herpetifor'mis**, an inflammatory skin disease of an herpetic character, the various lesions showing a tendency to group. **d. medicamento'sa**, a drug eruption. **d. multifor'mis**, a variety with papular, vesicular, pustular, or bullous lesions in various combinations; *Duhring's disease*. **d. papilla'ris capilli'tii**, a chronic skin disease of the neck and adjacent parts, marked by minute red papules, which occasionally suppurate, and from which hairs protrude. **d. pediculol'des ventrico'sus**. Same as *straw itch*, see under *itch*. **uncinari'al d.**, irritation of the skin due to the larvae of the hookworm. **d. venena'ta**, that caused by the local action of irritant substances. **x-ray'd.**, inflammation of skin due to exposure to x-rays.

dermato-au'toplasty. Grafting of skin taken from the patient's own body. See *dermatoheteroplasty*.

dermatobl'asis. The presence in the body of *Dermato'bia noxia'lis*, the cause of cutaneous myiasis.

dermatoccele (der'mat-o-sel). Dermatolysis. **d. lipomato'sis**, a pedunculated lipoma showing cystic degeneration.

dermatocellido'sis. Dermatokelidosis.

dermatocellulit'is. Inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue.

dermatoco'ulo'sis. Dermatitis caused by the irritation of dust.

der'matocyst (der'mat-o-sist). A cyst of the skin.

dermatodynia. Neuralgia of the skin.

dermatofibro'ma. A fibroma of the skin.

dermatofibrosarco'ma. A fibrosarcoma of the skin.

dermat'ogen (der-mat'o-jen). An antigen of any skin disease.

dermatog'enous. Producing skin; also producing skin disease.

dermatoglyph'ics. The study of the surface markings of the skin.

dermat'ograph. 1. An instrument for marking the boundaries of the body. 2. A wheal made on the skin in autographism.

dermatograph'ia. Same as *autographism*.

- dermatog'raphy.** A description or account of the skin.
- dermatohet'erooplasty.** Grafting of skin from the body of another person or from an animal.
- der'matoid** (der'mat-oid). Skinlike.
- dermatokelldo'sis.** A spotted condition of the skin.
- der'matol.** Bismuth subgallate; antiseptic and astringent.
- dermatol'ogist.** An expert in dermatology.
- dermatol'ogy.** The science of the skin.
- dermatol'ysis.** A relaxed and pendulous state of the skin.
- dermato'ma.** An abnormal growth of skin tissue.
- der'matome** (der'mat-ōm). Instrument for cutting the skin.
- der'matomere** (der'mat-o-mēr). Any segment of the embryonic integument.
- dermatomucosomyosit'is.** Inflammation of the skin, mucous membrane, and muscles.
- dermatomyco'sis.** Any skin disease due to parasitic vegetation.
- dermatomyo'ma.** Myoma involving the skin.
- dermatomyosit'is.** An inflammatory disease of the voluntary muscles accompanied by skin lesions.
- dermatoneuro'sis.** Neurosis of the skin.
- dermatopath'i'a, dermatop'athy.** Any disease of the skin.
- dermatopathol'ogy.** Pathology of the skin.
- dermatopathopho'bia.** Same as *dermatophobia*.
- Dermatoph'illus pen'etrans.** Same as *chigo*.
- dermatopho'bia.** Morbid dread of having some skin disease.
- dermato'phobe.** Same as *dermatosiophobe*.
- dermatophylax'is.** Same as *dermophylaxis*.
- der'matophyte** (der'mat-o-fit). A vegetable skin parasite.
- dermatoph'yttide.** A rash or eruption occurring in dermatomycosis.
- dermatophyto'sis.** Same as *dermatomycosis*.
- dermatoplas'tic.** Pertaining to dermatoplasty.
- der'matoplasty.** Plastic surgery of the skin.
- dermatorrha'gia.** Discharge of blood from the skin.
- dermatorrh'e'a** (der-mat-or-re'ah). Morbid excess of sweat.
- dermatosclero'sis.** Same as *scleroderma*.
- dermatos'copy.** Examination of the skin: especially microscopical examination of the capillaries of the skin.
- dermato'siophobe** (der-mat-o'se-o-fōb). A person who has a morbid fear of skin disease.
- dermato'sis** (der-mat-o'sis). Any disorder of the skin. **angio-neurotic d.**, a skin disease in which the manifestations are due to vasomotor disturbance of the skin. **Ausplitz's d.**, granuloma fungoides. **Bowen's precancerous d.** See *Bowen's disease*, under *disease*. **chick nutritional d.**, a disease of chicks marked by eruptions on the face and feet and due to deficiency of the filtrate factor of vitamin B. **Industrial d.**, occupational dermatitis. **d. kapo'si**, xeroderma pigmentosum. **d. papulo'sa ni'gra**, a skin disease occurring chiefly in Negroes beginning with pigmented papules on the cheeks and increasing in number and size. **pigmented d.**, Schamberg's disease. **precancerous d.**, any dermatosis, such as warts, moles or other excrescences which are likely to undergo malignant degeneration. **Schamberg's d.** See *Schamberg's disease*, under *disease*. **stasis d.**, skin disease marked by disturbances of the circulation and of lymphatic absorption. **Unna's d.**, seborrheic eczema.
- der'matosome.** Portion of the equatorial plate in karyokinesis.
- dermatother'apy.** Treatment of skin diseases.

- dermatothla'sla.** An uncontrollable impetus to pinch and bruise the skin.
- dermat'otome.** 1. One of the fetal segments of the skin. 2. A knife for incising the skin.
- dermatotrop'ic.** Having a special affinity for the skin.
- dermatoxera'sia** (der-mat-o-ze-ra'zhe-ah). Same as *xeroderma*.
- dermatozo'on.** Any animal parasite on the skin.
- dermatro'phia** (der-mat-ro'fe-ah). Atrophy of the skin.
- dermen'chysis.** Hypodermic exhibition of medicines.
- der'mic** (der'mik). Pertaining to the skin.
- der'mis** (der'mis). The skin; true skin.
- derm'i'tis.** Inflammation of the skin.
- der'moblast.** Part of mesoblast, developing into the true skin.
- der'mochrome.** A colored illustration of a skin disease.
- dermoc'y'ma, dermoc'y'mus.** A monstrosity in which one twin is contained within another.
- dermogra'phia, dermog'raphism, dermog'raphy.** Same as *autog'raphism*.
- der'moid** (der'moid). 1. Skinlike. 2. A form of congenital cyst containing hair, skin, teeth, etc.
- dermoidec'tomy.** Excision of a dermoid.
- der'mol.** Compound, $\text{Bi}(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_3\text{O}_4)_2\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$, used in dermatology.
- dermol'y'sin.** A substance circulating in the blood capable of dissolving the skin.
- dermol'y'sis.** Destruction of the skin.
- dermomyco'sis.** A skin disease produced by a fungus.
- dermoneuro'sis.** Same as *dermatoneurosis*.
- dermonosol'ogy.** The pathology of skin diseases.
- dermop'athy** (der-mop'ath-c). Any skin disease.
- dermorphlebi'tis** (der-mo-fle-bi'tis). Inflammation of the veins of the skin.
- dermophylax'is.** The protective action of the skin against infections.
- dermophyte** (der'mo-fit). A vegetable skin parasite.
- der'moplasty** (der'mo-plas-te). Same as *dermatoplasty*.
- dermorria'gia.** Hemorrhage from the skin.
- dermoskel'eton.** The external and visible investments of the body: skin, teeth, hair, and nails.
- dermosteno'sis** (der-mo-sten-o'sis). Contraction of the skin.
- dermosynovi'tis.** Malignant inflammation of the sole of the foot, with involvement of synovial sheaths.
- dermosyphilog'raphy.** That department of medicine which deals with the skin and syphilis.
- dermosyphilop'athy.** A syphilitic skin disease.
- dermotrop'ic.** Having a selective affinity for the skin.
- dermovac'cine.** Vaccine virus prepared for inoculation into the skin.
- dermovi'rus.** Same as *dermoraccine*.
- derodid'y'mus.** A monster with one body, two necks, and two heads.
- der'rid.** A poisonous resin from *Derris elliptica*, a tree of southern Asia.
- desanima'nia.** Mental deficiency complicated by a psychosis.
- Desault's bandage** (de-zōz'). See *bandage*.
- descemeti'tis** (des-em-et-i'tis). Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.
- descemet'ocle** (de-se-met'o-sēl). Hernia of Descemet's membrane.
- Descemet's membrane** (des-mūz'). Posterior lining membrane of the cornea.

- descen'dens no'nl.** Fibers from the cervical nerves forming a portion of the *ansa hypoglossi*.
- descend'ing aorta.** See *aorta*. **d. degeneration.** See *degeneration*.
- descen'sus u'teri.** Falling of the womb.
- descrip'tive anatomy.** See *anatomy*.
- desen'sitize.** 1. To deprive of sensation; paralysis of a sensory nerve by section or blocking. 2. To decrease the anaphylactic sensitiveness.
- desex'ualize.** To deprive of sex; to castrate.
- deshydre'mia.** Deficiency of the watery elements of the blood.
- des'iccant (des'ik-ant).** Promoting dryness.
- desicca'tion (des-ik-a'shun).** The act of drying. **electric d.,** treatment by drying up the lesion with an electric spark.
- desic'cative (des-sik'at-iv).** Drying or lessening moisture.
- desmal'gia (dez-mal'je-ah).** Pain in a ligament.
- desmect'a'sia, desmec'tasis.** The stretching of a ligament.
- desmepithe'lum.** The dermal epithelium; i. e., that of the blood vessels, lymphatics, and synovial ligaments.
- desmi'tis (des-mi'tis).** Inflammation of a ligament.
- desmobacte'rium.** A bacterium of a filiform shape.
- des'mocyte (dez'mo-sit).** Any supporting tissue cell.
- desmocy'toma.** A tumor composed of desmocytes; a sarcoma.
- desmodyn'ia.** Pain in a ligament or in ligaments.
- desmog'enous (des-moj'en-us).** Caused by connective tissue.
- desmog'raphy.** A description of ligaments.
- des'moid (des'moid).** A hard fibrous tumor.
- desmol'ogy (des-mol'o-je).** Science of ligaments.
- desmo'ma (des-mo'mah).** Same as *fibroma*.
- desmone'oplasm.** A connective tissue neoplasm.
- desmop'athy (des-mop'ath-e).** Any disease of the ligaments.
- desmopex'ia (des-mo-peks'e-ah).** Suturing of the round ligaments to the abdominal wall for the correction of uterine displacement.
- desmopla'sia.** The transformation of the epithelial cells of a carcinoma into connective tissue cells.
- desmoplas'tic.** Producing or forming adhesions.
- desmopykno'sis.** Shortening of round ligaments by attaching them by loops to the uterine wall.
- desmorrhex'is.** Rupture of a ligament.
- desmo'sis (des-mo'sis).** A disease of the connective tissue.
- des'mosome (des'mo-sôm).** A small thickening at the middle of an intercellular bridge.
- desmot'omy.** The anatomy, dissection, or cutting of ligaments.
- desoxycorticos'terone.** A synthetic compound having the activity of the hormone (cortin) of the adrenal cortex. It is used in Addison's disease.
- desoxycor'tone.** Desoxycorticosterone.
- despuma'tion.** Removal of froth or scum from a liquid.
- desquama'tion.** Separation of scales or laminae from any surface.
- dessertspoonful.** A measure equaling about 2 fluidrachms.
- detan'nate (de-tan'nât).** To deprive of tannin.
- detelec'tasis.** Loss of normal inflation; collapse.
- deter'gent (de-ter'jent).** Cleansing; a cleansing medicine or lotion.
- deteriora'tion.** Progressive impairment of mentality or personality.
- determina'tion.** A flow, as of blood, to the head or other part.
- deter'minism.** The theory that all phenomena are the result of antecedent conditions and nothing is left to chance.
- dethy'roidism.** Symptoms due to removal of the thyroid.

- dethy'roidized.** Deprived of the thyroid gland.
- detona'tion.** Explosive combustion.
- detox'icate.** To remove the toxic qualities of a substance.
- detox'ify** (de-toks'if-i). Detoxicate.
- detri'tion** (de-trish'un). The wearing away, as of teeth, by friction.
- detri'tus.** Residual débris; granular remains of a broken-down tissue.
- detrunca'tion** (de-trung-ka'shun). Decollation; decapitation.
- detru'sor uri'nae.** Muscular coat of bladder.
- detri'tol.** A proprietary disinfectant and germicide.
- detuba'tion.** The removal or extraction of a tube.
- detumes'cence.** The going down of a swelling.
- deutenceph'alon.** Same as *thalamencephalon*.
- deuterano'pia, deuteranop'sia.** Green blindness.
- deute'rium.** Heavy hydrogen; the mass two isotope of hydrogen, symbol H^2 or D . **d. oxide,** heavy water. See under *water*.
- deutero-al'bumose.** An albumose soluble in water and in saline solutions.
- deutero-elas'tose.** A material formed in the digestion of elastin.
- deuteromyo'sinose.** A substance formed in digestion of myosin.
- deuteropathi'a, deuterop'athy.** A secondary or sympathetic affection.
- deu'teroplasm.** The nutritive portion of the yolk of ovum.
- deu'toplasm** (du'to-plazm). Same as *deuteroplasm*.
- deutosco'lex.** Secondary scolex; hydatid form of a taenia.
- devasa'tion.** Destruction of the blood vessels of a tissue or organ.
- devasculariza'tion.** Removal of blood from a part.
- der'egan.** A proprietary preparation for the treatment of infection with *Trichomonas vaginalis*.
- developmen'tal** (de-vel-op-men'tal). Pertaining to development.
- devia'tion** (de-ve-a'shun). A turning aside, as in strabismus. **con-jugate d.,** deviation of both eyes to the same side. **minimum d.,** the smallest deviation of a ray that a given prism can produce.
- devil's grip.** See *epidemic pleurodynia* under *pleurodynia*.
- deviom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the deviation in strabismus.
- deviscera'tion** (de-vis-er-a'shun). Removal of viscera.
- devitaliza'tion.** Deprivation or loss of vitality.
- devolu'tion.** The reverse of evolution; catabolic change.
- devor'ative capsule.** A capsule to be filled with medicine and swallowed.
- Dewees's carminative.** Mixture of magnesium carbonate, tincture of asafoetida, and tincture of opium.
- dew'lap.** A fold resembling the dewlap of the ox, sometimes seen under the human chin.
- dew point.** That temperature at which dew begins to be deposited.
- d. cure.** See *kneippism*.
- dexlocar'dia.** Presence of heart in right side of thorax.
- dex'ter** (dex'ter). On the right side.
- dex'trad** (dex'trad). Toward the right side.
- dex'tral** (dex'tral). Pertaining to the right side.
- dextral'ity.** The state of being right handed.
- dex'tran.** A gummy substance formed in milk by the action of bacteria.
- dex'trase.** A ferment which changes dextrose into lactic acid.
- dex'trin.** A carbohydrate formed during the hydrolysis of starch to sugar.
- dextrinu'ria.** Presence of dextrin in the urine.

- dextrocar'dia** (deks-tro-kar'de-ah). Same as *dextiocardia*.
- dextrocar'diogram**. A cardiogram representing the right side of the heart.
- dextroclina'tion**. Extorsion of the right eye and intorsion of the left eye.
- dextrococa'ine**. An artificial cocaine substitute.
- dextroc'ular**. Having the right eye stronger than the left.
- dextrocular'ity**. The condition of having the right eye stronger than the left.
- dextroduct'ion**. The movement of either eye to the right.
- dextrogas'tria**. Displacement of the stomach to the right.
- dex'trogyre, dextroro'tatory**. Turning plane of polarization to right.
- dextroman'ual**. Right handed.
- dextromen'thol**. An oxidation product of menthol.
- dextrop'edal**. Using the right leg in preference to the left.
- dextropho'bia**. Morbid dread of objects on the right side of the body.
- dextroro'tatory**. Turning the plane of polarization to the right.
- dex'trose** (deks'trōs). A white crystalline powder, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, or *d*-glucose; called also *grape sugar* and *starch sugar*.
- dextrosinis'tral**. Extending from right to left.
- dextrosu'ria**. Dextrose in the urine.
- dextrotartar'ic acid**. Ordinary or dextrorotatory tartaric acid.
- dextrotor'sion** (dex-tro-tor'shun). Dextroclination.
- dextrotropic, dextrot'ropous**. Turning to the right.
- dextrover'sion**. Displacement toward the right side.
- dezy'motize** (de-zi'mo-tiz). To deprive of ferments or germs.
- diabe'tes** (di-ab-e'tēs). Inordinate and persistent increase in the urinary secretion. **billary d.**, hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver with jaundice. **bronze d.**, hemochromatosis. **conjugal d.**, diabetes affecting both husband and wife. **d. desclp'lens**, diabetes mellitus without polyuria or polydipsia. **d. insip'idus**, that which is not characterized by an increase in the sugar normally present in the urine. **d. mell'itus**, a metabolic disorder in which the ability to oxidize carbohydrate is lost due to faulty pancreatic activity. It produces hyperglycemia, glycosuria and polyuria. **pancreatic d.**, glycosuria associated with disease of pancreas. **phloridzin d.**, that produced by administration of phloridzin. **phosphatic d.**, a variety in which there is excess of phosphates in urine. **puncture d.**, diabetes produced by puncturing the oblongata.
- diabet'ic** (di-ab-et'ik). Pertaining to diabetes. **d. center**. See *center*. **d. ear**, otitis media diabetica. **d. neuritis**, multiple neuritis of diabetes. **d. sugar**, glucose found in the sugar of the urine of diabetes.
- diabe'tide**. A cutaneous manifestation of diabetes.
- diabe'tifuge** (di-ab-e'tif-ūj). A proprietary diabetes remedy.
- diabe'tin**. Proprietary name for levulose for use in diabetes.
- diabetogen'ic** (di-ab-e-to-jen'ik). Producing diabetes.
- diabetog'enous** (di-ab-e-toj'en-us). Caused by diabetes.
- diabetom'eter**. A polariscope for use in estimating the percentage of sugar in urine.
- diabetopho'bia** (di-ab-e-to-fo'be-ah). Fear or dread of diabetes.
- diabolep'tic**. A person who believes himself beset by the devil.
- diabro'sis**. A perforation or corrosion.
- diabrot'ic**. 1. Ulcerative; caustic. 2. A corrosive or escharotic.
- di'acele** (di'ah-sēl). The third ventricle of the brain.
- diacetan'ilid**. A derivative of acetanilid, having similar but stronger action.

diac'etate (di-as'et-ât). A salt of diacetic acid.

diacete'mia (di-as-et-e'me-ah). Presence of diacetic acid in the blood.

diace'tic acid. See *acid*.

diace'tin. Glyceryl diacetate, $C_3H_5(OH)(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, from glycerin.

diacetu'ria (di-as-e-tu're-ah). The presence of diacetic acid in urine.

diace'tylmorphine hydrochloride. Same as *heroin*.

diach'yion, diach'yium. Lead plaster.

diac'ld. Having an acidity of two.

diac'la'sia, diac'la'sis. A fracture; especially one made for surgical purposes.

di'ac'last (di'ak-last). An instrument used in breaking up the fetal head.

diacoele, diacoella (di-a-si'le-ah). Same as *diacele*.

diac'risis (di-ak'ri-sis). 1. A disease characterized by change in the secretions. 2. A secretion or excretion. 3. Diagnosis.

diacrit'ic, diacrit'ical. Diagnostic; pathognomonic.

di'ad (di'ad). A bivalent element or radical.

di'aderm. Blastoderm during that stage in which it consists of ectoderm and entoderm.

diadochokine'sia. The function of arresting one motor impulse and substituting for it one that is diametrically opposite.

diagnose', diagnos'ticate. To make a diagnosis; to ascertain or recognize a disease.

diagno'sis. The art or process of determining the nature of an attack of disease. *clinical d.*, diagnosis based upon the symptoms shown during life. *differential d.*, the distinguishing between two similar diseases by comparing their symptoms. *d. by exclusion*, the determination of a disease by excluding all other conditions. *Niveau d.*, diagnosis of the exact level or location of a lesion. *physical d.*, the determination of disease by external examination. *serum d.*, diagnosis by means of serums and their reactions.

diagnos'tic. Pertaining to a diagnosis; distinctive; pathognomonic.

diagnosti'cian, di'agnost. One who is expert in diagnosis.

di'agram. A figure or outline; especially one which illustrates a truth or principle, but does not attempt an exact representation of nature.

diagrammat'ic. Of the nature of a diagram.

di'agraph (di'a-graph). An instrument for recording outlines, as in craniometry.

di'al. A proprietary hypnotic, *di-allyl-barbituric acid*.

dialec'trolysis. Ionization treatment.

Diall'ster pneumosin'tes. A bacterium found in the nasopharynx in influenza.

dial'ysate (di-al'is-ât). A liquid that has been dialyzed.

dial'ysis (di-al'is-is). 1. The separation of crystalloids from colloids by diffusion through a membrane. 2. Weakness. 3. Solution of continuity.

di'alyzed iron. A preparation of iron obtained by dialysis.

di'alyzer (di'al-iz-er). An apparatus for performing dialysis.

diamagnet'ic. Repelled by the magnet.

diam'eter (di-am'et-er). A straight line joining opposite points of a figure. *craniometric d's*, imaginary lines connecting points on opposite surfaces of the cranium. The most important are: *biparietal*, one joining the parietal eminences; *bitemporal*, one joining the extremities of the coronal sutures; *occipitofrontal*, one joining the root of the nose and the most prominent point of the occiput; *occipitomental*, one between external occipital protuber-

ance and the chin; **trachelobregmatic**, one between the anterior fontanel and the junction of the neck with the floor of the mouth.
d. of the pelvis. Of these the most important are: **anteroposterior** (of inlet), that between the sacrovertebral angle and the pubic symphysis; **anteroposterior** (of outlet), that between the tip of the coccyx and the subpubic ligament; **conjugate**, the anteroposterior diameter of the inlet; **diagonal conjugate**, that joining the sacrovertebral angle and the subpubic ligament; **external conjugate**, that joining the depression above the spine of the first sacral vertebra and the middle of the upper border of the pubic symphysis; **true conjugate**, that joining the sacrovertebral angle and the most prominent portion of the posterior aspect of pubic symphysis; **transverse** (of inlet), that joining the two most widely separated points of inlet of pelvis; **transverse** (of outlet), that between the ischial tuberosities.

diam'id, diam'ide (di-am'id). A double amide.

diam'ine (di-am'in). 1. A double amine. 2. Hydrazine sulfate; a poisonous germicide.

diaminu'ria. Presence of diamines in the urine.

diamor'phine. Same as *heroin*.

diapa'son. A tuning fork: employed in diagnosis of ear troubles.

diapede'sis. The oozing out of blood; the passage of blood corpuscles through vessel walls.

diapen'te. An old tonic electuary, made of aristolochia, myrrh, laurel berries, ivory, and gentian.

di'aphane (di'af-ān). The investing membrane of a cell.

diaphanom'eter. A device for testing milk, alcohol, or urine, by means of transmitted light.

diaphan'oscope. A device for examining closed cavities by means of transmitted light.

diaphanos'copy. Examination by the diaphanoscope.

diaphemet'ric (di-af-e-met'rik). Pertaining to the measurement of tactile sensibility.

diaphanom'etry. Measurement of the transparency of a fluid.

diaph'erin. A crystalline antiseptic preparation.

diaphore'sis (di-af-or-e'sis). Profuse perspiration.

diaphoret'ic. 1. Causing perspiration. 2. A sudorific medicine.

di'aphragm (di'af-ram). 1. The midriff, or septum between the thorax and abdomen. 2. Any thin septum which divides a cavity.

d. phenomenon, Litten's sign. See under *sign*.

diaphragmal'gia. Neuralgia of the diaphragm.

diaphragmati'tis, diaphragmi'tis. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

diaphragmat'ocele (di-af-rag-mat'o-sēl). Diaphragmatic hernia.

diaphragmodyn'ia. Pain in the diaphragm.

diaph'therin. Oxyquinaseptol; an antiseptic powder.

diaph'thol (di-af'thol). An antiseptic remedy, quinaseptol.

diaph'ysary. Pertaining to or affecting the shaft of a bone.

diaphyse'ctomy. Excision of a portion of the shaft of a long bone.

diaph'ysis. The shaft of a long bone between the epiphyses.

diaphysi'tis. Inflammation of a diaphysis.

diap'lasis. The setting of a fracture or the reduction of a dislocation.

di'aplex, diaplex'us. The choroid plexus of third ventricle.

diaplex'al. Pertaining to the diaplex.

di'aplyte vaccine (di'ap-lit). Same as *Dreyer's vaccine*.

diapno'ic (di-ap-no'ik). Causing mild perspiration.

diapoph'ysis. An upper transverse process of a vertebra.

diapye'sis (di-ap-i-e'sis). Suppuration.

- diapyet'ic** (di-ap-i-et'ik). Promoting suppuration.
- diarrhe'a, diarrhoea** (di-ar-e'ah). Frequent discharge of loose alvine evacuations. **choleraic d.**, severe, acute diarrhea with serous stools, and accompanied by vomiting and collapse. **critical d.**, diarrhea occurring at the crisis of a disease or producing a crisis. **lienteric d.**, diarrhea marked by fluid stools containing undigested food. **mucous d.**, that marked by the presence of mucus in the stools. **summer d.**, acute diarrhea in children during the intense heat of summer.
- diar'senol.** A preparation similar to salvarsan.
- diar'thric** (di-ar'thrik). Pertaining to two joints.
- diarthro'sis.** A joint characterized by mobility in any direction. **d. rotato'ria**, a pivot joint.
- diartic'ular.** Pertaining to two joints.
- dias'chisis.** Loss of functional connection between the various centers that form one of the cerebral mechanisms.
- di'ascope** (di-as-kōp). A glass plate pressed against the skin for observing the changes other than those of congestion.
- dias'copy** (di-as'ko-pe). 1. Examination by means of a diascope. 2. Transillumination.
- dias'pirin.** A salicylic acid diaphoretic preparation.
- diastal'sis.** The forward movement of the bowel contents.
- diastal'tic.** Performed reflexly through the medium of the spinal cord.
- di'astase** (di-as-tās). An important ferment derivable from germinating seeds and from malt.
- dias'tasis** (di-as'tas-is). 1. Separation of bones without fracture. 2. Fracture of a bone at the junction of an epiphysis. 3. The rest period of the cardiac cycle which occurs just before the systole.
- diaste'ma.** A space or cleft, as the space between two teeth.
- diastematocra'nla.** Longitudinal congenital fissure of the cranium.
- diastematomye'lia.** Congenital separation of the lateral halves of the spinal cord.
- diastematopye'lia.** Congenital median slit of the pelvis.
- dias'ter.** Daughter star; double star figure in karyokinesis.
- dias'tole** (di-as'to-le). The dilatation or dilatation stage of the heart beat; opposed to systole.
- diastol'ic** (di-as-to'lik). Pertaining to diastole. **d. pressure**, the arterial pressure during the diastole of the heart.
- diastre'phia.** Insanity with extreme cruelty and moral perversion.
- diatax'ia.** Ataxia affecting both sides of the body. **cerebral d.**, **d. cerebra'lis infant'i'lis**, the ataxic form of birth palsy.
- diate'la, diate'le** (di-ah-te'lah, di-ah-te'le). The roof of the third ventricle.
- diater'ma.** Part of the floor of the third ventricle.
- diather'mal** (di-ath-er'mal). Permeable by heat.
- diather'manous.** Permeable by heat.
- diather'mancy, diatherman'sis.** Permeability to heat.
- diather'mia.** Same as *diathermy*.
- di'athermy.** The generation of heat in the body tissues due to the resistance offered by the tissues to high frequency electric currents passed through them. **short-wave d.**, diathermy with high frequency current whose wave length is less than 30 meters.
- diathe'sin.** Formaldehyde phenol; used as an antiseptic and anodyne.
- diath'esis.** An inherited condition that tends to make a person more than usually susceptible to certain diseases. **aneurysmal d.**, constitutional predisposition to aneurysms. **furuncular d.** See

- furunculosis*. **hemorrhagic d.**, hemophilia. **lithic d.**, a tendency to lithemia. **rheumatic d.**, constitutional predisposition to rheumatism. **uratic d.**, a tendency toward gout.
- diathetic** (di-ath-et'ik). Pertaining to diathesis.
- diatom**. A unicellular microscopical plant.
- diatom'ic**. 1. Containing two atoms. 2. Bivalent.
- diat'ric**. A term applied to artificial teeth attached to their bases with vulcanized rubber.
- diatus'sin**. A proprietary remedy for whooping cough.
- diax'on, diax'one**. A nerve cell having two axons.
- diazo-**. The group $-N_2-$.
- dia'zo reaction**. A deep-red color in urine produced in certain diseased conditions by $C_6H_5N_2SO_3$.
- di'azone**. One of the dark bands seen in the cross section of a tooth.
- diazotize** (di-a'zo-tiz). To introduce the diazo group into a compound.
- diba'sic**. Doubly basic.
- diblas'tula**. A blastule in which the ectoderm and entoderm are present.
- Dibothrioceph'alus**. Same as *Diphyllbothrium*.
- dical'cic orthophosphate**. A salt, $Ca_2H_2(PO_4)_2$, often found in urinary deposits.
- dical'cium phos'phate**. A compound, $CaHPO_4$, used in calcium therapy.
- diceph'alous** (di-sef'al-us). Two headed.
- diceph'alus** (di-sef'al-us). A teratic fetus with two heads.
- dichloralantipy'rine**. A production of trituration of antipyrine with chloral hydrate.
- dichloram'ine-T**. A yellowish-white crystalline substance, toluene-p-sulfondichloramine: a powerful germicide used in oily solution in treatment of wounds.
- dichot'omy, dichotomiza'tion**. 1. The process of division into two parts. 2. Division of fees between practitioner and consultant.
- dichro'ic** (di-kro'ik). Characterized by dichroism.
- di'chroism** (di'kro-izm). The showing one color by reflected and another by transmitted light.
- dichro'masy**. Ability to perceive two colors only.
- dichromat'ic**. Seeing only two colors.
- dichromatop'sia**. Ability to distinguish only two colors.
- dichro'mic**. Distinguishing only two colors.
- dichro'mophil**. Staining with both acid and basic dyes.
- dichromoph'ilism** (di-kro-mof'il-izm). Capacity for double staining.
- Dick test**. A test for susceptibility or immunity to scarlet fever.
- dici'di'tis**. Inflammation of a valve, especially a heart valve.
- dici'dosto'sis**. Ossification of the valves of the veins.
- dici'dot'omy**. The operation of cutting a valve.
- dico'ria**. Doubleness of the pupil.
- dicro'talin**. A preparation of rattlesnake venom used in epilepsy, hay fever, and bronchial asthma.
- dicro'tic, dic'rotous** (di-krot'ik, dik'ro-tus). Having a double pulsation.
- dicro'tism** (dik'ro-tizm). The quality of being dicrotic.
- dieto'ma**. A tumor of the retina.
- didac'tylism**. The congenital quality of having only two digits on one hand or foot.
- didy'mal'gia** (did-im-al'je-ah). Pain in a testis.
- didy'min**. A preparation from epididymis of ox.

didym'i'tis (did-im-i'tis). Inflammation of a testis.

didymodyn'ia. Pain in a testis.

did'y'mous (did'im-us). Twin; occurring in pairs.

Dleb. alt. Abbreviation for *L. die'bus alter'nis*, on alternate days.

Dleb. tert. Abbreviation for *L. die'bus ter'tiis*, every third day.

diech'oscope. An instrument for the simultaneous perception of two different sounds in auscultation.

dielec'tric (di-e-lek'trik). Transmitting electricity by induction, but not by conduction. The term is applied to an insulating substance through or across which electric force is acting or may act by induction without conduction.

dielec'trolysis (di-e-lek-trol'is-is). Electrolysis of a drug, the current being passed through a portion of the body, so that the drug passes through the part.

dienceph'alon. Same as *thalamencephalon*.

dier'esis. 1. The division or separation of parts normally united.

2. In surgery, the mechanical separation of parts.

di'et (di'et). The regulation of food to the requirements of the body.

absolute d., fasting. **Banting d.**, one designed to reduce fatness.

bland d., a diet that contains the necessary nutrient elements, but is free from anything that tends to heat or excite. **Cantani's d.**, an exclusive meat diet devised for diabetics. **Chittenden's d.**, a diet containing 47 to 55 Gm. of protein. **Coleman-Schaffer d.**, a typhoid fever diet, composed of eggs, cream, cocoa, milk sugar, and bread and butter. The food is administered in small quantities, but frequently. **convalescent d.** a system of solid and liquid food suitable for convalescents. **Dennett's d.**, a diet of fat-free butter-

milk, baked potatoes, and large quantities of arrowroot: used in diarrheal conditions in infants. **diabetic d.**, one in which ordinary sugar, starchy food, fruits, and ordinary bread are prohibited. **Ebstein's d.**, an obesity diet containing very little carbohydrate, a moderate amount of albumin, and large quantities of fat. **fever d.**, one especially designed for the requirements of fever patients.

Gerson d., **Gerson-Hermannsdorfer d.**, a diet for lupus vulgaris and tuberculosis: it is low in sodium chloride and carbohydrate and rich in fats, proteins, and vitamins. **Goldberger's d.**, a diet containing brewer's yeast for use in pellagra. **gouty d.**, a diet for the mitigation of gout, and restricting nitrogenous foods and prohibiting sweet wines and fermented liquors. **high caloric d.**, a diet which furnishes 4000 calories or over per day. **high fat d.** See *ketogenic d.*

high protein d., a diet containing large amounts of protein, consisting largely of meats and vegetables. **Karell d.**, a milk diet for nephritis and heart disease. **ketogenic d.**, a diet containing large amounts of fat with minimal amounts of protein and carbohydrate. **Lenhartz d.**, a diet rich in protein; for gastric ulcer. **liquid d.**, a diet consisting of liquids. **low caloric d.**, a diet containing 1200 calories or less. **low fat d.**, a diet containing limited amounts of fat. **low protein d.**, a diet containing a small amount of protein. **Minot-Murphy d.**, a diet containing large amounts of liver: given for pernicious anemia. **Prochownick d.**, a diet for the last weeks of pregnancy which should decrease the size and weight of the child, while strengthening the mother. The features are the withholding of carbohydrates and fluids and the giving of sufficient proteins.

protective d., an extremely light diet for the purpose of relieving the work of the digestive apparatus. **residue-free d.**, a diet containing no roughage or cellulose. **rheumatic d.**, a diet devised to meet the requirements of rheumatic patients. **salt-free d.** See *de-*

chloridation. **Sippy d.**, a graduated diet for gastric ulcer. **subsistence d.**, that upon which one can just live. **Taylor's d.**, a preparation of white of egg, olive oil, and sugar given when the urine is to be tested for chlorides. **Tufnell's d.**, a rich diet (with small allowance of liquids) prescribed in the treatment of aneurysm.

di'etary (di'et-a-re). A course or system of diet.

dietet'ic (di-et-et'ik). Pertaining to a diet.

dietet'ics (di-et-et'iks). The science of questions of diet.

diethylam'ine. A harmless ptomaine from fish.

diethylstilbes'trol (di-eth''il-stil-bes'trol). Same as *stilbestrol*.

diet'itian (di-et-ish'an). One skilled in the use of diet in disease.

Dieulafoy's erosion (de-el-af-waz'). Ulcerative gastro-enteritis occurring as a complication of pneumonia. **D.'s triad**, skin sensitiveness, muscular contractions, and tenderness over McBurney's point: indicative of appendicitis.

differen'tial diagnosis (dif-er-en'shal). Discrimination between similar diseases.

differentia'tion. Acquirement of special organs and functions.

diff'usate (dif'fu-sāt). Same as *dialysate*.

diffuse (dif-fūs'). Widely spread; not definitely limited. **d. inflam-mation**, that which affects parenchyma and interstitial tissue.

diffu'sible (dif-fu'zib-l). Capable of rapid diffusion.

digalen (dij'al-en). A proprietary digitalis preparation.

digas'tric (di-gas'trik). Having two bellies. **d. muscle**. See *Muscles, Table of*. **d. nerve**. See *Nerves, Table of*.

digest'ant (di-jest'ant). 1. Aiding digestion. 2. A remedy which aids digestion.

diges'tion (di-jes'chun). The conversion of food into assimilable matter. **artificial d.**, digestion carried on outside of the body. **gastric d.**, digestion by the action of the gastric juice. **intestinal d.**, digestion by the action of the intestinal juices. **lipolytic d.**, the splitting of fat into fatty acid and glycerol. **pancreatic d.**, digestion by the action of the pancreatic juice. **peptic d.** See *gastric d.* **primary d.**, gastro-intestinal digestion. **salivary d.**, digestion by the saliva. **secondary d.**, the assimilation by the body cells of their nutritious matter.

diges'tive (di-jes'tiv). Pertaining to digestion.

digestol (di-jes'tol). A proprietary digestant combination of bismuth subnitrate, pepsin, and phenylsalicylate, with aromatics.

digifolin (dij-if-o'lin). A proprietary solution of glucosides from digitalis leaves.

digifortis (dij-if-or'tis). A proprietary tincture of digitalis.

diglutin (dij-in-u'tin). A proprietary solution of the glucosides of digitalis.

digipan (dij'ip-an). A preparation of digitalis containing digitoxin and digitalin without any digitonin. Dose, same as digitalis.

digipoten (dij-ip-o'ten). A proprietary digitalis preparation containing the mixed glucosides.

digipuratum (dij-ip-u-ra'tum). A digitalis extract freed from inert and irritating constituents. See *digitan*.

digistrophan (dij-is-tro'fan). A preparation of digitalis and strophanthus: used as a heart tonic and diuretic.

digit (did'jit). A finger or toe; a dactyl.

dig'ital (dij'it-al). Pertaining to a digit.

digita'lin. An active glucoside of digitalis; poisonous.

digita'lis (did-jit-a'lis). The leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*, foxglove: narcotic, cardiant, diuretic.

- digitalisin** (dij-it-a'lis-in). A proprietary concentration from digitalis. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.004–0.016 Gm.).
- digitalism** (dij'it-al-izm). The effect produced on the body by the administration of digitalis.
- digitalization** (dij-it-al-iz-a'shun). Administration of digitalis until the physiologic effect of the drug is produced.
- digitalone** (dij'it-al-ōn). A nonirritating liquid preparation of digitalis. Dose, 10–30 minims (0.65–2 cc.).
- digitan** (dig'it-an). A proprietary preparation of digitalis said to contain digitoxin and digitalin in the form of tannates: used like digitalis.
- dig'itate** (dij'it-āt). Branched like digits.
- digita'tion** (dij-it-a'shun). 1. A finger-like slit or process. 2. Amputation in which the stump is cleft to form a gripping end.
- digitox'in**. A poisonous principle from digitalis.
- diglos'sia** (di-glos'se-ah). Double tongue, or bifid tongue.
- digna'thus** (dig-na'thus). A teratism with two lower jaws.
- dihydrocol'idin**. Oily liquid ptomaine, $C_8H_{11}N.H_2$.
- dihydromor'phinone** (di-hi-dro-mor'fin-ōn). Same as *dilaudid*.
- dihydroresor'cin**. Antiseptic product of action of resorcin or sodium amalgam.
- dihydrotachys'terol**. A compound derived from ergosterol by irradiation.
- dihydrothe'ellin**. A proprietary hormone made from the ovaries of pigs, the urine of pregnant mares; estradiol.
- dihypercyto'sis**. Same as *hyperhypercytosis*.
- dihyste'ria**. Having a double uterus.
- dilod'oform** (di-i-od'o-form). Compound, C_2I_4 , used like iodoform.
- dilodosalicyl'ic acid**. An antipyretic, antiseptic, analgesic.
- dilodosal'ol**. A preparation used in dermatology.
- diktyo'ma**. A tumor of the ciliary epithelium.
- dilacera'tion** (di-las-er-a'shun). The rending asunder of a part or organ.
- dilan'tin**. Sodium diphenyl hydantoinate: used in epilepsy.
- dila'tant**. An agent or medicine that causes dilation.
- dilata'tion** (di-la-ta'shun). The expansion of any orifice or canal.
d. of heart, increase in size of one or more of the heart cavities from weakness or relaxation.
- dilata'tor, dila'tor**. A muscle or instrument which effects a dilatation. Barnes's **d.**, a rubber bag which is inserted into the cervix uteri and distended with water. **d. ir'idis**, the set of fibers which dilate the pupil. **d. na'ris**. See *Muscles, Table of*. **d. tu'bae**. Same as *tensor palati*.
- dilau'did** (di-law'did). Dihydromorphinone hydrochloride: used as an analgesic and hypnotic.
- dil'uent** (dil'u-ent). Diluting; an agent that dilutes or renders fluid.
- dilu'tion** (di-lu'shun). 1. The act of attenuating by admixture of a neutral agent. 2. An attenuated substance.
- dilu'tionist**. One who advocates the attenuation of medicines.
- di'mazon**. A proprietary name for diacetylamino-azotoluene: a stimulant of epithelial tissue formation.
- dimenfor'mon**. A proprietary brand of estradiol.
- dimethyla'cetal** (di-meth-il-as'et-al). A colorless anesthetic liquid, $CH_3CH(OCH_3)_2$: used by inhalation.
- dimethylam'ine**. A nontoxic base, $(CH_3)_2NH$.
- di-me'tria** (di-me'tre-ab). Double uterus.
- dimor'phous**. Having two distinct forms.

- dineu'ric** (di-nu'rik). Having two nerve cells.
- din'cal** (din'ik-al). Pertaining to dizziness; relieving dizziness.
- dinitroben'zol**. A substance used in the preparation of roburite.
- dinitroce'llulose**. Pyroxylin.
- dinitrophe'nal**. A compound used as a metabolic stimulant.
- dinitrophenylmorphine**. A combination of morphine and dinitrophenol having pain-relieving properties.
- dinitroresor'cin**. A green coal tar preparation, used in preparing nerve tissue for study.
- din'ner pill**. A pill to take with the meals.
- dinoma'nia** (di-no-ma'ne-ah). Dancing mania.
- dinopho'bia**. Morbid fear of becoming dizzy.
- dinormocyto'sis**. Same as *isonormocytosis*.
- di'ocaine**. A derivative of holocaine used as a local anesthetic in ophthalmology.
- di'odrast**. A proprietary contrast medium for intravenous urography.
- di'oform**. Acetylene dichloride.
- dio'genal**. A white powder, somnifacient and sedative.
- dio'nine**. A white crystalline compound, ethylmorphine hydrochlorate: analgesic, antispasmodic, and sedative.
- diospl'meter**. A device for measuring the field of vision.
- diopter**. The power of a lens with the focal length of 1 meter.
- diop'trometer**. An instrument for testing ocular refraction.
- diop'tometry**. The measurement of ocular accommodation and refraction.
- diopter'al** (di-op'tral). Pertaining to a diopter.
- diopter'ic** (di-op'trik). 1. Pertaining to refracted light. 2. A diopter.
- diopter'ics**. The science of refracted light.
- diopter'ry** (di-op'tre). Same as *diop'ter*.
- dior'adine**. A radioactive preparation used in tuberculosis.
- diorthro'sis**. The reduction of a dislocation or fracture.
- Diosco'rea villo'sa**. Wild yam; antirheumatic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.
- diosco'rein**. A medicinal resinoid from *Dioscorea*.
- diosmo'sis**. The passage of a fluid through a membrane.
- di'othane**. A local anesthetic, the hydrochloride of piperidinopropanediol.
- diox'ane**. Diethylene dioxide, used for dehydrating and clearing tissues.
- diox'ide**. Oxide with two oxygen atoms and one of base.
- diox'ogen**. A 3 per cent solution of hydrogen peroxide.
- dioxydiamidoarsenoben'zol**. Same as *salvarsan*.
- dipen'tene**. A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, from many volatile oils.
- dipep'tide**. A product of the anhydrides of two amido-acids derived from the albumin molecule.
- dipha'sic** (di-fa'zik). Having two phases.
- diphe'nyl hydantoin**. Same as *dilantin*.
- dipho'nia**. The production of two different voice tones in speaking.
- diphthe'ria** (dif-the're-ah). An infectious disease, caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, and characterized by the formation of false membranes, especially in the throat and nose, by pain and by toxemia. Bretonneau's d., true diphtheria of the pharynx. surgical or wound d., formation of diphtheritic membrane on wounds.
- diphthe'rial**. Pertaining to diphtheria.
- diphthe'riaphor** (dif-the're-af-or). A diphtheria carrier.
- diphthe'ric** (dif-the'rik). Pertaining to diphtheria.

diph'therin (dif'the-rin). The poison generated by *Bacillus diphtheriae*.

diphtherit'ic (dif-ther-it'ik). Pertaining to diphtheria.

diphtheri'tis (dif-ther-i'tis). Same as *diphtheria*.

diph'theroid (dif'the-roid). Same as *pseudodiphtheria*.

diphtherotox'in. Toxalbumin from cultures of diphtheria bacillus.

diphthon'gia (dif-thon'je-ah). The utterance at the same time of two vocal sounds of the same pitch.

Diphyllboth'rium la'tum. The fish tapeworm; a large tapeworm of man acquired by eating inadequately cooked fish.

diph'yodont (dif'e-o-dont). Having two sets of teeth.

dip'lac'us, diplaku'sis. The hearing of one sound as two.

diple'gia (di-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of like parts on either side of the body.

diple'gic (di-ple'jik). Pertaining to or marked by diplegia.

diplo-albuminu'ria. Physiologic and pathologic albuminuria existing at the same time.

diplobacill'us. A double bacillus.

diplobacte'rium. A bacterium made up of two cylinders.

diploblas'tic (dip-lo-blas'tik). Having two germ layers.

diplocar'dia. Separation of the two halves of the heart.

diplococce'mia. Presence of diplococci in the blood.

Diplococ'cus, pl. *diplococ'ci*. A schizomycete made up of cocci joined in twos. **D. al'bicans am'plus**, nonpathogenic species from the mucus of healthy vagina. **D. al'bicans tardis'simus**, nonpathogenic species resembling gonococcus. **D. al'bicans tar'dus**, nonpathogenic species found in eczema. **D. cory'zae**, nonpathogenic species from nasal secretions in acute nasal catarrh. **D. fla'vus liquefa'ciens tar'dus**, nonpathogenic diplococcus from the skin in seborrhea. **D. intracellula'ris meningit'idis**, pathogenic diplococcus from the cells of the exudate of cerebrospinal meningitis. **D. lac'teus favisor'mis**, nonpathogenic species from vaginal secretions. **d. of Morax-Axenfeld**. See *Haemophilus of Morax-Axenfeld*. **D. pneumo'niae**, the pathogenic species of croupous pneumonia. **D. pyo'genes ure'ae**, a species found in purulent urine. **D. ro'seus**, nonpathogenic diplococcus found in the air, and producing a pink pigment. **D. ure'ae**. Same as *D. pyogenes ureae*. **D. ure'ae trifolla'tus**, a species found in purulent urine.

diploco'ria (dip-lo-ko're-ah). Double pupil.

dip'loe (dip'lo-e). Cellular bony tissue between the two tables of the skull.

diploet'ic, diplo'ic. Pertaining to the diploe.

diplogen'esls. Duplication of a part.

dip'logram. An x-ray plate containing two exposures.

diplomellitu'ria. Occurrence of diabetic and nondiabetic glycosuria in the same patient.

diplomye'lla (dip-lo-mi-e'le-ah). Lengthwise fissure of the spinal cord.

diploneu'ral. Having a double nerve supply.

diplopho'nia (dip-lo-fo'ne-ah). Same as *diphthongia*.

diplo'pia (dip-lo'pe-ah). The seeing of single objects as double. **binocular d.**, due to a derangement of the muscular balance, the images of the object being thrown upon nonidentical points of the retinae. **crossed or heteronymous d.**, that in which the image of the right eye appears upon the left side, and that of the left eye upon the right side. **direct or homonymous d.**, the reverse of crossed diplopia. **monocular d.**, diplopia with a single eye.

diploptom'eter. An instrument for measuring diplopia.

- dip'losal.** Salicylosalicylic acid: used in rheumatism, neuralgia, cystitis, etc.
- dip'loscope.** An instrument for studying double vision.
- diplosoma'tia.** Same as *diplosomia*.
- diploso'mia.** Two complete twins joined together.
- Dip'pel's oil** (dip'pelz). An oily liquid made by distilling animal substances.
- dip'ping.** Palpation of the liver by sudden and forcible pressure.
- dipropa'esin.** A compound used in the pain of gastric ulcer and painful gastric disorders.
- diproso'pus.** A monster with a more or less double face.
- dipsoma'nia.** An uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drink.
- dipsop'athy.** Thirst cure; limitation of drink for purposes of cure.
- dipso'sis** (dip-so'sis). Morbid thirst.
- dipsother'apy** (dip-so-ther'ap-e). Treatment by limitation of amount of water to be drunk.
- dipy'gus** (di-pi'gus). A monstrosity with a more or less double pelvis.
- direct' current.** See *current*. **d. illumination**, that which is made from in front. **d. murmur**, that which is due to obstruction of the blood current.
- direc'tive fic'tion.** A mental mechanism in which the individual seeks an unattainable goal as a compensation for inferiority.
- direc'tor.** A grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury.
- direc'troscope.** An instrument for direct examination of the larynx.
- dirigomo'tor.** Controlling muscular activity.
- Dirofila'ria.** A genus of *Filaria* with very long bodies.
- disac'charide** (di-sak'ar-id). Same as *disaccharose*.
- disac'charose.** A sugar containing twelve carbon atoms in the molecule.
- disallergiza'tion.** The destruction or neutralization of allergic activity.
- disarticula'tion.** Amputation at a joint.
- disassimila'tion.** Catabolic change.
- disassociation** (dis-as-o-se-a'shun). Same as *dissociation*.
- disc.** See *disk*.
- discharge'** (dis-charj'). 1. A setting free, or liberation. 2. Matter or force set free. 3. An excretion or substance evacuated. **brush d.**, in electrotherapeutics, the discharge from a static machine (less commonly from a high frequency apparatus), having a disrupto-convective character and peculiarities which can be produced by the passage of an electrical current through a resistance such as a tube containing glycerin or a damp (or "green") wooden wand. **convective d.**, a discharge from a high potential source in the form of visible or invisible streams of electrical energy passing through the air to the patient. **disruptive d.**, an electrical discharge escaping suddenly from a charged condenser. **disruptoconductive d.**, the static brush discharge which stimulates both the convective effluve and the disruptive or spark discharge.
- dischar'ger.** An instrument for liberating electricity.
- discharg'ing lesion.** A lesion of nerve center marked by sudden discharges of force.
- dischro'matopsy.** Dyschromatopsia.
- dischro'na'tion.** A disturbance of the time sense.
- discls'sion** (dis-sizh'un). Rupture of lens capsule in operating on cataract.
- disci'tis** (dis-ki'tis). Inflammation of a disk, especially an inter-articular cartilage.

disclina'tion (dis-klin-a'shun). Extorsion of both eyes.
discoblas'tic. Showing vitelline discoid segmentation.
discogenic (dis-ko-jen'ik). Caused by derangement of an intervertebral disk.
dis'cold or discoid'al placenta. Placenta of a flat, cakelike form.
discoplacen'ta. A discoid placenta.
discrete' (dis-krēt'). Distinct; not confluent.
dis'cus prolif'erus. The cellular envelop of the ripe ovum within the graafian vesicle.
discuss'. To promote the resolution of; to scatter, as a tumor.
discus'sion (dis-kush'un). The scattering or dispersal of a swelling.
discu'tient (dis-ku'shent). A scattering or dispersing remedy.
disdi'aclast. A small doubly refracting element found in the contractile substance of muscle.
disease' (diz-ēz'). Deviation from a state of health. **Acosta's d.**, mountain sickness. **acute d.**, a disease characterized by rapid onset and short course. **Adams' d.**, **Adams-Stokes d.**, permanent bradycardia with syncope and epilepsy. **Addison's d.**, disease marked by bronzing the skin, anemia, and exhaustion, from tuberculosis of suprarenal capsules. **Albert's d.**, achillobursitis. **Allbert's d.**, mycosis fungoides. **alkali d.** Same as *tularemia*. **Alzheimer's d.**, a presenile condition marked by miliary plaques in the brain and by progressive mental weakness. **Anders' d.**, adiposis tuberosa. **anserine d.**, emaciation of extremities, making the hands and feet resemble a goose's feet. **Aran-Duchenne's d.**, progressive muscular atrophy. **Aujeszky's d.**, bulhar paralysis due to infection. **Ayerza's d.**, a form of erythremia associated with sclerosis of the pulmonary artery. **Baelz's d.**, small ulcerating papules of labial mucous membrane. **Ballet's d.**, external ophthalmoplegia. **Ballingall's d.**, mycetoma. **Bannister's d.**, angioneurotic edema. **Banti's d.**, anemia with enlargement of the spleen, followed by ascites and a tendency to hemorrhages. **Barlow's d.**, infantile scurvy. **Basedow's d.**, exophthalmic goiter. **Bayle's d.**, progressive general paresis. **Bazin's d.**, psoriasis of the mucous membrane of the cheek. **Begbie's d.** 1. Same as *Graves' d.* 2. Same as *Bergeron's d.* **Belgel's d.** Same as *Bergeron's d.* **Bell's d.**, acute periencephalitis. **Bergeron's d.**, hysterical chorea. **Beurmann's d.**, di-
trichosis. **Biedl's d.**, dystrophia
retinitis pigmentosa and mental deficiency. **Blermer's d.**, progressive pernicious anemia. **bleeder's d.**, hemophilia. **Blocq's d.**, astasiabasia. **blue d.** Same as cyanosis. **Blumenthal's d.**, erythro-leukemia. **Boeck's d.**, multiple benign sarcoid. **Borna d.**, a fatal enzootic encephalitis of horses, cattle, and sheep caused by a filtrable virus. **Bouchard's d.**, dilatation of the stomach from weakness of the gastric muscles. **Bouillaud's d.**, endocarditis. **Bowen's d.**, a skin disease marked by the formation of a pinkish papule or tubercle covered by a thickened horny layer. **Breisky's d.**, kraurosis vulvae. **Bright's d.**, kidney disease with albuminuria. **Brill's d.**, a mild form of typhus fever. **Brodie's d.**, chronic synovitis producing a pulpy state of the tissues. **Brown-Séguard's d.**, paralysis of motion on one side of the body with paralysis of sensation on the other. **Bruck's d.**, a condition marked by deformity of the bones, multiple fracture, ankylosis of joints, and atrophy of muscles. **Bruhl's d.**, splenic anemia with fever. **Buerger's d.**, thrombo-angiitis obliterans. **Buhl's d.**, jaundice of the newborn. **calsson d.** See under *caisson*. **caloric d.**, any

disease due to exposure to high temperature. **Calvé-Perthes' d.** See *osteochondritis defor'mans juvenilis*. **Carrion's d.**, Oroya fever. See *fever*. **Chabert's d.**, symptomatic anthrax. **Chagas' d.**, trypanosomiasis caused by *Schizotrypanum cruzi*. **Charcot's d.**, multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis. **Christian's d.**, a condition marked by diabetes insipidus, exophthalmos, and defects in the membranous bones. **chronic d.**, a disease that is slow in its course. **chylopoietic d.**, one which affects the digestive organs. **Civiatte's d.**, a skin disease marked by telangiectases and atrophy of the skin. **climatic d.**, any disease thought to be produced by a change of climate. **Coats's d.**, retinitis circinata. **comb d.**, a kind of favus affecting the combs of fowls, and caused by a fungus, *Lophophyton gallinarum*. Called also *whitecomb* and *lophophytosis*. **communicable d.**, a disease the causative agents of which may pass or be carried from one person to another directly or indirectly. **complicating d.**, **intercurrent d.**, one which occurs in the course of some other disease as a complication. **compressed-air d.** See *caisson d.* **Concato's d.**, malignant inflammation of serous membranes. **constitutional d.**, one in which the whole of the body or an entire system of organs is affected. **contagious d.**, a disease which is communicable by contact with a patient either direct or indirect. **Corrigan's d.**, insufficiency of the aortic valves. **Corvisart's d.**, chronic hypertrophic myocarditis. **creeping d.** See *creeping eruption*, under *eruption*. **Crohn's d.**, terminal ileitis; a chronic enteritis with sclerosis. **Cruveilhier's d.** 1. Simple ulcer of the stomach. 2. Progressive muscular atrophy. **Cushing's d.**, pituitary basophilism; a disease due to overgrowth of the basophil cells of the anterior pituitary; marked by obesity of the face and neck, decreased sexual power, abnormal growth of hair and muscular weakness. **DaCosta's d.**, retrocedent gout; lithemia. **dancing d.** See *tarantism*. **Darier's d.**, skin diseases, with formation of papules which contain scablike scales. **deficiency d.**, a disease due to lack of vitamins in the food. **Dejerine's d.**, hypertrophic interstitial neuritis in infants. **Dercum's d.**, adiposis dolorosa. **Deutschländer's d.** 1. March foot. 2. Tumor of a metatarsal bone. **Devergie's d.**, pityriasis rubra. **Dimitri's d.** See *nevroid amentia* under *amentia*. **Dressler's d.**, intermittent hemoglobinuria. **Dubini's d.**, electrical chorea. **Duchenne's d.** 1. Bulbar paralysis. 2. Electrical chorea. **Duchenne-Aran d.**, progressive muscular atrophy beginning in the upper extremity. **Duhring's d.**, dermatitis herpetiformis. **Dukes' d.**, rubella scarlatiosa. **Duplay's d.**, inflammation of the subdeltoid or subacromial bursa. **Dupré's d.**, a psychoneurosis in which the patient makes a conscious effort to control his emotions. **Duroziez's d.**, congenital stenosis of the mitral valve. **Eales's d.**, recurrent hemorrhages into the retina and vitreous. **Economo's d.**, encephalitis lethargica. **Edsall's d.**, heat cramp. **Eichstedt's d.**, pityriasis versicolor. **Erb's d.**, idiopathic muscular atrophy. **Erichsen's d.**, traumatic hysteria. **Fauchard's d.**, alveolar pyorrhea. **Feer's d.**, a disorder marked by cyanosis of the extremities, recurrent sweating, tremor, motor weakness, rapid pulse and insomnia. **Fenwick's d.**, primary atrophy of the stomach. **fifth d.**, erythema infectiosum. **fish-skin d.** See *ichthyosis*. **Flajani's d.**, exophthalmic goiter. **flax-dressers' d.**, pneumonia from inhaling particles of flax. **Fleischner's d.**, osteochondritis affecting the middle phalanges of the hand. **focal d.**, a localized disease. **foot and mouth d.**, an infectious disease of cattle, transmissible to man, marked by eruption

in the mouth and throat, fever, and prostration. **Fothergill's d.**, facial neuralgia. **Fournier's d.**, fulminating gangrene of the genitals. **fourth d.**, rubella scarlatinosa. **Fox-Fordyce d.**, a papular itchy eruption, limited chiefly to the axillae and pubes, due probably to alteration of the sweat gland reaction. **Francis's d.**, tularemia. **Friedreich's d.** 1. Hereditary ataxia. 2. Same as *paramyoclonus multiplex*. **functional d.**, a disease without apparent organic lesion. **Gamma's d.**, splenomegaly with thickening of the splenic capsule and by the presence of small brownish areas (Gamma nodules), ferruginous pigment being deposited in the splenic pulp. **Gaucher's d.**, familial splenic anemia. **Geisbück's d.**, polycythemia hyper-tonica. **Gensoul's d.**, Ludwig's angina. **Gerlier's d.**, disease marked by pains in neck and head, vertigo, and paralysis. **Gierke's d.**, glycogenosis. **Glénard's d.**, enteroptosis. **Gourand's d.**, inguinal intestinal hernia. **Graves' d.**, exophthalmic goiter. **Haglund's d.**, bursitis in the region of the achilles tendon. **Hall's d.**, spurious hydrocephalus. **Halstern's d.**, endemic syphilis. **Hammond's d.**, posthemiplegic chorea. **Hanot's d.**, hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver. **Hayem's d.**, apoplectiform myelitis. **Heberden's d.**, rheumatic arthritis. **Hebra's d.**, erythema multiforme. **Heine-Medin d.**, acute anterior poliomyelitis. **hemorrhagic d.**, any one of a group of diseases marked by a tendency to hemorrhages from the membranes and into the tissues. **Herter's d.**, intestinal infantilism. **Heubner's d.**, syphilitic endocarditis. **Hippel's d.**, angiomatosis of the retina. **Hirschsprung's d.**, congenital hypertrophic dilatation of the colon. **Hodgkin's d.**, pseudo-leukemia. **Hodgson's d.**, dilatation of the first portion of the aorta. **hookworm d.**, ankylostomiasis. **Huchard's d.**, continued arterial hypertension. **Hugulier's d.**, fibromyoma of the uterus. **Hutinel's d.**, infectious erythema in typhoid pneumonia. **hydrocephaloid d.**, a condition resembling hydrocephalus, but with depressed fontanels, caused by severe diarrhea. **Idiopathic d.**, one that exists without any connection with any other disease. **Infectious d.**, a disease due to the presence in the body of some infectious micro-organism or parasite. **Intercurrent d.**, a disease occurring during the course of another disease with which it has no connection. **Isambert's d.**, acute miliary tuberculosis of the larynx and pharynx. **Jacquet's d.**, alopecia connected with anomalies of the teeth. **von Jaksch's d.**, pseudoleukemic anemia of infants. **Janet's d.**, psychasthenia. **Johne's d.**, chronic dysentery in cattle. **Kahler's d.**, a disease marked by new growths in the bones, spontaneous fractures, enlargement of spleen and lymph glands, and albumosuria. **Kaposi's d.**, xeroderma pigmentosum. **Katayama d.**, a disease caused by *Schistosoma japonicum*, marked by diarrhea and painful enlargement of the liver and spleen. **Kedani d.** Same as *tsutsugamushi d.* **Klenböck's d.**, chronic osteitis of the semilunar bone. **Köhler's bone d.**, a disease of bone due to traumatism. **Korsakoff's d.**, polyneuritic psychosis: polyneuritis with impairment of memory. **Krishaber's d.**, nervous disease with hyperesthesia, vertigo, and delusions of sense. **Kussmaul's d.**, acute atrophic spinal paralysis. **Larsen's d.**, **Larsen-Johansson d.**, a condition marked by an accessory center of ossification in the patella. **Leber's d.**, hereditary atrophy of the optic nerve. **Legal's d.**, headache in tympanic region due to inflammation. **Legg's d.**, osteochondritis deformans juvenilis. **Leiner's d.**, desquamative erythroderma in infants. **Letterer-Siwe's d.**, xanthomatosis with great hypertrophy of the macrophages and without lipoid material in the cells. **Lindau's**

d., combined hemangioma of the cerebellum and of the retina occurring as a familial disease. **Little's d.**, spasmodic paraplegia of infants. **Malassez's d.**, cyst of the testicle. **Marfan's d.**, progressive spastic paraplegia in children with hereditary syphilis. **Marie's d.**, acromegaly. **Martin's d.**, pseudoarthritis of the foot from excessive walking. **mastoid d.**, mastoiditis. **Ménière's d.**, vertigo due to disease of the labyrinth of the ear. **Merzbacher-Pellizaeus d.**, familial centrolobar sclerosis. **Meyer's d.**, adenoids of the pharynx. **Mibelli's d.**, porokeratosis. **Mikulicz's d.**, enlargement of the lacrimal and salivary glands due to the accumulation of lymphatic tissue. **Mills' d.**, progressive ascending hemiplegia. **Milroy's d.**, hereditary edema of the legs. **Minor's d.**, central hematomyelia. **Mitchell's d.**, erythromelalgia. **mitral d.**, disease of the mitral valves. **Morand's d.**, paresis of the extremities. **Morquio's d.**, familial osseous dystrophy marked by short body, short neck, sternum bent forward, kyphotic spine, and hips flexed in crouching position. **Morvan's d.**, paresis of upper extremity, with analgesia and ulceration of the digits. **Niemann's d.**, **Niemann-Pick d.**, a disease of infancy and childhood marked by anemia, leukocytosis with relative increase in lymphocytes and enlarged liver and spleen, the latter showing lipid deposits. **occupation d.**, nervous disease due to exhaustion from the habitual performance of some occupation. **Oppenheim's d.**, congenital myastonia. **organic d.**, one due to structural changes. **Osgood-Schlatter's d.** Same as *Schlatter's d.* **Osler's d.**, chronic cyanosis with enlarged spleen and polycythemia. **Otto's d.**, a disease resembling osteitis deformans but with inward bulging of the acetabulum. **Paget's d.** 1. Hypertrophic deforming osteitis. 2. Inflammation of the nipple, with a tendency to formation of cancer. **parasitic d.**, one due to parasites. **Parkinson's d.**, paralysis agitans. **Parrot's d.**, syphilitic pseudoparalysis. **Pavy's d.**, recurrent albuminuria. **Paxton's d.**, tinea nodosa. **Pellegrini's d.**, **Pellegrini-Stieda d.**, a bony formation in the upper part of the median lateral ligament of the knee. **Pertthes' d.**, osteochondritis deformans juvenilis. **Pick's d.** 1. Circumscribed atrophy of the brain. 2. Pericardial pseudosclerosis of the liver. 3. Erythromelalgia. 4. Same as *Niemann-Pick d.* **Poncet's d.**, tuberculous rheumatism. **Potain's d.**, pulmonary and pleural edema. **Pott's d.**, caries of the vertebrae. **Quincke's d.**, angioneurotic edema. **Quinquaud's d.**, folliculitis decalvans. **ragsorters' d.**, febrile disease, with headache and cough, in ragsorters of paper mills. **Raynaud's d.** 1. Symmetric gangrene of the extremities. 2. Paralysis of throat muscles secondary to parotitis. **Recklinghausen's d.** 1. Multiple neurofibromas. 2. Osteitis fibrosa. **Reclus's d.**, cystic disease of the mammary gland. **Reichmann's d.**, the continuous secretion of gastric juice by the stomach. **Riga's d.**, cachectic aphthae. **Riggs's d.**, pyorrhea affecting the alveolar processes of the gums. **Bitter's d.**, dermatitis exfoliativa of infants. **Rivalta's d.**, actinomycosis. **Rodger's d.**, an abnormal congenital communication between the ventricles of the heart. **Rokitansky's d.**, acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **Rosbach's d.**, hyperchlorhydria. **sacro-iliac d.**, chronic tuberculosis of the sacro-iliac joint. **Scheuermann's d.**, osteochondritis deformans juvenilis dorsi. **Schimmelbusch's d.**, cystic degeneration of the breast with adhesion of the ovary and tubes to the cecum. **Schlatter's d.**, avulsion of the tongue-shaped projection of the tubercle of the tibia. **Schönlein's d.**, a kind of purpura haemorrhagica with joint affection.

- Schroeder's d.**, hypertrophy of the endometrium and excessive menstruation, attributed to deficiency of gonadotropic hormone.
- scythian d.**, atrophy of testicles and penis from sexual perversion.
- septic d.**, one caused by putrefactive organisms within the body.
- Simon's d.**, lipodystrophia progressiva.
- specific d.**, one caused by a specific virus or poison.
- Still's d.**, polyarthritis with enlarged spleen and lymph glands.
- Stokes' d.** Same as *Graves' d.*
- Stokes-Adams d.** See *Adams-Stokes d.*
- Stokvis' d.**, intense cyanosis with intestinal disturbance.
- structural d.**, a disease with anatomical changes in tissue.
- Sturge's d.**, nevoid amentia. See *amentia*.
- Strümpell's d.**, polioencephalitis.
- Sudeck's d.**, acute bone atrophy of a carpal or tarsal bone, resulting from injury.
- Sutton's d.**, leukoderma acquisitum centrifugum.
- Swift's d.**, acrodynia.
- system d.**, disease affecting a number of tissues which perform a common function.
- Thomsen's d.**, hereditary disease, with rigidity of muscles of arms and legs.
- Thornwaldt's d.**, suppurative inflammation of Luschka's tonsil.
- Tillaux's d.**, nodular inflammation of the breast.
- Tourette's d.**, nervous disease marked by incoordination, convulsions, and speech disorders.
- tricuspid d.**, disease of the tricuspid valves.
- tsutsugamushi d.**, a disease of Japan transmitted by the bite of a mite.
- Unna's d.**, seborrheic eczema.
- vagabonds' d.**, discoloration of the skin from lice.
- Van Buren's d.**, chronic inflammation of corpora cavernosa of penis.
- Vaquez's d.**, erythremia with enlarged spleen and disordered bone marrow.
- venereal d.**, one acquired in sexual intercourse.
- Voltolini's d.**, acute suppurative inflammation of the internal ear, with fever and delirium.
- Wardrop's d.**, malignant onychitis.
- Wegner's d.**, separation of the epiphyses in hereditary syphilis.
- Weil's d.**, an acute infectious disease, marked by nephritis, jaundice, fever, muscular pain and enlargement of the liver and spleen; caused by a spirochete, *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*.
- Werlhof's d.**, purpura haemorrhagica.
- Wills' d.**, diabetes.
- Wilson's d.** 1. Universal exfoliative dermatitis. 2. Progressive lenticular degeneration.
- Winckel's d.**, fatty degeneration of the organs of newborn infants, with cyanosis, bloody urine, etc.
- Wollez's d.**, severe congestion of the lungs.
- woolsorters' d.**, anthrax in those who handle wool.
- zymotic d.**, a disease produced by some living germ within the body.
- disengage'ment** (dis-en-gāj'ment). The liberation of a fetus, or part thereof, from the vaginal canal.
- disequillb'rium.** Unstable equilibrium.
- disgermino'ma.** Same as *dysgerminoma*.
- disimmu'nity.** The state which results from a loss of immunity.
- disim'munize.** To cause an organism to lose its immunity.
- disimpac'tion.** Relief of the impacted portion of a fracture.
- disinfect** (dis-in-fekt'). To free from infection.
- disinsec'tant.** Destroying infection; a disinfecting agent.
- disinsec'tin.** Disinfectant compound of residue from distillation of naphtha and 1 part of concentrated sulfuric acid.
- disinsec'tion.** The act of freeing from pathogenic germs or agents.
- concurrent d.**, disinfection of discharges and all infective matter all through the course of a disease.
- terminal d.**, disinfection of a sick room and its contents at the termination of a disease.
- disinsec'tol.** A disinfectant by-product formed in camphor manufacture.
- disinfesta'tion** (dis-in-fes-ta'shun). The destruction of infesting insects, as lice.

disinsec'tion. Removal of insects from; extermination of insects and vermin.

disk. A lamella charged with some active medicine. **blood d.,** a blood corpuscle. **Bowman's d.,** one of the segments making up a muscle fiber. **choked d.** See *papillitis*. **d. diameter,** the diameter of the optic disk. **germinal d.,** the small disk of the blastoderm in which the first traces of the embryo appear. **Hensen's d.,** pale line running transversely through a sarcoous element. **intervertebral d.,** the layer of fibrocartilage between the bodies of adjoining vertebrae. **optic d.,** circular area in the retina representing the termination of the optic nerve.

disloca'tion. Displacement of a part. **complete d.,** one in which the surfaces are entirely separated. **compound d.,** one in which the joint communicates with the air through a wound. **consecutive d.,** one in which the displaced bone is not in the same position as when dislocated. **old d.,** one in which inflammatory changes have occurred. **partial or incomplete d.,** one in which the surfaces remain in partial contact. **pathologic d.,** one due to disease of the joint or to paralysis of the muscles. **primitive d.,** one in which the bones remain as originally displaced. **recent d.,** one in which no inflammatory changes have occurred. **simple d.,** one in which there is no communication with the air through a wound.

disocclude (dis-ok-lüd). To grind a tooth so that it does not touch its antagonist in the other jaw.

disorganiza'tion. Loss or destruction of organic tissue.

disorienta'tion (dis-o-re-en-ta'shun). Loss of power to estimate correctly either time, place, or persons.

dis'parate points (dis'par-ät). Points on the two retinae upon which light does not produce the same impression.

dispen'sary. Place for free dispensation of medical treatment.

dispen'satory. A book which describes medicines and their preparation.

dispense' (dis-pens'). To deliver medicines to those who are to receive them.

disperse' (dis-pers'). 1. To scatter. 2. The particles suspended in a colloid solution. **d. me'dium,** the continuous phase of a colloid system; the medium in which a colloid is dispersed, corresponding to the solvent of a true solution. **d. particles,** the particles of colloid in a colloid system. **d. system,** a colloid solution.

dispersidol'ogy. Colloid chemistry; the chemistry of colloids.

disper'sing lens. Same as *concave lens*.

disper'soid. A colloid system in which the dispersity is relatively great.

dispi'rem (di-spi'rem). The karyokinetic figure which follows the diaster.

displace'ment. The mental mechanism by which an emotion proper to one group of ideas is transferred to an idea which is logically inappropriate, but which is appropriate to the unconscious.

disrup'tive discharge. Electrical discharge with sound and heat.

dissect' (dis-sekt'). To perform dissection upon.

dissect'ing aneurysm. See *aneurysm*.

dissec'tion (dis-sek'shun). Cutting up an organism for study. **d. tubercle,** warty growth on hands of dissectors, due to poisonous fluids of cadaver.

dissem'inated. Disposed in separate patches.

dissimila'tion. Same as *disassimilation*.

dissipa'tion (dis-ip-a'shun). Dispersion of morbid matters.

dissocia'tion (dis-so-se-a'shun). 1. Separation into parts or elements. 2. A mental disorder in which ideas are split off from the personality and are buried in the unconscious. **d. symptom**, anesthesia to pain and to heat or cold, but with tactile sensibility: seen in syringomyelia.

dissolu'tion. Death; resolution into elements.

dissolve' (diz-olv'). To liquefy by means of a solvent.

dissol'vent (diz-ol'vent). A solvent medium.

dis'tad (dis'tad). Toward the distal part.

dis'tal (dis'tal). Situated toward the end; not proximal.

distichia'sis, distich'ia (dis-te-ki'a-sis, dis-tik'e-ah). Presence of two rows of eyelashes.

distil'late (dis-til'at). A product, or educt, of distillation.

distilla'tion (dis-til-a'shun). The separation of the more volatile parts by heat. **destructive d.**, decomposition of a substance in a closed vessel so as to obtain liquid products. **dry d.**, distillation of solids without the addition of liquids. **fractional d.**, separation of substances from each other by distilling the compound containing them at greatly increasing temperature.

distinctom'eter. An instrument for palpating the borders of the abdominal organs.

distobuc'cal (dis-to-buk'al). Pertaining to the distal and buccal surfaces of a tooth.

distobucco-occlu'sal. Pertaining to the distal, buccal, and occlusal surfaces of a tooth.

distobuccopul'pal. Pertaining to the distal, buccal, and pulpal surfaces of a tooth.

distocer'vical. Pertaining to the distal and cervical walls of a tooth cavity.

disto'cia, disto'kia. The birth of the second child.

distoclu'sion. A malrelation of the dental arches in which the mandibular arch is in a distal or posterior position in relation to the maxillary arch.

Disto'ma, Disto'mum. A genus of trematode entozoa; flukes.

disto'mia. The condition of having two mouths.

distomi'asis. Disease due to the presence of *Distoma*.

distor'tion. The state of being twisted out of the normal shape or position. In psychiatry, a dream mechanism through which material offensive to the superego is replaced by indefinite objects.

distractibility. A condition in which the attention is easily distracted.

districhi'asis. Growth of two hairs from a single hair follicle.

dis'trix. The splitting of the hairs at the end.

disulfanil'amide. A sulfanilamide compound, sulfanilyl-sulfanilamide.

dis'ulon. A proprietary name for disulfanilamide.

disuse amblyopia. Amblyopia from prolonged disuse of the eye.

dit'ta bark (de'tah). The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*: used as an antiperiodic.

dit'aine (dit'ah-in). A poisonous alkaloid from dita bark.

ditam'ine. An alkaloid from dita bark.

dith'ion. Sodium dithiosalicylate: used as antiseptic.

dithiosalicylic acid. A salicylic-acid derivative, $C_6H_4O_4S_2$: its sodium salt is antirheumatic and antiseptic.

dithy'moldii'odide. Same as *aristol*.

dit'o'cia (di-to'se-ah). Birth of twins.

- Dit'trick's plugs** (dit'ricks). Plugs in bronchial tubes in cases of gangrene of lungs.
- dlura'zin**. A proprietary antiseptic and diuretic preparation.
- diure'sis** (di-u-re'sis). Increased flow of urine.
- diuret'ic**. 1. Causing diuresis. 2. A medicine which stimulates the flow of urine. **alterative d.**, one used for its local action on the surfaces over which it passes. **hydragogue d.**, one that increases the flow of water from the kidneys. **refrigerant d.**, one that renders the urine less irritating.
- dlure'tin**. Theobromine sodiosalicylate; diuretic.
- diurn'ule** (di-urn'ul). A capsule containing the maximum diurnal dose.
- dl'urol**. A proprietary sedative diuretic preparation.
- divaga'tion**. The use of incoherent or wandering speech.
- diver'gence** (di-ver'jens). Limit of possible outward rolling of ocular axes.
- diver'gent strabismus**. Wall eye. See *strabismus*.
- dl'vers' paralysis**. Same as *caisson disease*.
- divertic'ula**. Plural of *diverticulum*.
- divertic'ular hernia**. Hernia containing a knuckle of intestine.
- diverticulec'tomy**. The excision of a diverticulum.
- divertic'uleve**. An instrument for lifting up the walls of a bladder diverticulum.
- diverticulit'is**. Inflammation of a diverticulum.
- divertic'ulogram**. An x-ray picture of a diverticulum.
- diverticulo'sis**. The presence of diverticula.
- divertic'ulum**. A cecum: cul-de-sac. **Meckel's d.**, an occasional appendix to the ileum near the cecum. **Nuck's d.**, the canal of Nuck. See *canal*.
- dlvi'nyl** (di-vi'nil). A gaseous hydrocarbon. **d. ether**, a combination of divinyl oxide and ethylenc, used as a general anesthetic. **d. oxide**, a liquid compound used as a general anesthesia by inhalation.
- dlvul'sion** (di-vul'shun). Forcible separation of parts.
- dlvul'sor**. Instrument for forcible dilatation.
- dlzygot'ic twins** (di-zi-got'ik). Dissimilar twins which have developed from two ova.
- D. M. D.** Abbreviation for *Doctor of Dental Medicine*.
- dmel'cos**. A vaccine prepared from Ducrey's bacillus: used in skin test for chancroid.
- D. N. B.** Abbreviation for *dinitrobenzene*.
- D. O.** Abbreviation for *Doctor of Osteopathy*.
- Do'hell's solution** (do'belz). An antiseptic cleansing fluid.
- Dochez's antitoxin or serum** (do'shāz). A scarlatinal antitoxin from horses immunized against neurolytic streptococcus.
- dochmi'asis, dochmio'sis**. State induced by infestation with *dochmius*.
- doch'mius** (dok'me-us). Same as *ankylostoma*.
- docima'sia** (dos-e-ma'se-ah). Assay or examination; official test.
- docimas'tic** (dos-im-as'tik). Pertaining to docimasia.
- dodecadactylit'is**. Inflammation of duodenum.
- dodecadac'tylon** (do-dek-ad-ak'til-on). The duodenum.
- dog'wood**. See *Cornus, Rhus, Jamaica dogwood*.
- Döhle's bodies** (de'lez). See under *body*.
- dolab'rate, dolab'riform**. Ax shaped.
- doll'arin**. A vermifuge and purgative derivative from the juice of *Ficus doliaria*.
- dolchocephal'ic** (dol-e-ko-sef-al'ik). With a long head.

- dolichoceph'alism, dolichoceph'aly.** The quality or fact of being dolichocephalic.
- dolichobler'ic.** Having a narrow sacrum.
- dolichopel'lic, dolichopel'vic.** Having an abnormally narrow pelvis.
- dolichosig'moid.** An abnormally long sigmoid flexure.
- doll's head anesthesia.** Anesthesia of the chest, neck, and head.
- dolo'mol.** Calcium and magnesium stearate: used as an antiseptic.
- do'lor (do'lor).** L. for *pain*. **d. cap'itis,** headache.
- dolorif'ic (dol-o-rif'ik).** Inducing pain.
- dolorogen'ic.** Producing pain.
- domatopho'bia (dom-at-o-fo'be-ah).** Insane dread of being in a house.
- domicil'lary.** Pertaining to or carried on in the house.
- dom'inance.** The appearance, in a cross-bred organism, of one of two mutually antagonistic parental characters.
- Donath-Landsteiner test.** A test for paroxysmal hemoglobinuria.
- do'nator (do'na-tor).** A thing which gives something. **hydrogen d.,** a substance which gives up hydrogen to another substance called the hydrogen acceptor.
- don'da ndu'gu.** A disease in Africa in which the legs swell and slough.
- Donder's glaucoma.** Simple atrophic glaucoma. **D.'s law,** the rotation of the eye around the line of sight is not voluntary.
- donee (do'ne).** The person who receives the transfused blood from the donor.
- Donné's corpuscles (don-nāz').** The colostrum corpuscles. **D.'s test** (for pus in urine), made by adding liquor potassae.
- do'nor.** The person who furnishes blood for transfusion. **universal d.,** a donor the cells of whose blood are not agglutinated by the blood of any patient.
- Donovan's solution.** Liquor arseni et hydrargyri iodidi.
- do'pa.** Dioxophenylalanine, a compound which is oxidized by the enzyme dopa-oxydase to form the pigment of the skin. **d. reaction,** a solution of 1 : 1000 of dopa applied to tissue sections causing a dark staining of the cell protoplasm.
- dope.** Any stimulating or stupefying drug.
- dorapho'bia.** Morbid dread of touching the fur or skin of animals.
- Dorel'lo's canal.** A canal in the tip of the temporal bone.
- Dorendorf's sign.** A filling up of the supraclavicular groove in aneurysm of the aorta.
- dor'maphen (dor'maf-en).** A proprietary analgesic and hypnotic mixture.
- dor'migene (dor'mij-ēn).** Same as *bromural*.
- dor'miol.** A hypnotic and sedative liquid compound of chloral hydrate and amylene hydrate.
- dor'moyit.** A proprietary sedative and hypnotic.
- doroma'nia.** A morbid tendency to give presents.
- dorsabdom'inal.** Pertaining to the back and the abdomen.
- dor'sad (dor'sad).** Toward the dorsal aspect.
- dor'sal (dor'sal).** Pertaining to the back.
- dorsal'gia (dor-sal'je-ah).** Pain in the back.
- dor'siduct (dor'sid-ukt).** To draw toward the back.
- dorsiduc'tion.** The act of drawing toward the back.
- dor'siflect (dor'sif-lekt).** To bend backward.
- dorsiflex'ion.** The act of bending a part backward.
- dorsim'esad.** Toward the dorsimeson.

dorsim'eson. The median lengthwise line of the back.

dorsispl'nal veins. Veins which ramify in the parts around the vertebrae.

dorsoceph'alad. Toward the back of the head.

dorsodyn'ia. Pain in the back.

dor'sum. 1. The back. 2. An upper surface.

do'ryl (do'ril). See *carbaminoylecholine*.

do'sage (do'sāj). A determination or system of doses.

dose. A portion of medicine to be taken at one time. [See *Table of Doses*, pp. 1025-1037.] **carcinoma d.**, a dose of roentgen rays sufficient to cure carcinoma. **divided d.**, a relatively small dose taken at short intervals. **erythema d.**, that amount of roentgen ray which, when applied to the skin, will cause a slight reddening. **lethal d.**, a dose sufficient to kill. **maximum d.**, the largest dose consistent with safety. **minimum d.**, the smallest dose that will produce an effect. **tolerance d.**, the largest amount of x-ray that a person may receive without harm.

dosim'eter. Instrument for measuring minute doses.

dosimet'ric system (do-sim-et'rik). A system of exact or determine dosage.

dosim'etry (do-sim'et-re). Measurement of doses; dosimetric system.

dossier (dos'e-a). A holder or envelop containing information relating to the case history of a patient.

dos'sil. A pledget of lint, cotton, or wool.

do'tage. Senile decay or second childhood.

dothiententeri'tis. The enteritis of typhoid fever.

double consciousness. The presence of two or more distinct mental states. **d. touch**, exploration with a finger in one cavity and thumb in another. **d. uterus.** Same as *dihysteria*. **d. vision.** Same as *diplopia*.

doubt'ing insanity (dowt'ing). Psychosis marked by doubt or suspicion.

douche (doosh) [Fr.]. A stream of water directed against a part or into a cavity. **air d.**, a current of air blown into a cavity, particularly into the tympanum, for opening the eustachian tube. **alternating d.**, transitional douche. **Plombières's d.**, intestinal lavage by means of a soft rubber tube 10 to 12 inches long inserted into the rectum to a distance of from 3 to 5 inches. One to 3 pints of fluid are slowly injected by gravity, the force, quantity, and temperature of the fluid being carefully regulated. **Scotch d.** Same as *transition d.* **Tivoli d.**, a reclining bath in which the patient lies covered with warm mineral water while a hot wave douche is played upon his abdomen: used for constipation. **transition d.**, a douche of alternating hot and cold water. **Weber's d.**, a nasal douche.

Doug'las's cul-de-sac (dug'las-ez). The rectovaginal pouch.

douglas'i'tis. Inflammation of the rectovaginal pouch.

dou'rine. A disease of horses resembling syphilis.

Do'ver's powder. Pulvis ipecacuanhae et opii.

dow'el. A peg or pin for fastening an artificial crown to a natural tooth root.

Dowell test. A test for pregnancy consisting of the intradermal injection of anterior pituitary in the arm, which causes an erythema if the woman is pregnant.

doxogen'ic (dox-o-jen'ik). Caused by one's own mental conceptions, as d. disease.

Doyère's eminence (dwah-yärz'). The papilla where a nerve filament enters a muscle fiber.

D. P. Proper direction.

dr. Dram or drachm.

D. R. Reaction of degeneration.

drachm (dram). Same as *dram*.

dracontiasis. Disease produced by *dracunculus*.

Dracontium. The skunk cabbage, *Symplocarpus foetidus*; anti-spasmodic and nervine.

Dracunculus medinensis. The Guinea worm; a filarial parasite of the subcutaneous tissues of man in tropical countries.

draft, draught (draht). A copious liquid potion or dose.

dragée (drah-zha') [Fr.]. A sugared pill; medicated sweetmeat.

drag'on's blood. Resin of various origin; little used in medicine.

drain (drän). An appliance or substance that affords a channel of exit or discharge from a wound. **cigaret d.**, a drain made by surrounding a strip of gauze with a protective covering of rubber, gutta-percha, etc. Larger drains of this character, i. e., those as thick as a cigar, are called **cigar d's**. **controlled d.**, a drain made by pressing a square of gauze into the wound and packing the inside of the former with gauze strips, the ends of which, together with the corners of the squares are left projecting from the wound. **Mikulicz's d.**, a drain formed by pushing a single layer of gauze into a wound cavity, the layer of gauze being packed with several thick wicks of gauze as it is pushed into the cavity. **Penrose d.**, a cigaret drain consisting of a piece of rubber tubing through which gauze has been pulled. **quarantine d.**, a drain left in place after a laparotomy to drain the peritoneal cavity and prevent external infection. **stab wound d.**, drainage accomplished by making a small punctured wound at some distance from the operative incision and bringing out the drain through this wound; it is done to prevent infection of the operative wound. **Wylie d.**, a stem pessary of hard rubber having a groove along the stem.

drain'age (drän'āj). 1. The systematic withdrawal of fluids and discharges from a wound, sore, or cavity. 2. The drawing off of a nerve impulse from a nervous arc. **basal d.**, withdrawal of the cerebrospinal fluid from the basal subarachnoid space for the relief of intracranial pressure. **capillary d.**, drainage effected by strands of hair, catgut, spun glass, or other material which acts by capillary attraction. **funnel d.**, drainage by glass funnels inserted into edematous tissues. **Monaldi's d.**, a method of suction drainage of tuberculous cavities of the lungs. **postural d.**, therapeutic drainage in bronchiectasis and lung abscess by placing the patient with the head downward so that the trachea will be inclined downward and below the affected area. **through d.**, drainage effected by passing a perforated tube through the cavity, so that irrigation may be effected by injecting fluid into one aperture and letting it escape out of another. **tidal d.**, drainage of the urinary bladder by an apparatus which alternately fills the bladder to a predetermined height and then empties it by a combination of siphonage and gravity flow. **d. tube**, a tube for effecting drainage of wound secretions.

dram, drachm (dram). 1. Three scruples, or 60 grains; 3.8 Gm. 2. A fluidrachm.

dram'atism. Dramatic behavior and speech in insanity.

drapetomania. Insane desire to wander away from home.

dras'tic (dras'tik). Violently purgative.

draught. See *draft*.

draw sheet. A sheet so placed upon a bed that it can easily be removed from under a patient lying upon it.

drench. Term used in veterinary medicine. Same as *draft*.

drench'ing. The giving of a drench.

Drepanid'ium. A genus of parasitic protozoan animals.

drepanocyte (drepan'o-sit). A sickle-shaped red blood corpuscle.

drepanocyte'mia. Sickle cell anemia.

drepanocy'tic. Having sickle-shaped cells.

dres'sing. Application of a bandage or remedy; also, the thing so applied. **antiseptic d.**, a dressing of gauze impregnated with an antiseptic solution. **Bavarian d.**, **bran d.**, a fracture box filled with bran: sometimes used for a compound fracture of the leg. **cocoon d.**, a wound dressing consisting of a layer of gauze and colloidion. **dry d.**, the application to a wound of dry gauze, absorbent cotton, etc. **Lister's d.**, a covering of a wound with gauze impregnated with carbolic acid. **occlusive d.**, a dressing which completely closes a wound. **protective d.**, a dressing to shield a part from injury or from septic infection. **Scott's d.**, compound mercury ointment. **Stiles d.**, a dressing designed to protect abdominal operative wounds in children from contamination. **tegmin d.**, a proprietary adhesive dressing. **water d.**, a dressing kept wet with water.

Drey'er's tuberculin or **vaccine** (dri'erz). A tuberculosis vaccine from which the lipoid material has been removed.

Drinker respirator. An apparatus for producing artificial respiration.

drip. A slow, drop-by-drop instillation of a solution either by rectum (**Murphy d.**) or intravenously (**Intravenous d.**).

drip sheet. A wet sheet from which the water is wrung out, and which is then wrapped around a patient standing in a tub of water.

dris'dol. A proprietary solution of vitamin D.

drom'ograph (drom'o-graf). The recording hemodromometer.

dromoma'nia. A mania for roaming; wanderlust.

dromotrop'ic. Affecting the conductivity of a nerve fiber.

drop. 1. Same as *gutta*. 2. Less correctly, a minim. **ague d.**, solution of potassium arsenite. **black d.**, vinegar of opium. **d. culture**, a bacterial culture made in a drop of culture material.

dropped-beat pulse. An intermittent pulse.

dropped feet. Paraplegia of the anterior tibial muscles. **d. hand or wrist.** Same as *wrist drop*. **d. lid.** Same as *ptosis*.

drop'per. A pipet or tube for emitting drops.

drop'sical (drop'sik-al). Affected with dropsy.

drop'sy. The accumulation of serous fluid in a cavity or in the tissues. **d. of belly**, ascites. **cardiac d.**, that due to heart disease. **d. of chest**, hydrothorax. **ovarian d.**, ovarian cyst. **d. of peritoneum**, hydroperitoneum or ascites.

droserin. Antiseptic ferment from sun dew.

drug. Any medicinal substance. **d. addiction.** See under *addiction*.

drum. The tympanum of the ear. **d. belly**, tympanites.

dru'mine. An alkaloid from *Euphorbia drummondii*, a local anesthetic.

drum'stick bacillus. The *Bacillus putrificus coli*.

druse (drus). 1. Rupture of tissues with no superficial lesion. 2. Formation on the optic papilla of small, globular, hyaline excrescences (*drusen*).

dry amputation. See *amputation*. **d. cupping.** See *cupping*. **d. gangrene**, that with little free moisture.

Drysdale's corpuscles. Microscopical cells in the fluid of ovarian cysts.

Dt. Abbreviation for *duration tetany*.

D. T. Abbreviation for *distance test*.

D. T. D. Abbreviation for *L. da'tur ta'lis do'sis*, give of such a dose.

D. T. N. Abbreviation for *diphtheria toxin normal*.

D. T. P. Abbreviation for *digital tingling on pressure*. See *Tinel's sign*, under *sign*.

du'alism. 1. The theory that there are two distinct stem cells for blood corpuscle formation: one for the lymphatic cells and the other for the myeloid cells. 2. The doctrine that body and mind are independent units.

Dubi'ni's disease (doo-be'nēz). Electric chorea, or myelitis convulsiva.

Duboi'sia. A genus of toxic plants.

duboi'sine (du-boi'sin). Alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$; same as hyoscyamine, from *Duboisia myoporoides*: acts much like atropine.

Duchenne's disease (deh-shenz'). 1. Locomotor ataxia. 2. Pseudohypertrophy of muscles. **D.'s paralysis**, progressive bulbar paralysis. **D.'s trocar**, trocar for procuring minute samples of deep-seated tissues.

duct. A canal or passage for fluids. **allmentary d.** Same as *thoracic d.* **d. of Bartholin**, the larger and longer of the sublingual ducts. **Botallo's d.** Same as *ductus arteriosus*. **common bile d.**, a duct formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic ducts. **d. of Cuvier**, two short venous trunks in the fetus, opening into the auricle of the heart; the right one becomes the superior vena cava. **cystic d.**, the excretory duct of the gallbladder. **ejaculatory d.**, the duct carrying the semen into the urethra. **endolymphatic d.**, a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. **galactophorous d.**, one of the milk ducts of the mammary gland. **hepatic d.**, a duct of the liver. **d. of Müller**, a duct in the embryo, developing into the oviducts, uterus, and vagina. **nasal d.**, duct that conveys tears from lacrimal sac into the nose. **omphalomesenteric d.** Same as *umbilical d.* **parotid d.**, duct by which parotid gland empties into the mouth. **prostatic d.**, any one of the ducts conveying the prostatic secretion into the urethra. **d. of Rivini**, one of the ducts of the sublingual gland. **salivary d's**, the ducts of the salivary glands. **Santorini's d.**, the accessory duct of the pancreas. **segmental d.**, a tube, on either side of the body of the embryo, opening anteriorly into the body cavity, and posteriorly into the cloaca. **spermatic d.**, the vas deferens. **d. of Steno**, **d. of Stensen**, the duct of the parotid gland. **thoracic d.**, a duct beginning in the receptaculum chyli and emptying into the left subclavian vein. **umbilical d.**, duct between umbilical vesicle and intestinal cavity of embryo. **urogenital d's**, the duct of Müller and the wolffian duct. **vitelline d.** Same as *umbilical d.* **d. of Wharton**, the duct of the submaxillary salivary gland. **d. of Wirsung**, the main duct of the pancreas. **wolffian d.**, the duct of the wolffian body.

ductless. Having no efferent duct. **d. gland.** See *endocrine*.

ductule (duk-tūl). A minute duct.

duc'tus [L.]. Same as *duct*. **d. arterio'sus**, fetal blood vessel which joins the aorta and pulmonary artery. **d. veno'sus**, a fetal vessel which connects the umbilical vein and the vena cava ascendens.

du'gong oil. Oil of *Halicore dugong*, a sirenian mammal: used like cod liver oil.

Duhr'ing's disease. Same as *dermatitis herpetiformis*.

Dührssen's operation (der'senz). Vaginofixation of the uterus.

duip'ara. A woman pregnant for the second time.

dulcama'ra. The plant *Solanum dulcamara*, or bittersweet: used in skin diseases.

dul'cin (dul'sin). A synonym of sucrol and of dulcite.

dul'cite, dul'citol (dul'sit, dul'sit-ol). An extremely sweet hexatomic alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_6$.

dull. Not resonant on percussion.

dul'ness (dul'nes). Lack of normal resonance on percussion. **shifting d.**, percussion dulness over the abdomen which shifts as the patient is rolled from side to side.

dumb. Mute, or aphasiac. **d. ague**, malaria with fever or chill.

dumb'bell crystals. See *crystals*.

dumb'ness. Muteness; aphasia.

duode'nal. Pertaining to the duodenum. **d. cap**, pilleus ventriculi. **d. papilla**, an elevation near the point where the ductus choledochus communis enters the duodenum. **d. ulcer**, an ulcer situated on the mucous lining of the duodenum.

duodenec'tomy. Excision of the duodenum.

duodeni'tis. Inflammation of the duodenum.

duodenocholecystos'tomy. Formation by surgical means of a communication between the duodenum and gall cyst.

duodenocholedochot'omy. Surgical incision of the duodenum and bile duct.

duodenocystos'tomy. Formation of an anastomosis between the duodenum and the bladder.

duodeno-enteros'tomy. Formation by surgical means of a communication from the duodenum to some other part of the small intestine.

duod'enogram. A roentgenogram of the duodenum.

duodenohepat'ic. Pertaining to the duodenum and the liver.

duodenojejunos'tomy. Operation of making an opening between the duodenum and the jejunum.

duodenos'copy. Examination of the duodenum by an endoscope.

duodenostenos'tomy. The surgical formation of an opening through the walls of the abdomen into the duodenum.

duodenos'tomy. The surgical creation of a permanent opening through the wall of the abdomen into the duodenum.

duodenot'omy. Surgical incision of the duodenum.

duode'num. The first or proximal portion of the small intestine.

du'otal (du'o-tal). Guaiacol carbonate.

duoto'nol. A white powder composed of equal parts of the glycerophosphates of calcium and sodium.

duplica'tion, du'plication. The teratic doubling or folding of a part.

Dupuytren's contraction (du-pwē-tronz'). Contracted state of the palm and fingers. **D.'s fracture.** See *fracture*.

du'ra, du'ra ma'ter. The outermost membrane of the brain and spinal cord.

du'ral (du'ral). Pertaining to the dura.

durama'tral. Same as *dural*.

du'raplasty. Plastic operation on the dura mater.

duremato'ma (du-re-mat-o'mah). Hematoma of the dura.

duri'tis (du-ri'tis). Inflammation of the dura.

duro-arachni'tis. Inflammation of the dura and arachnoid.

duro'leum. A petrolate resembling vaselin.

- Durozlez's murmur** (du-ro-ze-ăz'). Double murmur over the femoral artery.
- dust'ing powder.** An absorbent, antiseptic, astringent, or soothing powder for external use.
- Dutch liquid.** Ethylene dichloride.
- D. V. M.** Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
- D. V. S.** Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.
- dwarf.** An undersized person. **d. pelvis,** an *aequabilter* just minor pelvis.
- dwarfishness.** Same as *nanism*.
- dy'ad** (di'ad). See *diad*.
- dy'mal.** Dydimum salicylate: used as an antiseptic dressing.
- dyna'mia** (di-na'me-ah). Vital energy or force.
- dynam'ic** (di-nam'ik). Pertaining to strength or vital force.
- dynam'ics.** The science of motion and of forces.
- dynamiza'tion** (di-nam-iz-a'shun). The hypothetical increase of medicinal effectiveness by dilution and trituration.
- dynamogen'esis.** The development of energy.
- dynamogen'ic.** Pertaining to, or caused by, an increase of strength.
- dynam'ograph.** An instrument for recording muscular power.
- dynamom'eter.** An instrument for testing muscular power.
- dynam'oneure.** A spinal neuron connected with the muscles.
- dynamopath'ic.** Affecting function; functional.
- dynam'oscope.** A device for the auscultation of muscles.
- dynamos'copy** (di-nam-os'ko-pe). Auscultation of muscles.
- dy'natherm.** An instrument for producing diathermy.
- dyne** (dln). The unit of force.
- dys-.** A prefix signifying bad or difficult.
- dysacou'sis, dysacous'ma.** Impaired hearing.
- dysadapta'tion.** Same as *dysaptation*.
- dysadre'nla.** Disorder of the renal function.
- dysae'mia, dyse'mia.** Blood poisoning.
- dysaesthesia.** See *dysesthesia*.
- dysal'bumose.** An insoluble variety of albumose.
- dysantigra'phia.** Inability to copy writing.
- dysa'phia** (dis-a'fe-ah). Impairment of the sense of touch.
- dysapta'tion.** Defective accommodation of the iris and retina to light.
- dysarteriot'ony.** Abnormality of blood pressure.
- dysar'thria** (dis-ar'thre-ah). Imperfect articulation or utterance.
- dysarthro'sis.** 1. Deformity or malformation of a joint. 2. *Dysarthria*.
- dysba'sia** (dis-ba'se-ah). Impairment of the power of walking.
- dys'bolism.** Disturbed metabolism.
- dysbu'lla** (dis-bu'le-ah). Weakness or perversion of will.
- dysche'zia** (dis-ke'ze-ah). Painful defecation.
- dyschi'ria.** Loss of power to tell which side of the body has been touched.
- dyscho'lla** (dis-ko'le-ah). Depraved condition of the bile.
- dyschondropla'sia.** Defective cartilage formation; *achondroplasia*.
- dyschro'a, dyschro'a.** Discoloration of the skin.
- dyschromatop'sia.** Imperfect discrimination of colors.
- dyschro'mia.** Any disorder of the pigmentary layer of the skin.
- dyschro'nism.** Disturbance of time relation.
- dyscine'sia** (dis-sin-e'ze-ah). Impairment of the power of motion.
- dyscolme'sis.** Difficulty or delay in falling asleep.
- dysco'ria.** Abnormality in shape of the pupil.
- dyscra'sia, dys'crasy.** Morbid state of the constitution.

- dyscras'ic** (dis-kra'sik). Pertaining to a dyscrasia.
- discri'nism**. Any disorder of an endocrine gland.
- dysdiadochokine'sia**. Derangement of the function diadochokinesia.
- dysdiemor'rhyis**. Retardation of the capillary circulation.
- dysembryo'ma** (dis-em-bre-o'mah). A tumor formed by maldevelopment of embryonic sex cells.
- dys'e'mia**. Anemia from imperfect blood-making power.
- dysendocrin'asis, dysendoe'rinism, dysendocris'asis**. Disorder of the internal secretions.
- dysenter'ic** (dis-en-ter'ik). Pertaining to dysentery.
- dys'entery**. Inflammation of the large intestine, with bloody and loose evacuations and tenesmus. **amebic d.**, dysentery caused by *Endamoeba histolytica*. **bacillary d.**, dysentery caused by *Shigella dysenteriae*.
- dyserethe'sia**. Impairment of sensibility.
- dyserga'sia**. Inability to functionate properly; a behavior disorder due to defective brain support and including disorientation, hallucination and delirious reactions.
- dyser'gia** (dis-er'je-ab). Motor incoordination due to nervous defect.
- dyses'the'sia**. 1. Dulness of sensation. 2. Hyperesthesia. **auditory d.** Same as *dysacusis*.
- dysfunc'tion**. Abnormal or imperfect functioning.
- dysgalac'tia**. Disordered milk secretion.
- dysgene'sia**. Impairment of procreating power.
- dysgen'ics**. The intermarriage of persons of defective heredity.
- dysgen'italism**. Abnormality of genital development.
- dysgenop'athy**. A disorder of bodily development.
- dy'sgermino'ma**. A malignant tumor of the ovary or of the testicle made up of undifferentiated sex cells.
- dysgeu'sia** (dis-gu'ze-ab). Perversion of the sense of taste.
- dysglan'dular**. Marked by disordered function of the glands of internal secretion.
- dysglyce'mia** (dis-gli-se'me-ab). Any disorder of blood sugar metabolism.
- dysgno'sia**. Any abnormality of the intellect.
- dysgone'sis**. Functional disorder of the genital organs.
- dysgon'ic**. Seeding badly: said of bacterial cultures that grow poorly.
- dysgra'phia** (dis-gra'fe-ab). Loss or impairment of the power of writing.
- dyshematopole'sia**. Disordered blood formation.
- dyshidro'sis** (dis-hid-ro'sis). Disordered state of the perspiration.
- dyshor'monal**. Due to hormone or endocrine disturbance.
- dyshor'monism**. Disturbance of the hormone secretions.
- dyshypophys'ia** (dis-hi-po-fiz'e-ab). Dyspituitarism.
- dysimmu'nity**. Disordered or misdirected immunity.
- dysin'sulinism**. Disordered activity in the secretion of insulin.
- dyskerato'sis**. Abnormal or imperfect keratinization of the epidermis.
- dyskine'sia**. Imperfect voluntary movement. **d. al'gera**, a condition in which movement is painful. **d. intermit'tens**, disability of the limbs coming on intermittently. **uterine d.**, pain in the uterus on movement.
- dysknet'ic**. Marked by derangement of normal movement.
- dyskolme'sis**. Difficulty in getting to sleep.
- dysla'lia** (dis-la'le-ab). Difficulty in speaking due to deformity.

- dyslex'ia** (dis-leks'e-ah). Impairment of the power of reading due to a central lesion.
- dyslo'chia**. Disordered lochial discharge.
- dyslo'gia** (dis-lo'je-ah). Impairment of the power of speaking and reasoning.
- dys'lysin** (dis'lis-in). A resinous ingredient, $C_{21}H_{35}O_5$, of bilin.
- dysmase'sis**. Difficult mastication.
- dysmegalop'sia**. A disturbance of the visual appreciation of the size of objects.
- dysmenorrh'e'a**. Painful menstruation. **congestive d.**, that due to congestion of pelvic viscera. **inflammatory d.**, that due to inflammation. **mechanic d.** Same as *obstructive d.* **membranous d.**, severe dysmenorrhea with discharge of shreds of membrane. **obstructive d.**, that due to mechanic obstruction to the discharge of menstrual fluid. **spasmodic d.**, that due to spasmodic uterine contraction.
- dysme'tria**. Inability to properly direct or limit motions.
- dysmetrop'sia**. Dysmegalopsia.
- dysmim'ia** (dis-mim'e-ah). Impairment of the power of expression by signs.
- dysmne'sia**. Disordered memory.
- dysmorphopho'bia**. Morbid dread of deformity.
- dysmorpho'sis** (dis-mor-fo'sis). Malformation.
- dysmyoto'nia**. Abnormal tonicity of muscle.
- dysneu'ria** (dis-nu're-ah). Impairment of the nervous power.
- dysodonti'asis**. Defective or disordered dentition.
- dysontogenesis** (dis-on-to-jen'es-is). Defective development of the organism.
- dysontogenet'ic**. Characterized by defective development.
- dysop'ia, dysop'sia** (dis-o'pe-ah, dis-op'se-ah). Defective vision.
- dysorex'ia**. Impaired or deranged appetite.
- dysos'mia, dysosphre'sia**. Impairment of the sense of smell.
- dysosto'sis**. Defective ossification. **cleidocranial d.**, a congenital condition in which there is defective ossification of the cranial bones and complete or partial absence of the clavicle. **d. mul'tiplex**, a defect of cartilage formation marked by dwarf stature, skull deformities, shortness of neck, protrusion of abdomen and clouding of the cornea.
- dyso'varism**. Disorder of the internal secretion of the ovary.
- dysor'idizable**. Not easily oxidizable.
- dyspan'creatism**. Disorder of the function of the pancreas.
- dyspareu'nia** (dis-par-eu'ne-ah). Painful coitus.
- dyspep'sia** (dis-pep'she-ah). Indigestion; difficulty of digestion. **acid d.**, dyspepsia with excessive formation of acid. **atonic d.**, that due to deficient quantity or quality of the gastric juice, or to defective action of the gastric muscles. **catarrhal d.**, that due to inflammation of the stomach. **intestinal d.**, that due to imperfect action of the intestinal juices. **nervous d.**, a form marked by gastric pains and by various reflex nervous phenomena.
- dyspep'tic** (dis-pep'tik). Affected with dyspepsia.
- dys'peptin**. A preparation of the gastric juice of animals.
- dyspep'tone** (dis-pep'tōn). An insoluble peptone.
- dysperma'sia, dyspermatism, dysper'mia**. Impairment of the semen.
- dyspha'gia** (dis-fa'je-ah). A difficulty in swallowing.
- dyspha'sia** (dis-fa'zhe-ah). Difficulty in utterance.
- dysphe'mia**. Speech disorder due to psychoneurosis.
- dyspho'nia** (dis-fo'ne-ah). Difficulty in uttering vocalized words.

- dyspho'ria** (dis-fo're-ah). Disquiet; restlessness.
- dysphra'sia** (dis-fra'zhe-ah). Difficulty in speaking due to mental defect.
- dysphre'nia**. A functional psychosis.
- dysphylox'ia**. A state marked by too early waking.
- dyspl'neallism**. Defective secretion of the pineal gland.
- dysplu'itarism**. Disordered activity of the pituitary body.
- dyspla'sia**. Abnormality of development.
- dyspne'a, dyspnoe'a** (disp-ne'ah). Labored or difficult breathing.
- dyspne'ic** (disp-ne'ik). Affected with dyspnea.
- dyspra'gia**. The difficult performance of some function.
- dysprax'ia**. Partial loss of ability to perform coordinated movements.
- dysrhyth'mia**. Disturbance of rhythm.
- dyssper'mia**. Dyspermasia.
- dyssta'sia**. Difficulty in standing.
- dysstat'ic**. Marked by difficulty in standing.
- dyssymbo'lia**. Inability to express thoughts in intelligent language.
- dyssyner'gia** (dis-sin-er'je-ah). Muscular incoordination.
- dyssys'tole** (dis-sis'to-le). Asystole; incomplete systole.
- dysta'sia**. Difficulty in standing.
- dystax'ia** (dis-tax'e-ah). Incomplete ataxia.
- dystec'tia** (dis-tek'she-ah). Any malformation due to defective closure of the neural tube.
- dysteliol'ogy**. The science of rudimentary organs.
- dysthermo'sia**. Disturbance of heat production.
- dysthym'ia** (dis-thim'e-ah). Mental distress; melancholia.
- dysthyreo'sis**. Same as *dysthyroidism*.
- dysthy'roidism** (dis-thi'roi-dizm). Imperfect function of the thyroid gland.
- dystim'bria**. Defect in the quality or resonance of the voice.
- dystith'ia**. Difficulty in breast feeding.
- dysto'ct** (dis-to'se-ah). Difficult parturition. **fetal d.**, that due to malformation, abnormal position, or size of fetus. **maternal d.**, that due to small or malformed pelvis of mother. **placental d.**, difficult delivery of the placenta.
- dysto'nia**. Abnormal tonicities. **d. musculo'rum defor'mans**, a disorder marked by muscular contractions which produce peculiar distortions of the spine and hip.
- dyston'ic**. Pertaining to or marked by dystonia.
- dysto'pia, dys'topy**. Malposition; displacement.
- dystop'ic**. Misplaced; out of its normal place.
- dystro'phia, dys'trophy**. Faulty nutrition. **adiposogenital d.**, Fröhlich's syndrome, increase in fat, loss of sexual power, loss of hair and atrophy of genitals: due to hypopituitarism. **d. epithella'lis corneae**, a dystrophia of the epithelium of the cornea marked by erosions. **hypophysial d.**, hypopituitarism. **d. hypophysopriva chronica**, the condition produced by partial removal of the hypophysis and marked by obesity, increased carbohydrate tolerance, hypothermia, hypoplasia of the sex glands, retardation of skeletal growth, and mental dulness. **d. myoton'ica**. See *myotonia atrophica*. **papillary and pigmentary d.** (Darier), acanthosis nigricans. **progressive muscular d.**, progressive atrophy of the muscles with no discoverable lesion of the spinal cord. **thyro-neural d.**, a condition marked by chorea, athetosis, rigidity, ataxia, and other indications of disturbed function of the vegetative nervous system with mental and thyroid defects.

- dystroph'ic** (dis-trof'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of dystrophia.
- dystrophodex'trin**. A starchy material said to exist in normal blood.
- dystrophoneuro'sis**. Defective nutrition, leading to nervous disease; nervous disease due to malnutrition.
- dys'trophy** (dis'tro-fe). See *dystrophia*.
- dystrop'ic**. Abnormally concerned mentally either toward one's self or toward others.
- dystrypsia** (dis-trip'se-ah). Intestinal dyspepsia.
- dysu'ria, dys'ury** (dis-u're-ah, dis'u-re). Painful micturition.
- dysu'riac**. One who is affected with dysuria.
- dysu'ric**. Pertaining to or affected with dysuria.
- dyszooamy'lia** (dis-zo''o-am-i'le-ah). Failure of the liver to store up glycogen.
- dyszoosper'mia**. A disorder of spermatozoa formation.

E

- E**. Abbreviation for *electromotive force*, *eye*, and *emmetropia*; also chemical symbol for *erbium*.
- Eagle's test** (e'glz). A flocculation or precipitation test for syphilis.
- Eales' disease** (ēlz). Recurrent hemorrhages into the retina and vitreous body.
- ear** (ēr). The organ of hearing, especially the pinna or auricle. The *external ear* includes the auricle and external auditory meatus; the *middle ear* comprises the tympanum and ossicles; the *internal ear* includes the vestibule, cochlea, and semicircular canals. **earache**, pain in the ear. **e. bone**, the ossicles. **e. cough**, a reflex cough in diseases of the ear. **e. drops**, a medicated liquid for dropping into the external auditory meatus. **e. drum**, the tympanum. **e. mold**. See *otomycosis*. **e. trumpet**, instrument devised to aid the hearing.
- e. wax**, cerumen.
- earth eating**. See *geophagism*.
- Eas'ton's syrup**. A syrup of quinine, iron, and strychnine phosphate.
- Eb**. Symbol for *erbium*.
- eberthe'mia**. The presence of typhoid bacilli in the blood.
- eber'thian**. Pertaining to or caused by the typhoid bacillus.
- Eberthel'la**. A genus of a bacteria found in the intestinal canal of man in enteric inflammation. **E. ty'phi**, the bacillus which is the cause of typhoid fever.
- Eb'ner's glands**. A set of mucous glands of the tongue.
- ebona'tion**. The extraction or removal of loose pieces of bone from a wound.
- Ebstein's disease**. Hyaline degeneration and necrosis of the epithelial cells of the renal tubules. **E.'s diet, method or treatment**, treatment of obesity with a diet of moderate quantity of albumin, little carbohydrate, and liberal amount of fat.
- ebullit'ion** (eb-ul-ish'un). The state of boiling.
- eburna'tion**. Degeneration of bone into a hard and ivory-like mass.
- ebur'neous** (e-bur'ne-us). Like ivory.
- ecau'date** (e-kaw'dāt). Tailless.
- Echal'lum**. See *elaterium*.
- echol'ic** (ek-bol'ik). Hastening labor; oxytocic.
- eccen'tric** (ek-sen'trik). Away from a center; peripheral. **e. atrophy**, atrophy combined with dilatation. **e. hypertrophy**. See *hypertrophy*. **e. limitation**, limitation of the visual field, more marked at some points of the periphery than at others.

- eccentrochondropla'sia.** Excessive development of cartilage at the epiphysis of a bone.
- eccentropie'sis** (ek-sen-tro-pi-e'sis). Pressure from within outward.
- eccephalo'sis.** Extraction of the cranial contents in embryotomy.
- ecchondro'ma, ecchondro'sis.** Homologous chondroma; cartilaginous tumor of a cartilage.
- ecchon'drotome.** A knife for cutting cartilage.
- ecchymo'ma.** Swelling due to blood extravasation.
- ecchymo'sis** (ek-im-o'sis). Extravasation of blood, or discoloration due to it.
- ecchymot'ic.** Pertaining to, or resembling, ecchymosis.
- eccrinol'ogy** (ek-rin-ol'o-je). The study of the secreting glands and their secretions.
- ec'crisis** (ek'kris-is). The expulsion of waste products.
- eccrit'ic.** A drug promoting excretion.
- eccyclomastop'athy.** A disease of the breast marked by isolated masses of epithelial and connective tissue matter.
- eccy'e'sis** (ek-si-e'sis). Extra-uterine pregnancy.
- ecdem'ic.** A term applied to disease brought into a region from without.
- ecdemoma'nia.** Pathological desire to wander.
- ec'deron** (ek'der-on). Epidermis; surface epithelium.
- echid'nin.** A poisonous principle from serpents' poison.
- echina'cea** (ek-in-a'se-ab). The rhizome of the cone flower: used in treating septicemia and boils.
- echinococco'sis.** Infection with echinococci.
- echinococcot'omy.** Evacuation of an echinococcus cyst.
- Echinococ'cus.** A genus of tapeworms. **E. granulo'sus**, a small tapeworm of dogs and wolves whose larva, known as the hydatid, may develop in mammals forming hydatid tumors or cysts. **e. cyst.** Same as *hydatid*.
- Echinorhyn'chus.** A genus of parasitic worms sometimes found in man.
- echino'sis.** Spiny appearance of a red blood corpuscle.
- echin'ulate.** Having small prickles or spines.
- ech'o, amphor'ic** (ek'o). Amphoric sound which reechoes a vocal sound.
- ech'o sign.** Repetition of last word of a sentence in insanity.
- echo-acou'sia** (ek-o-ak-oo'ze-ab). The subjective hearing of echoes after normally heard sounds.
- echokine'sia** (ek-o-kin-e'ze-ab). Involuntary imitation of movements seen.
- echola'lla, echo speech** (ek-o-la'le-ab). Meaningless repetition of words spoken by others.
- echom'atism.** The reverse of automatism.
- echomim'ia.** Imitation of the movements of others.
- echomo'tism.** Imitation of movements.
- echop'athy.** Senseless repetition of words or actions.
- echophot'ony** (ek-o-fot'o-ne). Association of color sensations with sounds heard.
- echophra'sia.** Same as *echolalia*.
- echoprax'is.** Insane repetition by the patient of movements made by the examiner.
- ecla'blum** (ek-la'be-um). Eversion of a lip or of both lips.
- eclamp'sia** (ek-lamp'se-ab). Convulsive attack of peripheral origin; especially a toxemia of pregnancy (**e. of pregnancy**), marked by high blood pressure, albuminuria, convulsions, and coma. **Infantile**

- e., reflex convulsions in children. **puerperal e.**, that occurring after or during childbirth. **uremic e.**, due to uremia.
- eclamp'sism**. Puerperal eclampsia without convulsive seizures.
- eclamp'tic**. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, eclampsia.
- eclamp'tism**. Auto-intoxication incident to pregnancy.
- eclamptogen'ic, eclamptog'enus**. Causing eclampsia or convulsions.
- eclec'tic** (ek-lek'tik). Pertaining to eclecticism.
- eclec'ticism** (ek-lek'tis-izm). A school of medicine treating diseases by application of single remedies to known pathologic conditions, special attention being given to indigenous plant remedies.
- ecmne'sia** (ek-ne'ze-ah). Forgetfulness of recent events with remembrance of more remote ones.
- e'coid** (e'koid). The colorless framework of a red blood corpuscle.
- ecology, oecology** (e-kol'o-je). The study of the environment and life history of organisms.
- ecoma'nia**. Morbid bad temper on the part of a patient in his domestic relations.
- écouvillonnage** (a-koo-ve-yon-nahzh'). The scrubbing of a sore or cavity.
- ecphyadec'tomy**. Excision of vermiform appendix.
- ecphyadi'tis**. Inflammation of vermiform appendix.
- ecphylac'tic** (ek-fil-ak'tik). Pertaining to ecphylaxis.
- ecphylax'is**. Impotency of the antibodies or phylactic agents in the blood.
- ecphy'ma** (ek-fi'mah). An outgrowth or protuberance.
- écrasement'** (a-krahz-maw'). Removal by means of an *écraseur*.
- écraseur** (e-krah-zer'). Instrument with a loop of chain or wire for removing parts.
- ec'stasy** (ek'sta-se). A state of exaltation, exhilaration, or trance.
- ec'stroph** (ek'stro-fe). Same as *exstrophy*.
- ec'tad**. Outward in direction or situation; externally.
- ec'tal**. Superficial; external.
- ecta'sia, ec'tasis**. Expansion; dilatation; slight swelling.
- ec'tasin**. A vasomotor dilator isolated from tuberculin.
- ectat'ic**. Distended or stretched.
- ecten'tal**. Pertaining to the ectoderm and the entoderm.
- ecteth'molds**. Lateral masses of the ethmoid bones.
- ecthy'ma** (ek-thi'mah). Eruption of pustules with hard bases and areolae. **e. syphilit'icum**, an eruption of pustules in tertiary syphilis.
- ecthyreo'sis**. Absence of the thyroid gland.
- ecti'ris** (ek-ti'ris). The retinal or external portion of the iris.
- ecto-an'tigen**. An antigen loosely attached to the outside of bacteria.
- ec'toblast** (ek'to-blast). The ectoderm, or epiblast.
- ectocar'dia**. Displacement of the heart.
- ectochoro'dea**. Outer layer of the choroid coat.
- ectocine'rea**. The cortical gray matter of the brain.
- ectoco'lon**. Dilatation of the colon.
- ectocolos'tomy**. Formation of an opening into the colon through the abdominal wall.
- ectocon'dyle**. The external condyle of the bone.
- ectocor'nea** (ek-to-kor'ne-ah). Outer layer of the cornea.
- ectocu'neiform**. The outer cuneiform bone.
- ectocy'tic**. Outside the cell.
- ectodac'tylism**. Absence of a digit or digits.
- ec'toderm**. The epiblast; outer primitive layer of the embryo.

- ectoder'mal.** Pertaining to the ectoderm.
- ectoder'mic.** Same as *ectodermal*.
- ectodermol'dal.** Pertaining to or resembling the ectoderm.
- ectodermo'sis.** A disorder due to maldevelopment of ectodermal structures, such as the skin and nervous system.
- ecto-en'tad.** Proceeding from without inward.
- ecto-en'zyme.** An extracellular enzyme; an enzyme secreted from a cell.
- ectog'enous** (ek-toj'en-us). Originating outside the body.
- ectog'lia.** The external layer of the early embryonic medullary tube.
- ectoglob'ular.** Formed outside the blood cells.
- ectog'ony.** The influence inherited in the mother by the developing embryo.
- ectokelos'tomy.** Operation of displacing a hernial sac through the abdominal wall and keeping it open with drainage, followed by operation for radical cure.
- ectolec'ithal** (ek-to-les'ith-al). Having the food yolk situated peripherally.
- ec'toloph** (ek'to-lof). The external ridge on the upper molar tooth of a horse.
- ectol'ysis.** Lysis or destruction of the ectoplasm.
- ec'tomere** (ek'to-mēr). Any one of the blastomeres taking part in the formation of the ectoderm.
- ectome'roblast.** The layer of cells which has not yet become differentiated into ectoblast and mesoblast.
- ec'tomy** (ek'to-me). Operative excision of any part or organ.
- ectonu'clear.** Outside the nucleus of a cell.
- ectop'agus.** A twin monstrosity united at the thorax.
- ectopar'asite.** Any external parasite, animal or vegetable.
- ectoperitonit'is.** Inflammation of external or attached side of the peritoneum.
- ec'tophyte** (ek'to-fit). Any vegetable ectoparasite.
- ecto'pia, ec'topy.** Displacement; abnormal situation.
- ectop'ic.** Displaced; not in the normal place. **e. gestation,** extra-uterine pregnancy.
- ec'toplasm.** The outer layer of the protoplasm of the cell.
- ectoplas'tic.** Having formative power on the surface.
- ectopot'omy.** Excision of the fetus in extra-uterine pregnancy.
- ectopter'ygoid.** The external pterygoid muscle.
- ec'topy** (ek'to-pe). Same as *ectopia*.
- ectoret'ina.** Outermost layer of the retina.
- ectos'copy.** Examination of an organ by external inspection.
- ec'tosite** (ek'to-sit). Ectoparasite.
- ectoskel'eton.** Same as *exoskeleton*.
- ectosphenoid.** The outer cuneiform bone.
- ectos'teal.** Pertaining to or situated in the outside of a bone.
- ectosto'sis.** Ossification beginning underneath the perichondria.
- ectotoxe'mia.** Toxemia produced by a substance introduced from outside the body.
- ectozo'on.** Any animal ectoparasite.
- ectrodactyl'ia.** Congenital absence of digits.
- ectrom'elus.** A fetus with rudimentary arms and legs.
- ectro'plon, ectro'plum.** Eversion, as of the edge of an eyelid.
- ectro'plionize.** To put into a state of eversion; to evert.
- ec'zema** (ek'ze-mah). A skin disease, with itching, redness, and infiltration. **e. erythemato'sum,** a mild form with reddened skin.
- e. fis'sum,** a form with painful cracks over the joints. **e. hyper-**

- troph'icum**, a form with permanent enlargement of the skin papillae. **e. mad'idans**, **e. ru'brum**, a form with moist raw surfaces with red points. **e. margina'tum**, a kind due to ringworm. **e. papulo'sum**, a variety associated with itching papules of a deep red color. **e. pustulo'sum**, eczema marked by pustular eruption. **e. seborrhe'icum**. Same as *seborrhea*. **e. squamo'sum**, a form characterized by adherent scales of epithelium. **e. vesiculo'sum**, eczema marked by the presence of vesicles.
- eczem'atous**. Of the nature of eczema.
- Edebohl's position** (ed'eb-ölz). See under *position*.
- ede'ma** (e-de'mah). Swelling due to accumulation of fluid in the connective tissue. **angioneurotic e.**, circumscribed edematous patches arising from an angioneurosis. **blue e.**, puffed, bluish state of a limb in hysteric paralysis. **malignant e.**, edema marked by rapid extension, quick destruction of tissue, and the formation of gas. **purulent e.**, fluid, purulent effusion.
- edem'atous**. Pertaining to, or affected by, edema.
- edeol'ogy**. The study of the genital organs.
- edes'tin**. A protein obtained from hemp seed, wheat, rye, etc.: used in estimating the peptic index.
- edul'corant**. Sweetening.
- edul'corate**. To sweeten.
- ed'wenil**. A proprietary deproteinized solution of extract of beef: used in infections as an antibacterial.
- eff'ector**. A nerve ending within a muscle, gland, etc.
- effemina'tion**. The condition in which a man has the feelings and tastes of a woman.
- eff'erent**. Tending away from the center. **e. nerves**, those which convey impulses from the center.
- efferves'cent**. Bubbling; sparkling; foaming.
- effleurage'**. Centripetal stroking movement in massage.
- efflores'cence** (ef-lor-es'ens). Quality of being efflorescent.
- efflores'cent** (ef-lor-es'ent). Becoming powdery by losing the water of crystallization.
- efflu'vium**. A foul or mephitic exhalation.
- effu'sion**. Escape of a fluid into a part; effused material.
- egersim'eter**. An instrument for testing the electric excitability of nerves and muscles.
- eges'ta** (e-jes'tah). The excretions or discharges.
- eg'latol**. A hypnotic chloral compound.
- ego** (e'go). That part of the mind or psyche which possesses consciousness and which is engaged in testing reality. **e. ideal**, an ideal standard of perfection developed in childhood by identification with an admired (loved) person. **e. instinct**, a non-sexual instinct. **e. libido**, attachment of the libido to the ego; narcissism.
- egobronchoph'ony** (e-go-brong-kof'o-ne). Peculiar bleating sound; a sign of pleuropneumonia.
- egocen'tric**. Self-centered; having all the ideas centered about one's self.
- e'gol** (e'gol). Any orthonitroparasulfonate of mercury and potassium combined with a phenol: antiseptic and emetic.
- egoma'nia**. Morbid self-esteem.
- egoph'ony**. Auscultation sound like the bleat of a goat.
- egotrop'ic**. Self-concerned or self-centered.
- Egyp'tian chlorosis**. Same as *ankylostomiasis*. **E. ophthal'mia**, trachoma.
- Eh'renritter's ganglion**. The jugular ganglion.

- Ehrlich's solution.** Basic aniline dye in aniline oil and water.
E.'s 606. See *saltarsan*. **E.'s side-chain or lateral-chain theory,** a theory regarding immunity and cytotoxicity, according to which the protoplasm of the body cells contains molecules, consisting of a stable central group, to which are attached less stable "lateral chains" of atoms. The chemical transformations in the protoplasm are carried on by these lateral chains (*receptors*). The lateral chains contain a group (*haptophore group*) which is capable of uniting with similar groups (*haptophore groups*) in toxins, bacterial cells, and foreign cells. As the lateral chains are seized upon by the foreign cells, the stable central group is stimulated to produce new lateral chains (*receptors*) which are thrown off into the body juices. These side chains constitute *intermediary bodies*. The intermediary bodies (called also *ceptor*, *haptine*, *immune body*, *sensitizer*, *fixative*, *preparative*, and *desmon*) are designated, according to their nature, as *uniceptors* and *amboceptors*. The *uniceptors*, represented by the antitoxins, produce their effect by seizing the toxin by means of its haptophore group. The *amboceptors*, represented by the cytotoxins and bacteriotoxins, have two affinities, one for the invading foreign cells, and one for a body called the *complement*, *end-body*, or *addiment*, which exists normally in the body juices. The complement, when united with the bacteria or foreign cells by the amboceptor, is capable of causing solution of the bacteria or cells by means of a *toxophore* or *zymotoxenic* group.
- Ehrlich-Hata preparation.** See *saltarsan*.
Eichhorst's corpuscles. Microcytes in pernicious anemia.
eiconom'eter. Instrument for measuring a microscopical object.
eide'tic (i-de'tik). Concerning subjective images of abstract ideas.
eidoptom'etry. Measurement of the acuteness of visual perception.
el'gon (i'gon). A general name for compounds of albumin with iodine. **alpha-e.** and **beta-e.** are used as substitutes for iodine.
eikonom'eter. Same as *eiconometer*.
el'loid (i'lloid). Having a coiled appearance.
Elm'ria. A genus of parasite in the epithelial cells of man and animals.
elsod'ic (i-sod'ik). Afferent; centripetal.
Elwelssmilk (i'vis-milk). Milk containing additional casein with calcium oxide and decreased lactose; used in infant feeding.
ejacula'tio pra'e'cox. Premature ejaculation of semen in sexual intercourse.
ejacula'tion. Forceful, sudden expulsion; especially expulsion of the semen from the male urethra.
ejac'ulatory duct. Duct which conveys semen to the urethra.
ejec'ta (e-jek'tah). Refuse.
ekalodoform (ek'ah-i-o'dif-orm). A proprietary mixture of iodoform and trioxymethylene: an antiseptic for surgical dressings.
ek'phorize (ek'for-iz). To bring back an engram or memory trace.
elaeomyen'eclysis (e-le-o-mi-en'kis-is). The injection of nonirritating oil into a muscle.
elaeosac'charum. Sugar charged with a volatile oil.
ela'idin (e-la'id-in). A fat, $C_{21}H_{42}O_4$, from various fixed oils.
ela'in (e-la'in). The liquid principle of fats.
elap'athy. Fatty edema of the joints of the lower extremities from contusions produced in war, and attributed to the formation of an oily substance in the tissues.
elar'son. Strontium chlorarsenobismutate: used in anemia, chlorosis, etc.

- elasso'sis.** The diminutive type of mitosis seen in the small cells of the thymus.
- elas'tic.** Returning to its proper shape after stretching or compression. **e. bandage,** an india-rubber bandage for exerting continuous pressure. **e. lamina.** Same as *Descemet's membrane*. **e. tissue,** connective tissue composed of yellow elastic fibers.
- elas'ticin** (e-las'tis-in). Same as *elastin*.
- elastic'ity** (e-las-tis'it-e). The quality of resuming the normal size after compression or stretching.
- elas'tin.** The main albuminoid of yellow elastic tissue.
- elas'tinase.** An enzyme which dissolves elastic tissue.
- elas'toid.** A substance formed by hyaline degeneration of the elastic lamina of blood vessels.
- elasto'ma.** *Pseudoxanthoma elasticum*.
- elastom'eter.** An instrument for determining elasticity of the tissues.
- elastom'etry.** The measurement of elasticity.
- elas'tose.** An albumose formed by treating elastin with ferments, acids or alkalis.
- elasto'sis** (e-las-to'sis). Degeneration of elastic tissue.
- elat'erin.** Purgative principle, $C_{20}H_{24}O_6$, from elaterium.
- elate'rium.** Hydragogue cathartic from the juice of *Ecballium elaterium*.
- ela'tion** (e-la'shun). Emotional excitement marked by speeding up of mental and bodily activity.
- el'bow.** The joint of the arm and forearm. **e. jerk,** involuntary bending of elbow on striking the tendon of the biceps or triceps muscle.
- elco'sis** (el-ko'sis). Fetid ulceration.
- el'der** (el'der). See *Sambucus*.
- elecampane** (el-e-kam-pān'). The plant *Inula helenium* and its stimulant root.
- elec'tive.** Subject to the choice of the patient or his physician; a term applied to procedures that are only advantageous to the patient but not necessary to save his life.
- Elec'tra complex.** See under *complex*.
- elec'tric, elec'trical.** Pertaining to electricity.
- electric'ity** (e-lek-tris'it-e). A force rendered manifest by friction, chemical action, or magnetism. **faradic e.** 1. Electricity produced by induction. 2. Electricity in intermittent currents. **franklinic e.,** static or frictional electricity. **galvanic e.,** that generated by chemical action. **induced e.,** electricity produced in a body by proximity to an electrified body. **magnetic e.,** that which is developed by means of a magnet. **static e.,** that which is generated by friction. **voltal e.** Same as *galvanic e.*
- electriza'tion.** The act of charging with electricity.
- electro-affin'ity.** The degree of tenacity with which the ions of an element hold their charges.
- electro-anal'ysis.** Chemical analysis by means of the electric current.
- electro-anesthesia.** Anesthesia produced by electricity.
- electrobiol'ogy.** Science of relations of electricity to living organisms.
- electroblos'copy.** Electric test applied to determine whether life is extinct or not.
- electrocar'diogram.** A graphic tracing of the electric current produced by the contraction of the heart muscle.
- electrocar'diograph.** An instrument for recording the electric current emanating from heart muscle.

- electrocardiog'raphy.** The use of the electrocardiograph.
- electrocardiopho'nograph.** Apparatus for recording the heart sounds.
- electrocardios'copy.** Electrocardiography in which the tracing is thrown on a luminous screen.
- electrocatal'ysis.** The catalytic effect produced by electricity.
- electrocau'tery.** Same as *galvanocautery*.
- electrochem'istry.** Science of the relations of electricity to chemistry.
- elec'trochemy.** That branch of physical therapy which embraces those modalities which produce chemical effects in the tissues, such as electrolysis and cataphoresis.
- electrocis'ion.** Excision of the growth by electric current.
- electrocoagula'tion.** Coagulation of tissue by means of a high frequency electric current.
- electrocontractil'ity.** Contractility to electric stimulation.
- electrocryptec'tomy.** Diathermic destruction of tonsillar crypts.
- electrocystos'copy.** Use of electric light in cystoscopy.
- electrode** (e-lek'trôd). A medium used between an electric conductor and the object to which the current is to be applied. In electrotherapy, an electrode is an instrument with a point or surface from which to discharge current to the body of a patient. **active e.** Same as *therapeutic e.* **brush e.,** a wire brush connected with one of the poles of an electric battery: used for applying electricity to the body. **calomel e.,** an electrode used as a standard in the determination of hydrogen ion concentration because it develops a constant potential. It consists of metallic mercury in contact with calomel and hydrochloric acid. **depolarizing e.,** one which has a resistance greater than that of the portion of the body inclosed in the circuit. **exciting e.** Same as *therapeutic e.* **hydrogen e.,** an electrode made by depositing platinum black on platinum and then allowing it to absorb hydrogen gas to saturation. It is used in the determination of hydrogen ion concentration. **impregnated e.** See *therapeutic e.* **indifferent e.** Same as *silent e.* **multiple point e.,** a multi-terminal. **negative e.,** the cathode. **point e.,** an electrode with an insulating handle at one end and a metallic point at the other for use in applying sparks. **positive e.,** the anode. **prescription e.,** an electrode impregnated with medicaments according to a physician's prescription. **silent e.,** the electrode which is not therapeutically active. **spark ball e.,** an insulating handle having on one end a metallic ball: used in applying static sparks. **therapeutic e.,** an electrode of carbon cored or filled with materials for medication.
- electrodesicca'tion.** Dehydration of tissue by the use of a monopolar current through a needle electrode.
- electrodiagno'sis.** Diagnosis by means of electricity.
- electrodynamom'eter.** Instrument to measure the faradic current.
- electro-enceph'alograph** (e-lek'tro-en-sef'a-lo-graf). An instrument for recording brain waves.
- electro-encephalog'raphy** (e-lek'tro-en-sef-al-og'raf-e). The recording of brain waves. See *brain waves*.
- electrogen'esis** (e-lek-tro-jen'es-is). The formation or generation of electricity.
- electrog'raphy.** Same as *skiagraphy*.
- electrohemos'tasis.** The stopping of hemorrhage by means of the electrocautery.
- electrolepsy.** Electric chorea. See *Dubini's disease*.
- electrol'ogy.** The science of electricity.
- electrol'ysis.** Decomposition by means of electricity.

- elec'trolyte.** A substance which in solution conducts the electric current and is decomposed by it. **amphoteric e.**, an electrolyte which dissociates to produce both hydrogen and hydroxol.
- electrolyt'ic.** Pertaining to electrolysis.
- elec'trolyzer.** Instrument for reducing stricture by electricity.
- electromag'netism.** Magnetism developed by the electric current.
- electromassage.** Massage combined with electrization.
- electrom'eter.** An instrument for measuring electricity.
- electromo'tive force.** Force of a moving electric current.
- elec'tron.** The unit of negative electricity; an ultra-atomic particle which is thought to be the ultimate constituent of matter.
- electroneg'ative.** Going to the positive pole in electrolysis.
- electron'ic.** Pertaining to or carrying electrons.
- electroniza'tion.** The procedure of restoring electrical equilibrium to diseased cells by radiation.
- elec'tropath.** One skilled in electrotherapy.
- electropathol'ogy.** Use of electricity in pathologic research.
- electrophore'sis.** Iontophoresis.
- electroph'orus.** An instrument for obtaining static electricity by means of induction.
- electrophother'apy.** Treatment with electric light.
- electrophysiol'ogy.** Observation of the effects of electricity upon the body in health.
- electropneumatother'apy.** Treatment of voice weakness by air forced electrically into the larynx.
- electropos'itive.** Going to the negative pole in electrolysis.
- electroprogn'osis.** Prognosis by means of an electric test.
- elec'tropuncture.** Electrization by means of needles thrust into the tissues.
- electropyrex'ia** (e-lek''tro-pi-rek'se-ah). The production of high temperature in the body by electrical means.
- electroradiom'eter.** An electroscope for measuring radiant energy.
- electroscl'sion.** Excision of a growth after treatment with electricity.
- elec'troscope.** An instrument for detecting the presence of static electricity.
- electrospec'trogram.** A record made in electrospectrography.
- electrospectro'graphy.** The recording of constituent wave systems constituting an electrocardiogram.
- electrostat'ics.** The science of static or frictional electricity.
- electrosteth'o'graph.** An instrument which records electrically the chest sounds.
- electrosur'gery.** The employment of electricity in surgery.
- electrosyn'thesis.** The formation of a compound under the influence of electricity.
- electrotax'is.** The movement of cells under the influence of electric current.
- electrotherapeu'tics, electrother'apy.** The treatment of disease by electricity.
- electrot'onus.** The change effected in a nerve or muscle by an electric current or shock.
- electrot'ropism.** The attractive or repulsive influence of electric stimuli upon organisms.
- elec'tuary** (e-lek'tu-a-re). A soft medicated confection. **e. of senna**, senna prepared with cassia pulp, tamarind, coriander, and syrup.
- ele'idin** (el-e'id-in). A principle in the granular layer of the skin.

element. An ultimate chemical constituent. (For *Table of Elements*, see pp. 330, 331.)

el'emi. A resin of various origin: now little used.

eleo'ma. A tumor caused by the injection of oil into the tissues.

eleom'eter. An instrument for determining the percentage of oil in a mixture.

eleomyen'chysis (e'le-o-mi-en'kis-is). The injection of oil into the muscles for therapeutic purposes.

eleop'tene. The liquid part of a volatile oil.

eleosac'charum. A mixture of sugar with a volatile oil.

eleother'apy (e-le-o-ther'ap-e). The therapeutic use of oil.

eleotho'rax. The injection of oil into the pleural cavity.

elephanti'asis, elephanti'asis ar'abum. Chronic disease marked by lymphangitis and hypertrophy of the skin. **e. graeco'rum**, true leprosy. **e. telangiecto'des**, elephantiasis with great increase of blood vessels.

el'ephant leg. Same as *elephantiasis*.

el'evator. An instrument for lifting up a part.

ellmina'tion. An act of expulsion or exclusion.

elix'ir (e-lik'ser). A sweet, aromatic, excipient liquid.

el'koplasty (el'ko-plast-e). See *helcoplasty*.

Elliott method or treatment. Treatment of pelvic inflammation by inserting into the vagina a thin rubber bag through which a constant circulation of hot water is maintained. **E. operation**, trephining the eyeball for glaucoma. **E. position**, a surgical position with the patient supine on the operating table with his back elevated at the level of the liver. **E. sign**, hardening and infiltration of the edge of a syphilitic skin lesion.

ellip'tocyte (e-lip'to-sit). An elliptical red blood corpuscle.

elliptocyto'sis. The presence of elliptocytes in the blood.

elm. See *Ulmus*.

elutria'tion. The separation of insoluble particles by water.

elytri'tis (el-e-tri'tis). Same as *colpitis* or *vaginitis*.

el'ythrocele. See *colpocoele*.

elythrocla'sia. Rupture of the vagina.

elythrocl'e'sis. Obliteration of the vagina.

elytroni'tis. 1. Vaginitis. 2. Capsulitis.

el'ythroplasty. Plastic surgery of the vagina.

elythropto'sis. Prolapse or inversion of the vagina.

elytror'rhapsy. Suturing of the vaginal wall.

elytresto'no'sis. A narrowing of the vaginal canal.

elytrot'omy. Incision of the vaginal walls.

emacia'tion (e-ma-se-a'shun). A wasted, lean habit of body.

emacula'tion. Removal of freckles and spots from the face.

email'loblast (e-māl'o-blast). Same as *ameloblast*.

email'loid (em-a'loid). A tumor developing from tooth enamel.

emana'tion. 1. An effluvium. 2. A product given off from radioactive substances. **actinium e.**, one member of the radioactive series derived from actinium. It is produced from actinium X, has an atomic weight of 218, its atomic number is 86, and by the loss of alpha particles it becomes actinium A. Called also *actinon*. **radium e.**, a member of the radioactive series derived from radium. It has an atomic weight of 222, its atomic number is 86, and by the loss of alpha particles it becomes radium A. Called also *niton*. **thorium e.**, one member of the radioactive series derived from thorium. It is produced from thorium X, has an atomic weight of

A TABLE OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

Name and Symbol.	Atomic Number.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.	Remarks.
Aluminum, Al.....	13	27.1	2.7	A white metal from clay and various rocks.
Antimony, Sb.....	51	120.2	6.6	A white metal from stibnite.
Argon, A.....	18	39.88	.....	An inert gas from the atmosphere.
gas.....	..	.....	1.38	
liquid.....	..	.....	1.4	
Arsenic, As.....	33	74.96	5.73	A steel gray crystalline substance from various ores.
Barium, Ba.....	56	137.37	3.78	A pale yellow metal from barite.
Beryllium, Be.....	4	9.1	1.85	A white metal from beryl.
Bismuth, Bi.....	83	208.0	9.7	A grayish-white metal found native and in ores.
Boron, B.....	5	10.9	2.45	An amorphous black powder from borax.
Bromin.....	35	79.92	2.99	A reddish-brown liquid.
Cadmium, Cd.....	48	112.40	8.6	A white metal from zinc ores.
Calcium, Ca.....	20	40.07	1.54	A white metal from lime.
Carbon, C.....	6	12.0	.....	Found native as diamond, graphite, and coal; as CO ₂ in the air; and in organic compounds.
diamond.....	..	.....	3.52	
graphite.....	..	.....	2.25	
Cerium, Ce.....	58	140.25	7.02	One of the rare earths.
Cesium, Cs.....	55	132.81	1.87	A white metal from various minerals.
Chlorin, Cl.....	17	35.46	.....	A yellowish-green gas obtained from ordinary salt.
gas.....	..	.....	2.49	
liquid.....	..	.....	1.5	
Chromium, Cr.....	24	52.0	6.92	A steel-gray metal from chromite.
Cobalt, Co.....	27	58.97	8.71	A white metal from various ores.
Columbium, Cb....	41	93.5	8.4	One of the rare earths.
Copper, Cu.....	29	63.57	8.9	A reddish-brown metal found native and in ores.
Dysprosium, Dy....	66	162.5	.....	One of the rare earths.
Erbium, Er.....	68	167.7	4.77	One of the rare earths.
Europium, Eu.....	63	152.0	.....	One of the rare earths.
Fluorin, F.....	9	19.0	.....	A canary-yellow gas from fluorite.
gas.....	..	.....	1.31	
liquid.....	..	.....	1.14	
Gadolinum, Gd.....	64	157.3	1.3	One of the rare earths.
Gallium, Ga.....	31	69.9	5.93	
Germanium, Ge.....	32	72.5	5.46	
Glucinum, Gl.....	4	9.1	1.85	
Gold, Au.....	79	197.2	19.3	A yellow metal found free.
Hafnium.....	..	178.6	.....
Helium, He.....	2	4.0	.....	An inert gas from crude petroleum.
gas.....	..	.....	0.138	
Holmium, Ho.....	67	163.5	.....	One of the rare earths.
Hydrogen, H.....	1	1.008	.....	The lightest known gas; found in water and in organic substances.
gas.....	..	.....	0.0695	
Illinium.....	61	145-146	.....
Indium, In.....	49	114.8	7.28	A rare metal from zinc ores.
Iodin, I.....	53	126.92	4.94	A bluish-black crystalline substance from sea-weeds and from brines.
Iridium, Ir.....	77	193.1	22.42	A grayish-white metal found along with platinum.
Iron, Fe.....	26	55.84	7.58-7.88	A gray metal found in various ores.
Krypton, Kr.....	36	82.92	2.868	An inert gas found in the atmosphere.
liquid.....	..	.....	2.16	
Lanthanum, La.....	57	139.0	6.15	One of the rare earths.
Lead, Pb.....	82	207.2	11.34	A bluish-gray metal from galena.
Lithium, Li.....	3	6.94	0.534	A white metal from various ores.
Lutecium, Lu.....	71	174.0	.....	One of the rare earths.
Magnesium, Mg.....	12	24.32	1.74	A white metal from various minerals.
Manganese, Mn.....	25	54.93	7.4	A gray metal from various ores.
Mercury, Hg.....	80	200.6	13.59	A white liquid metal from cinnabar.
Molybdenum, Mo....	42	96.0	9.01	A white metal from molybdenite.

A TABLE OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS—Continued.

Name and Symbol.	Atomic Number.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.	Remarks.
Neodymium, Nd.....	60	144.3	6.96	One of the rare earths.
Neon, Ne.....	10	20.2	0.67	An inert gas found in the atmosphere.
Nickel, Ni.....	28	58.68	8.9	A white metal from various ores.
Niobium, Nb.....	41	93.5	8.4	See <i>Columbium</i> .
Niton, Nt.....	86	222.0	.....	An inert gas, called also <i>Radium emanation</i> .
Nitrogen, N.....	7	14.008	0.967	A gas constituting four-fifths of the atmosphere.
liquid.....	..	.....	0.85	.....
Osmium, Os.....	76	190.9	22.48	A grayish-white metal found along with platinum.
Oxygen, O.....	8	16.0	1.1	A gas constituting one-fifth of the atmosphere.
liquid.....	..	.....	1.14	.....
Palladium, Pd.....	46	106.7	12.16	A grayish-white metal found along with platinum.
Phosphorus, P.....	15	31.04	.....	A substance occurring in two or more allotropic forms; from bones and from several minerals.
metallic.....	..	.....	2.34	.....
red.....	..	.....	2.20	.....
white.....	..	.....	1.83	.....
Platinum, Pt.....	78	195.2	21.37	A grayish-white metal found free in several places.
Potassium, K.....	19	39.1	0.87	A soft white metal found in many minerals.
liquid.....	..	.....	0.83	.....
Praseodymium, Pr.....	59	140.6	6.475	One of the rare earths.
Radium, Ra.....	88	226.0	.....	A radio-active metal from pitchblend.
Rhenium.....	..	186.31	.....	.....
Rhodium, Rh.....	45	102.9	12.44	A grayish-white metal.
Rubidium, Rb.....	37	85.45	1.53	A white metal from various minerals.
Ruthenium, Ru.....	44	101.7	12.06	A grayish-white metal found along with platinum.
Samarium, Sa.....	62	150.4	7.8	One of the rare earths.
Scandium, Sc.....	21	44.1	2.48	A rare metal from various minerals.
Selenium, Se.....	34	79.2	4.8	A reddish-brown powder found along with sulphur.
Silicon, Si.....	14	28.3	2.42	A dark brown amorphous powder or dark gray crystals from quartz.
amorphous.....	..	.....	2.35	.....
Silver, Ag.....	47	107.68	10.5	A white metal found free and in many ores.
Sodium, Na.....	11	23.0	0.95	A soft white metal obtained from ordinary table salt.
liquid.....	..	.....	0.9287	.....
Strontium, Sr.....	38	87.63	2.58	A dark yellow metal from several minerals.
Sulphur, S.....	16	32.06	2.1	A yellow substance found free and in various minerals.
liquid.....	..	.....	1.8	.....
Tantalum, Ta.....	73	181.5	16.62	A rare metal found in various minerals.
Tellurium, Te.....	52	127.5	6.25	A silver-gray solid found along with gold and silver ores.
Terbium, Tb.....	65	159.2	.....	One of the rare earths.
Thallium, Tl.....	81	204.0	11.85	A rare metal found along with zinc ores.
Thorium, Th.....	90	232.15	12.16	A rare element found in several minerals.
Thulium, Tm.....	69	168.5	.....	One of the rare earths.
Tin, Sn.....	50	118.7	9.13	A bluish-white metal from various ores.
Titanium, Ti.....	22	48.1	3.5	A dark gray metallic powder widely distributed.
Tungsten, W.....	74	184.0	18.7	A hard, gray metal from wolframite.
Uranium, U.....	92	238.2	18.68	A hard, white metal from pitchblend.
Vanadium, V.....	23	51.05	5.69	A white metal from vanadinite.
Wolframium, W.....	74	184.0	18.7	See <i>Tungsten</i> .
Xenon, Xe.....	54	130.2	4.525	One of the inert gases from the air.
liquid.....	..	.....	3.52	.....
Ytterbium, Yb.....	70	173.5	.....	One of the rare earths.
Yttrium, Y.....	39	88.7	3.8	One of the rare earths.
Zinc, Zn.....	30	65.37	7.16	A white metal from various ores.
Zirconium, Zr.....	40	90.6	6.44	A black metallic powder or crystals from zircon.

220, its atomic number is 86, and by the loss of alpha particles it changes into thorium A.

emanato'rium. An institute for treating disease by radioactive emanations.

emanother'apy. Treatment by means of emanations, such as radium emanation.

eman'sio men'sium. Retention or nondischarge of menses.

emar'ginate (e-mar'jen-ât). Having a broken or nicked edge.

emascula'tion (e-mas-ku-la'shun). Removal of the testicles.

embalm'ing (em-bahm'ing). Prevention of the natural decay of the dead body.

embed'ding. Fixation in a firm medium before cutting microscopical sections.

embola'lia. Insane use of meaningless language.

em'bole (em'bo-le). Same as *emboly*.

embol'ic. Pertaining to embolism or an embolus.

embol'iform nucleus. One of the cerebellar nuclei.

em'bolism. Obstruction of a vessel by an embolus. **air e.,** obstruction by an air bubble. **fat e.,** obstruction by fat globules. **infec-tive e.,** that in which emboli contain bacteria or septic poison. **miliary e.,** embolism affecting many small blood vessels. **pul-monary e.,** the closure of the pulmonary artery or one of its branches by an embolus.

embolophra'sia. Same as *embolalia*.

em'holus. A clot or plug which obstructs a blood vessel.

em'boly. Origination of the gastrula from invagination of the blastula.

embra'sure (em-bra'zhur). An opening with sloping sides; the sloping space on either side of the proximal surfaces of the teeth. **buccal e.,** the embrasure opening out toward the cheek in molar and bicuspid teeth. **labial e.,** the embrasure opening toward the lips in cuspid and incisor teeth. **lingual e.,** one of the embrasures on the lingual sides of the teeth. **occlusal e.,** the space between the marginal ridges of approximating teeth, mesially and distally, and the point of contact and the occlusal plane (A. D. A.).

embroca'tion. A liniment or medicine for outward application.

embryec'tomy (em-bre-ek'to-me). Excision of an extra-uterine fetus.

em'bryo (em'bre-o). The fetus before end of third month.

embryocar'dia. State in which the heart or its pulsation is like that of the fetus.

embryoe'tony. Destruction of the fetus *in utero*.

embryogenet'ic, embryogen'ic. Pertaining to the origin of the embryo.

embryog'eny. The development of the embryo.

embryog'raphy. A description of the embryo.

embryol'ogy. The science of the development of the embryo.

embryo'ma. A tumor containing embryonic elements.

embry'onal, embryon'ic. Pertaining to the embryo.

embryoniza'tion. Return of a tissue to embryonic form.

em'bryonoid. Resembling an embryo.

embryoplas'tic. Pertaining to the formation of an embryo.

em'bryoscope (em'bre-o-skôp). An instrument for observing the development of the embryo.

embryoto'cia (em'bre-o-to'se-ah). Abortion.

em'bryotome (em'bre-o-tôm). Cutting instrument used in embryotomy.

embryot'omy. The cutting up of the fetus to effect its delivery.

- embryotox'on.** Congenital opacity of the margin of the cornea.
- embryot'rophy.** Nourishment of the fetus.
- embryul'cia.** Removal of fetus with the embryulcus.
- embryul'cus.** A hooked instrument for extracting a dead fetus from the uterus.
- emed'ullate.** To remove the marrow from a thing.
- emer'gency.** An unexpected happening, requiring quick action.
- emer'gent.** 1. Coming out from a cavity or other part. 2. Coming on suddenly.
- eme'sia, em'esis.** The act of vomiting.
- emet'ic.** Causing vomiting; a medicine that causes vomiting. **direct** or **mechanic e.**, one that acts on the nerves of the stomach. **Indirect** or **systemic e.**, one that acts through the blood.
- em'etine.** Alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{12}NO_2$, derived from ipecac. **e. hydrochloride**, an ipecac alkaloid used in amebic dysentery.
- em'etism.** Poisoning by ipecac.
- emetocathar'tic.** Both emetic and cathartic.
- emetol'ogy.** Sum of knowledge regarding emetics.
- E. M. F.** Abbreviation for *electromotive force*.
- emic'tion** (e-mik'shun). Micturition.
- emigra'tion.** Passage of leukocytes through the walls of capillaries and veins.
- em'inence.** A projection or boss. **canine e.**, prominence on outer side of upper jaw bone. **collateral e.**, a projection in lateral ventricle of brain between posterior and middle horns. **e. of Doyère.** Same as *Doyère's eminence*. **frontal e.**, either of two eminences on frontal bones above superciliary ridges. **nasal e.**, the prominence above the root of the nose. **parietal e.**, the eminence of the parietal bone.
- eminen'tia** (em-in-en'she-ab). L. for *eminence*. **e. articula'ris**, rounded prominence on temporal bone. **e. collatera'lis**, a ridge on the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle.
- em'issary veins.** Veins which connect the sinuses within and the veins without the skull.
- emis'sion** (e-mish'un). Discharge, especially of the semen.
- emmen'agogue** (em-en'ag-og). A drug that promotes the menstrual flow; used also adjectively. **direct e.**, one that acts directly on the organs. **indirect e.**, one that acts by relieving some causative condition, as anemia.
- emme'nia.** The menses.
- emmen'ic.** Pertaining to menstruation.
- em'menin.** An active ovary-stimulating hormone extracted from the placenta.
- emmenol'ogy.** Sum of what is known about menstruation.
- emmenop'athy.** Any disorder of menstruation.
- em'metrope** (em'et-rōp). A person with perfect vision.
- emmetro'pia.** Perfect visual refraction.
- emmetrop'ic.** Having normal vision.
- Em'met's operation.** Trachelorrhaphy; suturing of the uterine neck.
- e'mol** (e'mol). A mineral substance which softens the skin.
- emol'lent.** Soothing and softening; a soothing medicine. **e. cata-plasm**, species, or **tea**, a mixture of herbs for infusion or for cata-plasm.
- emo'tional insanity.** Perversion of the emotions.
- emotiv'ity.** Capacity for emotion or emotional response.
- empas'ma** (em-paz'mah). A powder for external use.

- empath'ic.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, empathy.
- em'pathy.** The entering into the feelings of another person or object.
- em'phlysis** (em'flis-is). A vesicular eruption.
- emphrac'tic** (em-frak'tik). Clogging or obstructive.
- emphysather'apy.** Therapeutic injection of gas.
- emphyse'ma.** Air or gas abnormally present in the tissues. **atro-phic e.,** senile emphysema with wasting of lung substance. **cutaneous e.,** air or gas in the connective tissues under the skin. **gan-grenous e.,** malignant edema of microbic origin. **interstitial e.,** gas in the connective tissue of the lung or of any other part. **e. of lungs, pulmonary e.,** dilatation of air vesicles with loss of normal elasticity of lung substance. **substantial e.** Same as *pulmonary e.* **surgical e.** Same as *aerodermectasia.* **vesicular e.,** dilatation of the air vesicles.
- empr'ic.** Charlatan whose skill is derived solely from experience.
- empr'icism** (em-peer'is-izm). Skill or knowledge from mere experience.
- emplas'tic** (em-plas'tik). A constipating medicine.
- emplas'trum.** *L.* for *plaster.*
- emprosthot'onos.** Tetanic forward flexure of the body.
- empty'sis.** Pulmonary hemorrhage.
- Empu'sa.** A genus of parasitic plants which infest insects.
- empye'ma** (em-pi-e'mah). Pus in a cavity, as the chest. **e. neres-sita'tis,** empyema in which the pus can make a spontaneous escape.
- pulsating e.,** one which transmits the heart pulsations to the chest wall.
- empye'sis.** A pustular eruption.
- empy'ocele.** A purulent tumor of the scrotum.
- empy'roform.** A brown powder, a compound of formaldehyde and birch tar: used in eczema.
- emul'gent** (e-mul'jent). Draining out. **e. vessels,** renal blood vessels.
- emul'sifier.** A substance used to make an emulsion.
- emul'sin.** An albuminoid ferment from bitter almonds.
- emulsion** (e-mul'shun). An oily, resinous, or other medicine rubbed up with water and a mucilage.
- emul'soid.** A colloid solution in which the particles absorb water.
- emul'sum.** An emulsion.
- emunc'tory.** Excretory or cleansing; an excretory organ.
- emunda'tion.** Rectification; garbling of drugs.
- enamel** (en-am'el). The white, compact, and very hard substance that covers and protects the dentin of the crown of the teeth. **e. cap,** the enamel organ during that stage of its development in which it covers the top of the dental papilla like a cap. **e. cell.** See *ameloblast.* **e. column,** the enamel rod or prism; any one of the set of long, prismatic bodies which make up the substance of the enamel. **curled e.,** enamel in which the columns are bent. **e. cuticle.** See *cuticula dentis.* **dwarfed e.,** enamel which is less thick than normal: called also *nanoid e.* **e. fiber.** See *e. column.* **e. germ,** the epithelial rudiment of the enamel organ. **e. jelly,** the soft material whence the dental enamel is developed. **e. membrane,** the *cuticula dentis.* **mottled e.,** a condition of teeth in which the enamel is marked with yellow, brown or black stains and usually has a corroded appearance due to drinking water containing an excess of fluorine. **nanoid e.** See *dwarfed e.* **e. organ,** an embryonic organ connected with the dental groove whence the enamel cap is

first developed, and afterward the enamel itself. **e. prism.** Same as *e. column*. **e. pulp.** Same as *e. jelly*. **e. rod.** See *e. column*. **e. sac,** the enamel organ during the stage in which its outer layer forms a sac inclosing the whole dental germ.

enamelo'ma. An embryonal tumor of enamel tissue.

enan'them, enan'thema. An eruption upon a mucous surface.

enanthem'atous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an enanthema.

enan'thesis. A skin eruption from an internal disease.

en'anthropes (en'an-thrôps). Sources of disease originating within the body.

enantio'blo'sis. The condition in which organisms living together antagonize one another's development.

enantio'p'athy. 1. Any disease antagonistic to another. 2. The curing of one disease by inducing another of an opposite kind.

enarky'ochrome. A nerve cell with a readily staining cell body.

enarthri'tis. Inflammation of an enarthrodial joint.

enarthro'sis. Ball and socket joint.

encan'this. A minute tumor of a lacrimal caruncle.

encapsula'tion. Act of surrounding with a capsule.

encardi'tis. Same as *endocarditis*.

encatar'r'haphy. Transplantation of tissue into a part where it does not belong.

enceinte (aw-sahnt'). Pregnant.

encellal'gia. Pain in an abdominal organ.

encephalal'gia. Cephalalgia, *q. v.*

encephalasthe'nia. Lack of brain power.

encephalat'rophy. Atrophy of the brain.

encephal'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the brain.

enceph'allin (en-sef'al-in). A nitrogenous glucoside said to be obtained from the brain.

encephali'tis (en''sef-al-i'tis). Inflammation of the brain. **cortical e., e. cortica'lis,** chronic, encephalitis affecting the cortex of the brain only. **e. epidem'ica, epidemic e.,** an acute infectious and mildly contagious disease of obscure pathology and showing unusual cerebral symptoms, the distinctive features being an increasing languor, apathy, and drowsiness, passing into lethargy. There is progressive muscular weakness and various cranial nerve palsies. There are several types of the disease. *Type A* is the original type of the disease described by von Economo, known as *lethargic encephalitis* or *sleeping sickness*. *Type B* or *Japanese type*, a definitely epidemic form occurring chiefly in summer. *Type C* or *St. Louis type*, a definitely virus disease, which occurred epidemically around St. Louis in 1933, now endemic in America. Called also *lethargic encephalitis*, *sleeping sickness*, and *nona*. **equine e.,** equine encephalomyelitis. **hemorrhagic e.,** inflammation of the brain with hemorrhagic exudate. Called also *Strümpell-Leichtenstern type of encephalitis*. **e. hyperplas'tica,** acute nonsuppurating encephalitis. Called also *Hayem's type of encephalitis*. **infantile e.,** inflammation of the brain in children from infectious disease, injury, etc., and causing the cerebral palsies of children. **Influenzal e.,** encephalitis epidemica. **e. lethar'gica, lethargic e.,** epidemic e. **e. neonato'rum,** encephalitis of the newborn. **e. perlia'lis,** massive inflammation of the white matter of the cerebral hemispheres, beginning in the occipital lobes and characterized by early disappearance of the myelin. The disease occurs mostly in children and young subjects and begins with occipital blindness. **purulent e., pyogenic e.,** encephalitis characterized by the presence of miliary abscesses and

small blood extravasations in the brain. **e. subcortica'lis chron'ica**, sclerotic changes in the vessels of the subcortical white matter of the brain.

encephalitogen'ic (en-sef'al-i-to-jen'ik). Causing encephalitis.

enceph'alocele (en-sef'al-o-sēl). Protrusion of the brain through the skull.

encephalocys'tocele. Hernial protrusion of the brain distended by fluid.

encephalodial'ysis. Softening of the brain.

enceph'alogram. A roentgenographical photograph of the brain.

encephalog'raphy. Roentgenographical photography of the brain.

encepha'loid. 1. Like the brain. 2. Encephaloma. **e. cancer**, malignant tumor of brainlike consistence.

enceph'alolith (en-sef'al-o-lith). A brain calculus.

encephalol'ogy. A description of the encephalon.

encephalo'ma. Encephaloid sarcoma, or cancer.

encephalomala'cia. Softening of the brain.

encephalomeningi'tis. Inflammation of the brain and its meninges.

encephalomenin'gocele. Protrusion of the membranes and brain substance through the skull.

enceph'alomere (en-sef'al-o-mēr). Any one of the segments which make up the embryonic brain.

encephalom'eter. An instrument for measuring the skull.

encephalomyeli'tis. Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord.

disseminated e., a disease in which disseminated focal lesions of a demyelinated type are scattered through the central nervous system.

equine e., a virus disease of horses, occurring in epidemics and appearing in two forms, a western strain and a more severe eastern strain. The disease is communicable to man, and is marked by fever, convulsions and coma. The virus is transmitted by mosquitoes of the genus *Aedes*. **granulomatous e.**, a disease marked by granulomas and necrosis of the walls of the cerebral and spinal ventricles and attributed to *Encephalitozoon*.

encephalomyelop'athy. Any disease of the brain and spinal cord.

enceph'alon. The brain; all the cranial contents.

encephalop'athy. Any disorder of the brain.

enceph'alopuncture. Puncture into the substance of the brain.

encephalopyo'sis. A purulent condition in the brain.

encephalorachid'lan. Same as *cerebrospinal*.

encephalorrh'a'gia. Cerebral hemorrhage.

encephalosclero'sis. Hardening of the brain.

encephalo'sis. Any organic brain disease.

encephalosp'inal axis. Same as *cerebrospinal axis*.

encephalot'omy. Cutting up of fetal brain to promote delivery.

enche're'sis. Any manipulation, especially the introduction of a bougie, sound, or catheter.

enchondro'ma. Tumor of cartilage tissue; chondroma.

enchondrosarco'ma. Sarcoma containing cartilaginous tissue.

enchyle'ma (en-ki-le'mah). Same as *cytochylema*.

en'clave (en'klāv). A substance detached from its normal connection and enclosed within another organ.

enclit'ic. Having the planes of the fetal head inclined to those of the maternal pelvis.

encol'plism. Medication by vaginal suppositories and injections.

encopre'sis (en-kop-re'sis). An involuntary movement of the bowels.

enera'nial. Situated within the cranium.

encye'sis. Normal uterine pregnancy.

encyopyell'tis. Inflammation of the renal pelvis in pregnancy.

encys'ted (en-sis'ted). Enclosed in a sac or cyst.

endadel'phos. A monster fetus in which a parasitic twin is enclosed within the body of another.

Endame'ba, Endamoe'ba (en-dam-e'bah). A genus of amebas that are parasitic in man, differentiated from *Ameba* by the absence of a contractile vacuole and the formation of multinucleated cysts. **E. bucca'lis**, a small species found in the buccal secretions. **E. co'li**, a form found normally in the intestinal tract of man. **E. histolyt'ica**, a species larger than *E. coli* and the cause of amebic or tropical dysentery and tropical abscess of the liver. Called also *Amoeba dysenteriae*. **E. kartul'isi**, a species found in the pus of necrotic bone abscesses. **E. nippon'ica**, a species from cases of tropical dysentery in Japan. **E. tetrag'e'na**, a species found in the stool of tropical dysentery in Africa and Asia. **E. un'dulans**, found in the human intestine.

endamebi'asis. Infestation by *Endameba*.

endangel'tis, endangi'tis. Inflammation of the endangium.

endan'gium (en-dan'je-um). Membrane which lines blood vessels.

endaorti'tis. Endangeitis of the aorta.

endarteri'tis. Inflammation of the arterial intima. **e. oblit'erans**, variety in which the lumen of the vessel becomes obliterated.

end-artery. One which does not make part of an anastomosis.

e.-body. Same as *complement*. **e.-bud, e.-bulb**, a form of ovoid ending of sensitive nerves in mucous membrane. **e.-organ**, any distal end-structure of a nerve branch. **e.-plate**, discoid terminal expansion of motor nerve branches.

endeic'tic (en-dik'tik). Symptomatic.

endem'ic. Occurring frequently in a certain district. **e. neuritis.**
See beriberi.

endemo-epidem'ic. Endemic, but occasionally becoming epidemic.

endermat'ic, ender'mic. Performed, or administered, by the medium of the skin.

ender'mol. Nicotine salicylate.

endermo'sis. 1. Endermic administration of medicines. 2. Herpetic affection of the mucous membranes.

en'deron. The deeper part of the skin or mucous membrane.

endo-aneurysmor'rhapsy. Matas' operation for aneurysm by opening the sac and suturing the orifices.

endo-angil'tis. Inflammation of the intima of blood vessels.

endo-antitoxin. An antitoxin contained within a cell.

endo-appendici'tis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of the appendix vermiformis.

endo-arteri'tis. Same as *endarteritis*.

endo-auscul'tion. Auscultation by means of an esophageal tube introduced into the stomach.

en'doblast. The cell nucleus.

endobronchi'tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchia.

endocar'diac, endocar'dial. Pertaining to the interior of the heart.

endocard'i'tis (en-do-kar-di'tis). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. **malignant or ulcerative e.**, rapidly fatal form with high fever and great prostration.

endocar'dium. Lining membrane of the heart.

endocervi'ci'tis (en-do-ser-vis-i'tis). Inflammation in the canal of the cervix uteri.

- endochon'dral.** Developed within cartilage.
- endocho'rion.** The inner chorion.
- en'dochrome** (en'do-krōm). The coloring matter within a cell.
- endocoli'tis.** Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon.
- endocolpi'tis.** Inflammation of vaginal mucous membrane.
- endocom'plement.** A complement contained within the erythrocyte.
- endocorpus'cular.** Contained within a corpuscle.
- endocra'nial.** Within the cranium.
- endocrani'tis.** Inflammation of endocranium; cranial durtitis.
- endocra'nium.** The cranial dura mater.
- en'docrin.** The internal secretion of a gland.
- endocrinasthe'nia.** Endocrine exhaustion.
- en'docrine.** Pertaining to internal secretions: applied to organs or tissues whose function is to secrete into the blood or lymph a substance which plays an important rôle in metabolism.
- endoc'rinism.** Endocrinopathy.
- endocrinodon'tia.** The relation of internal secretions to tooth formation and development.
- endocrinol'ogy.** The study of internal secretions.
- endocrin'opath.** A person with disorder of the glands of internal secretion.
- endocrinopath'ic.** Pertaining to an endocrinopathy.
- endocrinop'athy.** A disease due to disorder of the internal secretions.
- endocrino'sis.** A disordered condition due to dysfunction of an endocrine gland.
- endocrinother'apy.** Treatment of disease by the administration of endocrine preparations.
- endocrinotrop'ic.** Having an endocrine tendency.
- endo'crinous.** Pertaining to internal secretions.
- endocrit'ic.** Pertaining to internal secretions.
- endocyst** (en'do-sist). The interior layer of a hydatid cyst.
- endocysti'tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bladder.
- en'doderm** (en'do-derm). The hypoblast or entoderm.
- Endodermophy'ton.** A genus of fungi causing tinea imbricata and tinea intersecta.
- endodias'copy.** Examination of a body cavity with a skiascope.
- endodonti'tis.** Inflammation of the dentinal pulp.
- endo-enteri'tis.** Inflammation of the intestinal mucosa.
- endo-en'zyme.** An intracellular enzyme.
- endogastrec'tomy.** Excision of the mucosa of the stomach.
- endogastr'i'tis.** Inflammation of the gastric mucosa.
- endogen'ic.** Same as *endogenous*.
- endog'enous** (en-doj'en-us). Originating within the organism.
- endoglob'ular.** Within the blood corpuscles.
- endo-intoxica'tion.** Poisoning by an endogenous toxin.
- endolabyrinthi'tis.** Inflammation of the membranous labyrinth.
- endolaryn'geal.** In the larynx.
- Endoll'max na'na.** A nonpathogenic ameba found in the intestines.
- endolum'bar.** Within the lumbar portion of the spinal cord.
- en'dolymph** (en'do-limf). The fluid within the inner ear.
- endolymphat'ic.** Pertaining to the endolymph.
- endol'ysin.** A lysin existing in a leukocyte and acting directly on bacteria.
- endol'ysis.** Dissolution of the cytoplasm of a cell.
- endomastoidi'tis.** Inflammation of interior of mastoid cavity and cells.

- endometrec'tomy.** Extirpation of the uterine mucosa.
- endome'trial.** Pertaining to the endometrium.
- endometrio'ma.** A tumor containing endometrium.
- endome'trioid.** Resembling endometrium.
- endometrio'sis.** The presence of endometrial tissue in abnormal locations.
- endometri'tis.** Inflammation of the endometrium. **cervical e.** Same as *endocervicitis*. **fungous e.,** hypertrophy of the endometrium with bleeding granulations. **septic e.,** a variety originating from septic poisoning. **simple e.,** catarrhal inflammation of endometrium.
- endometrio'ma.** A tumor containing endometrium.
- endome'trium** (en-do-me'tre-um). The mucous membrane which lines the uterus.
- endom'etry.** Measurement of the capacity of a cavity.
- endomix'is.** The mingling of the nuclear and cytoplasmic substance of a cell.
- Endomy'ces** (en-do-mi'sēz). A genus of Saccharomycetes in which the mycelium is segmented.
- endomyocardit'is.** Inflammation of the endocardium and myocardium.
- endomys'ium.** Connective tissue between the fibers of a fasciculus of muscle.
- endoneuri'tis.** Inflammation of the endoneurium.
- endoneu'rium** (en-do-nu're-um). The connective tissue among the fibers of a fasciculus of a nerve.
- endopar'asite** (en-do-par'as-it). Any internal parasite.
- endop'athy** (en-dop'ath-e). Any endogenous disease.
- endopericardit'is.** Endocarditis blended with pericarditis.
- endoperimyocardit'is.** Inflammation of the endocardium, pericardium, and myocardium.
- endoperitonit'is.** Inflammation of serous lining of peritoneal cavity.
- endophleb'itis.** Inflammation of the intima of a vein.
- en'dophyte** (en'do-fit). A vegetable organism within an animal or plant.
- en'doplasm.** The central part of the protoplasm of a cell.
- en'doplast** (en'do-plast). Nucleus of a cell.
- endoradiog'raphy.** The radiographic demonstration of internal organs and cavities.
- endorhinit'is.** Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages.
- endosalpingit'is.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the oviduct.
- en'doscope.** Instrument for inspecting interior of a hollow organ.
- endos'copy** (en-dos'ko-pe). The use of the endoscope.
- endosep'sis.** Septicemia not of extraneous origin.
- en'dosite** (en'do-sit). An internal parasite.
- endoskel'eton.** Internal bony framework.
- endosmom'eter.** Instrument for measurement of endosmosis.
- endos'mose, endosmo'sis.** Inward osmosis; inward passage of liquid through a diaphragm.
- en'dospore.** A spore formed within a parent cell.
- endostel'itis, endostit'is.** Inflammation of the endosteum.
- endosteo'ma.** A tumor in the medullary cavity of a bone.
- endos'teum** (en-dos'te-um). Lining membrane of a hollow bone.
- endosto'ma** (en-dos-to'mah). A bony tumor within a bone.
- endosto'sis** (en-dos-to'sis). The formation of an endostoma.

- endothe'li'al** (en-do-the'le-al). Pertaining to endothelium.
- endothello'cyto'sis**. Abnormal increase of endothelial cells.
- endothelio'ino'ma**. Fibrous tumor arising from endothelium.
- endotheliol'ysin**. An antibody which causes the dissolution of endothelial cells.
- endothello'lyt'ic**. Destructive to endothelial tissue.
- endothelio'ma**. Any endothelial tumor.
- endothelliomyo'ma**. Leiomyoma arising from endothelium.
- endothellomyxo'ma**. Myxoma arising from endothelium.
- endothellotox'in** (en''do-the-le-o-toks'in). A toxin which destroys endothelium.
- endothe'llum** (en-do-the'le-um). Membrane which lines a serous or other closed cavity.
- endother'mal**. Same as *endothermic*.
- endother'mic**. Characterized by the absorption of heat.
- en'dothermy**. The production of heat in the tissues by the resistance offered by the tissues to the passage of the high frequency current.
- en'dothrix**. A form of Trichophyton which invades the hair and is found within the hair shaft.
- endothy'reopery**. The operation of displacing the thyroid gland to the side of the neck.
- endothyroi'dopery**. Same as *endothyreopery*.
- endo'tin**. An extract of human tubercle bacilli: used in tuberculosis.
- endo'toscope**. Same as *otoscope*.
- endotoxico'sis**. Poisoning by an endotoxin.
- endotox'in**. A supposed toxin that is retained within the organism of the bacterium.
- endotox'oid**. A toxoid prepared from an endotoxin.
- endotrachei'tis**. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea.
- endotrachei'tis**. Same as *endocervicitis*.
- endovascu'li'tis**. Inflammation of the endangium.
- endove'nous**. Within a vein.
- en'ema** (en'em-ah). A clyster or rectal injection. **analeptic e.**, an enema consisting of a pint of tepid water containing $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of salt; called also *thirst e.* **anthelmintic e.**, an enema given for expelling worms. **antidiarrhetic e.**, an enema for alleviating diarrhea. **astringent e.**, an enema for contracting intestinal mucosa. **blind e.**, the insertion of a soft-rubber tube into the rectum to aid in the expulsion of flatus. **Dobell's e.**, a nutrient enema containing scraped boiled meat, pancreas emulsion, boiled arrowroot, pepsin, and pancreatin. **Ewald's e.**, a nutrient enema containing eggs, wheat flour boiled in a 20 per cent grape-sugar solution, and red wine. **flatus e.**, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of magnesium sulfate and 1 drachm of glycerin in 4 ounces of water. **high e.**, an enema injected into the colon. **lubricating e.**, an enema of olive oil for lubricating the anus and rectum after hemorrhoidectomy. **m. and m. e.**, an enema composed of 8 ounces of milk and molasses. **Mayo e.**, an enema given to produce gas formation in the intestine. **Noble's e.**, an enema of turpentine and glycerin containing magnesium sulfate. **nutrient e.**, an enema of nutrient material. **pancreatic e.**, an enema containing pancreatin. **Rosenhelm's e.**, a nutrient enema consisting of peptone, cod liver oil, and sugar in a 0.3 per cent soda solution. **saline e.**, a solution of magnesium sulfate in warm water. **shock e.**, an enema given after operation to ward off shock. **thirst e.**, analeptic enema.

- eneplider'mic.** Applied to, or injected into, the skin.
- energom'eter.** An instrument for studying the pulse.
- en'ergy** (en'er-je). Force applicable to overcome resistance. **kinetic e.**, energy in action. **latent e.**, **potential e.**, energy that may be put in action.
- enerva'tion** (en-er-va'shun). 1. Lack of nervous energy. 2. Removal of a nerve or a section of a nerve.
- ene'sol.** Mercury salicylarsenate; used like mercuric iodide.
- enflagella'tion.** The formation of flagella; flagellation.
- engas'trius.** A double monstrosity in which one fetus is contained within the abdomen of the other.
- En'gelmann's disk.** A thin disk dividing a muscle case into two portions.
- engine, dental** (en'jin). A machine operated by foot power or by electricity for giving a swift rotatory motion to drills, burrs, burnishers, etc.; much employed by dentists. **surgical e.**, a machine similar to the dental engine, used in operative surgery.
- English sweating fever.** See *anglicus sudor*.
- englobe'.** To absorb within the substance of a globe, such as an ameba, leukocyte, or other cell.
- Engman's disease.** Dermatitis infectiosa eczematoides.
- engorged** (en-gorjd'). Distended or swollen with fluids.
- engorgement** (en-gorj'ment). Hyperemia; local congestion; excessive fulness of any organ or passage.
- engram** (en'gram). A lasting mark or trace. The term is applied to the definite and permanent trace left by a stimulus.
- engraphla** (en-gra'fe-ah). The process hypothecated in the theory that stimuli leave definite traces (engrams) on the protoplasm which, when regularly repeated, induce a habit that persists after the stimuli cease.
- enhem'atospore.** A spore of the malarial parasite formed by the breaking up of the amebula and the red corpuscle containing it.
- enhemospore** (en-hem'o-spör). Same as *enhematospore*.
- enkatarrhaphy** (en-kat-ar'af-e). The operation of burying a structure by suturing together the sides of the tissues alongside of it.
- enol** (e'nol). One of two tautomeric forms of a substance, the other being the keto form. The enol is formed from the keto by migration of hydrogen from the adjacent carbon atom to the carbonyl group.
- enoma'nia.** Periodic craving for strong drink; also, delirium tremens.
- enophthal'min.** A mydriatic substance: used like eucaine in 2 to 5 per cent solution.
- enophthal'mus.** Deep-seated state of the eyes.
- enosto'sis.** Bony growth in the hollow of a bone.
- en'siform.** Shaped like a sword.
- ensister'num.** The lowest piece of the sternum.
- ensom'phalus.** A double monster with bodies in part united.
- en'strophe** (en'stro-fe). Inversion; a turning inward.
- en'tad.** Toward a center; inwardly.
- en'tal.** Inner; central.
- entalça'o** (en-tal-as-ah'yo). A disease of Brazil marked by recurrent attacks of difficulty in swallowing.
- Entame'ba, Entamoe'ba** (ent-am-e'bah). Same as *Endamoeba*.
- entamebi'asis** (ent-am-e-bi'as-is). Endamebiasis.
- enta'sia** (en-ta'se-ah). A constrictive spasm.
- entel'echy.** Completion of anything.

enteradeni'tis. Inflammation of the intestinal glands.

en'teral. Within the intestine.

enteral'gia (en-ter-al'je-ah). Pain in the intestine.

enterecta'sia. Distention of the intestines.

enterec'tomy. Excision of a piece of intestine.

enterelco'sis. Ulceration of the intestine.

enterepip'locele (en-ter-ep-ip'lo-sēl). Hernia of bowel and omentum.

enter'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the intestine.

enter'icn. A preparation for intestinal perforation.

enter'icoid. Resembling typhoid fever.

en'terin. A proprietary intestinal antiseptic and astringent.

enteri'tis. Inflammation of the intestine. **acute catarrhal e.,** enteritis marked by catarrhal inflammation and diarrhea. **croupous e.,** pseudomembranous enteritis. **e. cys'tica chron'ica,** a form marked by cystic dilatations of the intestinal glands, due to closure of their mouths. **diphtheritic e.,** diphtheria of the intestines. **e. membrana'cea,** membranous enteritis. **mucous e.,** mucomembranous e., enteritis marked by painful diarrhea, with the presence of tubular casts of albuminous matter in the evacuations. **e. nodula'ris,** enteritis with enlargement of the lymph nodes. **pel'licular e.,** mucous enteritis. **phlegmonous e.,** a condition with symptoms resembling those of peritonitis, and secondary to other intestinal diseases, as chronic obstruction, strangulated hernia, carcinoma, etc. **e. polypo'sa,** enteritis marked by polypoid growths in the intestine, due to proliferation of the connective tissue. **protozoan e.,** enteritis in which the intestine is infested with protozoan organisms of various species. **pseudomembranous e.,** enteritis without fever and with profuse exudate of mucin. **regional e.,** Crohn's disease. **streptococcus e.,** primary phlegmonous enteritis, due to *Streptococcus pyogenes*. **terminal e.,** Crohn's disease. See under *disease*.

entero-anasto'mosis. The joining together of two parts of an intestine.

entero-an'tigen. An antigen derived from the stool.

entero-apokle'i'sis. The surgical exclusion of a part of the intestine.

enterobacteriother'apy. Treatment by vaccines made from intestinal bacteria.

enterobi'asis. Infection by *Enterobius vermicularis*.

enterobi'l'ary. Pertaining to the intestine and the bile passages.

Entero'bius vermicula'ris. The seatworm or pinworm, a small white worm parasitic in the upper part of the large intestine, and found in the rectum and female genitals. Formerly called *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

enterobro'sia. Intestinal perforation.

en'terocele (en'ter-o-sēl). Intestinal hernia.

enterocente'sis. Surgical puncture of the intestine.

enterochirur'gia. Intestinal surgery.

enterocholecystos'tomy. Surgical creation of an opening from the gallbladder to the small intestine.

enterocholecystot'omy. Incision of the gallbladder and intestine.

enterocine'sia (en'ter-o-sin-e'se-ah). Peristalsis.

enterocinet'ic (en'ter-o-sin-et'ik). Pertaining to peristalsis.

enteroc'lysis (en-ter-ok'lis-is). The injection of liquids into the intestine; a high enema.

en'teroclysm. An intestinal injection.

enterocoe'le (en'ter-o-se'le). The abdominal or body cavity.

enterocoll'i'tis. Inflammation of large and small intestines. . .

- en'terocyst** (en'ter-o-sist). A cyst proceeding from the subperitoneal tissue.
- enterocys'toceles** (en'ter-o-sis'to-sēl). Hernia of the bladder and intestine.
- enterocysto'ma**. Cystic tumor of the intestine.
- enterodyn'ia**. Pain in the intestine.
- entero-enteros'tomy**. Formation of a passage between two parts of the intestine.
- entero-epl'locele**. Hernia of intestine and omentum.
- enterogastr'i'tis**. Combination of enteritis and gastritis.
- enterog'enous**. Arising within the intestine.
- en'terogram**. An instrumental tracing of the movements of the intestine.
- enterog'raphy**. A description of the intestines.
- enterohepat'ic**. Pertaining to the intestines and the liver.
- enterohepat'i'tis**. 1. Inflammation of the intestine and liver. 2. An infectious disease of turkeys.
- enterohep'atocele** (en'ter-o-hep'at-o-sēl). An umbilical hernia containing intestine and liver.
- enterohy'drocele** (en-ter-o-hi'dro-sēl). Hernia with hydrocele.
- enterol'dea**. The intestinal fevers.
- enterok'i'nase**. A ferment secreted by the intestinal mucous membrane and serving to change trypsinogen into trypsin.
- en'terol**. Brownish liquid, a combination of various cresols; used as intestinal antiseptic.
- en'terollite, en'terolith**. Intestinal concretion or calculus.
- enterolith'i'asis**. The formation of enterolites.
- enterol'ogy**. Sum of what is known about the intestines.
- enteromega'lla, enteromeg'aly**. Enlargement of the intestines.
- enteromyco'sis**. Bacterial disease of the intestine.
- en'teron** (en'ter-on). The intestine.
- enteroneuri'tis**. Inflammation of the nerves of the intestine.
- enteroni'tis**. Inflammation of the small intestine.
- enter'onol**. An intestinal antiseptic and germicide.
- enteropar'esis**. Relaxation of the intestine resulting in dilatation.
- enterop'athy** (en-ter-op'ath-e). Any disease of the intestine.
- en'teropexy** (en'ter-o-peks-e). Surgical fixation of the intestine.
- en'teroplasty** (en'ter-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of intestine.
- enterople'gia**. Paralysis of the intestine.
- en'teroplex**. Device for joining edges of a divided intestine.
- en'teroplexy**. Union of parts of intestine by the enteroplex.
- enteropto'sis**. Prolapse of the intestine.
- enterorrh'a'gia** (en-ter-or-a'je-ah). Intestinal hemorrhage.
- enteror'r'haphy**. The stitching of a rent in the intestine.
- enteror'hex'is**. Rupture of the intestine.
- enteroscope** (en'ter-os-kōp). Instrument for inspecting the inside of the intestine.
- enterosep'sis**. Sepsis developed from the intestinal contents.
- en'terospasm** (en'ter-o-spazm). Intestinal colic.
- enterosta'sis**. Intestinal stasis.
- enterosteno'sis**. Narrowing or stricture of the intestine.
- enteros'tomy**. Formation of artificial intestinal fistula.
- en'terotome** (en'ter-ot-ōm). Instrument for cutting intestine.
- enterot'omy**. Surgical incision of the intestine.
- enterotox'ism**. Auto-intoxication caused by absorption of toxins from the intestine.
- enterotrop'ic**. Having an affinity for or attacking the intestines.

- enterovac'cine.** A vaccine of fecal bacteria.
- enterozo'ic.** Inhabiting the intestines.
- enterozo'on.** Any internal animal parasite.
- entheoma'nia** (en-the-o-ma'ne-ah). Religious insanity.
- enthet'ic** (en-thet'ik). Brought in from outside.
- en'toblast** (en'to-blast). The entoderm or hypoblast.
- en'toceles** (en'to-sel). Internal hernia.
- entochondrosto'sis.** The development of bone within cartilage.
- entochoro'id.** The inner layer of the choroid.
- entocine'ria.** The internal gray matter of the brain or cord.
- en'tocone.** The inner posterior cusp of an upper molar tooth.
- entocor'nea.** Descemet's membrane.
- en'tocyte** (en'to-sit). The cell contents.
- en'toderm.** The hypoblast or entoblast.
- ento-ec'tad.** From within outward.
- en'tome.** Cutting instrument for urethral stricture.
- ento'mion.** Tip of mastoid angle of parietal bone.
- entomol'ogy.** That department of zoology which treats of insects.
- en'tophyte** (en'to-fit). Any plant parasite within the body.
- entop'ic** (ent-op'ik). Occurring in the proper place.
- entop'tic** (ent-op'tik). Situated or originated within the eye.
- entoptos'copy** (en'top-tos'ko-pe). Inspection of the interior of the eye.
- entoret'ina.** The nervous or inner layer of the retina.
- entos'thoblast.** The nucleus of the nucleolus.
- entot'ic.** Situated or generated within the ear.
- entozo'on** (en-to-zo'on). Any internal animal parasite.
- en'tralls.** Bowels or intestines.
- entro'pion, entro'plum.** Inversion or turning in, chiefly of an eyelid or of eyelashes.
- entro'pionize.** To correct, as an ectropion, by turning in.
- enuclea'tion** (e-nu-kle-a'shun). Removal from an envelop.
- enure'sis.** Incontinence of urine. *e. noctur'na*, passage of urine in bed.
- envi'ronment.** External surroundings or influences.
- en'zyme** (en'zim). Any chemical ferment formed in the body.
- autolytic e.,** one which produces autolysis. **coagulating e.,** one which changes insoluble proteins into soluble ones. **deamidizing e.,** an enzyme which splits up the amino-acids into ammonia compounds. **extracellular e.,** an enzyme which exists outside of the cell secreting it. **glycolytic e.,** an enzyme which oxidizes sugar. **Inorganic e.,** a colloidal solution of a metal (called a *metalsol*) which has an action similar to that of enzymes. **Intracellular e.,** an enzyme which is contained within the cell protoplasm. **Invert-ing e.,** an enzyme which splits up sugar, as invertin. **lipolytic e.,** an enzyme which splits up fat. **oxidation e.,** oxidase. **proteolytic e.,** one which converts a protein into a peptone, as pepsin, trypsin, and papain-enzyme. **reducing e.,** reductase. **steatolytic e.,** one which splits up fat, as steapsin. **sucroclastic e.,** an enzyme which splits up or decomposes sugar. **uricolytic e.,** an enzyme which metabolizes uric acid into urea.
- en'zymol** (en'zi-mol). A preparation of the glands of the stomach of animals: used as a solvent and antiseptic.
- enzymol'ysis.** Same as *enzymosis*.
- enzymo'sis.** Fermentation induced by an enzyme.
- enzymu'ria.** Presence of enzymes in the urine.
- e'onism.** Sexual deviation marked by desire to adopt the dress of the opposite sex.

- e'osin** (e'o-sin). A red coloring matter from coal tar.
- eosin'oblast**. Same as *myeloblast*.
- eosinope'nia**. Deficiency of eosinophil cells in the blood.
- eosin'ophil**. A structure stainable by eosin.
- eosinophil'ia** (e-o-sin-o-fil'e-ah). Accumulation of unusual number of eosinophil cells.
- eosinoph'ilous**. Readily stainable with eosin.
- eosinotac'tic**. Attracting or repelling eosinophil cells.
- eo'solate** (e-o'so-lât). Salts of creosote esters containing 25 per cent creosote.
- e'osote**. Valerianate of creosote, used like creosote.
- epac'tal**. 1. Supernumerary. 2. Any wormian bone.
- epanu'tin**. The British name for dilantin.
- eparsal'gia** (ep-ar-sal'je-ah). Any disorder due to overstrain of a part, as dilatation of the heart, enteroptosis, etc.
- epax'ial** (ep-ak'se-al). Situated above the axis.
- epenceph'alon**. Embryonic structure whence arise the pons and cerebellum.
- epen'dyma**. Membrane lining a cerebral ventricle.
- ependym'i'tis**. Inflammation of the ependyma.
- epen'dymoblast**. An embryonic ependymal cell.
- epen'dymocyte** (ep-en'dim-o-sit). An ependymal cell.
- ependymo'ma**. A tumor containing ependymal elements.
- epersal'gia**. Pain due to overuse.
- epheb'ic** (ef-eb'ik). Pertaining to youth or puberty.
- ephebogen'esis** (ef-e-bo-jen'es-is). The structural changes due to puberty.
- ephebogen'ic** (ef'e-bo-jen'ik). Caused by puberty.
- ephebol'ogy**. The study of puberty.
- Eph'edra** (ef'e-drah). Genus of plants: said to be antiluetic.
- eph'edrine**. An alkaloid from *Ephedra vulgaris*. It is used as a mydriatic by instillation into the eye; it raises blood pressure, contracts the uterine vessels, and relaxes the bronchial and intestinal muscles. **e. hydrochloride** is used in hay fever and asthma.
- ephe'lis** (ef-e'lis). A freckle.
- ephem'eral**. Temporary; lasting but a day.
- ephidro'sis**. Profuse perspiration. **e. cruen'ta**, bloody sweat.
- ep'iblast**. The outermost blastodermic layer or ectoderm: from it the nervous and epidermal tissues are derived.
- epiblas'tic** (ep-e-blas'tik). Pertaining to the epiblast.
- epib'oly**. Differentiation of epiblast from the hypoblast.
- epibul'bar** (ep-e-bul'bar). Upon the eyeball.
- epican'thus**. A fold of skin projected over the inner canthus.
- epicardiec'tomy**. An operation by which the heart is supplied with a collateral circulation from the pericardium.
- epicar'dium**. The innermost layer of the pericardium.
- epica'rin**. A red powder derived from creosotinic acid and naphthol: used for prurigo and scabies.
- ep'icele** (ep'is-ēl). The fourth ventricle of the brain.
- epico'me**. Monster with double head joined at summit.
- epicondylal'gia** (ep'e-kon-dil-al'je-ah). Pain in the muscles attached to the epicondyle of the humerus.
- epicon'dyle** (ep-e-kon'dil). A bony eminence above a condyle.
- epicorneascleri'tis**. Inflammation of the cornea and sclera.
- epicra'nus**. The occipitofrontal muscle.
- epicra'nium**. Structures collectively which cover the skull.
- epicri'sis** (ep-e-kri'sis). A secondary or supplementary crisis.

- epicritic** (ep-e-krit'ik). Determining accurately: said of cutaneous nerve fibers which perceive fine variations of touch or temperature.
- epicysti'tis**. Inflammation above the bladder.
- epicystot'omy**. Cystotomy by the suprapubic method.
- ep'icyte** (ep'e-sīt). The wall or envelop of a cell.
- epidem'ic**. A disease which attacks many patients in the same region at the same time; used also adjectively.
- epidemiog'raphy**. Literature of epidemic diseases.
- epidemiol'ogy**. Sum of the knowledge of epidemic diseases.
- epider'mal, epider'mic**. Pertaining to the epidermis.
- epidermat'oplasty**. Skin grafting with pieces of epidermis with the underlying layer of the corium.
- epidermidalliza'tion**. Development of epidermic cells (stratified epithelium) from mucous cells (columnar epithelium).
- epidermidol'ysis**. Same as *epidermolysis*.
- epidermido'sis**. Any epidermal disease.
- epider'min**. A cerate used as a base for ointments.
- epider'mis**. The cuticle, or outermost layer of the skin.
- epidermi'tis**. Inflammation of the epidermis.
- epidermiza'tion** (ep-e-der-miz-a'shun). Skin grafting.
- epider'moid**. 1. Resembling the epidermis. 2. A brain tumor formed by inclusion of epidermal cells.
- epidermol'ysis** (ep-e-der-mol'is-is). A loose state of the skin. *e. bullo'sa*, a variety with formation of deep-seated bullae, which appear after irritation.
- epidermo'ma**. An outgrowth on the skin.
- epidermomyco'sis**. Any dermatitis caused by microscopical fungi or yeasts.
- epidermoph'ytin**. A vaccine for epidermophytosis prepared from cultures of *Epidermophyton*.
- Epidermoph'yton**. A genus of fungi causing tinea cruris.
- epidermophyto'sis**. Infection by the fungus *Epidermophyton* producing Dhobie itch.
- epidermo'sis**. Any disease affecting the epidermis.
- epidl'ascope**. An instrument for projecting the images of opaque bodies upon a screen.
- epididymec'tomy**. Surgical removal of the epididymis.
- epidid'ymls**. An oblong organ attached to the testicle.
- epididymi'tis**. Inflammation of the epididymis.
- epididymodeferentec'tomy**. Excision of the epididymis and vas deferens.
- epididymodeferen'tial**. Pertaining to the epididymis and vas deferens.
- epididymo-orch'i'tis**. Inflammation of the epididymis and testis.
- epididymot'omy**. Operation of making an incision into the epididymis.
- epidid'ymovasot'omy**. The operation of severing the vas deferens and suturing the distal part to the epididymis.
- epidu'ral space**. Space external to the spinal dura.
- epifollicul'i'tis**. Inflammation of the hair follicles.
- epigas'ter**. Same as *hindgut*.
- epigastral'gia**. Pain in the epigastrium.
- epigas'tric**. Of, or pertaining to, the epigastrium.
- epigas'trium**. Abdominal surface in front of the stomach.
- epigas'trius**. Double monster in which one twin is better developed than the other.
- epigas'trocele** (ep-e-gas'tro-sēl). Epigastric hernia.

- epigastror'r'haphy.** Closure of an epigastric wound by stitches.
- epigen'esls.** Generation by successive formations.
- epiglottec'tomy.** Same as *epiglottidectomy*.
- epiglottid'can.** Pertaining to the epiglottis.
- epiglottidec'tomy.** Excision of the epiglottis.
- epiglottidit'is.** Inflammation of the epiglottis.
- epiglot'tis.** Cartilaginous lid of the larynx.
- epiglottit'is (ep-e-plot-ti'tis).** Same as *epiglottiditis*.
- epig'nathus.** Double monster in which the parasite is attached to the autosite's jaw.
- epi'hy'al.** A bone replaced in man by the stylohyoid ligament.
- ep'ilating forceps.** Nippers for pulling out hairs.
- epila'tion (ep-il-a'shun).** Removal of hair; depilation.
- epil'atory (e-pil'a-tor-e).** Pertaining to the removal of hairs, or an agent so doing.
- epilem'ma (ep-e-lem'ah).** The sheath of a terminal nerve fiber.
- ep'ilepsy (ep'il-e-pse).** Nervous disease marked by seizures with convulsions and loss of consciousness. **cardiac e.,** epilepsy with profound disturbance of heart's action, probably due to disease of the heart or of its nerves. **cortical e., focal e., jacksonian e.,** localized epileptiform spasm on one side without loss of consciousness. **idopathic e.,** true or typical epilepsy. **nocturnal e.,** that in which the attack comes on during sleep. **procursive e.,** that in which at the beginning of the attack the patient runs swiftly. **reflex e.,** a form due to peripheral irritation. **spinal e.,** clonic spasm of the legs in paraplegia. **toxic e.,** that due to a toxic influence.
- epilep'tic.** 1. Of, or pertaining to, epilepsy. 2. A patient subject to epileptic attacks. **e. aura,** a peculiar sensation which sometimes gives warning of an approaching attack of epilepsy. **e. equivalent,** any disturbance, mental or bodily, that may take the place of an epileptic seizure.
- epilep'tiform.** Resembling epilepsy.
- epileptogen'ic, epileptog'enous.** Giving rise to epilepsy. **e. zone,** superficial area, stimulation of which provokes an epileptic seizure.
- epilep'toid.** Resembling epilepsy; epileptiform.
- epileptol'ogy.** The study of epilepsy.
- epilepto'sis (ep-e-lep-to'sis).** Any mental disease of the epileptic group.
- epilo'a.** A syndrome consisting of mental deficiency, adenoma sebaceum, hypertrophic sclerosis of the brain, and tumors in the fourth ventricle and in the kidneys.
- epimandib'ular (ep'e-man-dib'u-lar).** Situated on the lower jaw.
- epimenorrh'a'gia (ep-e-men-o-ra'je-ah).** Abnormally profuse menstruation.
- epimenorrh'ea (ep-e-men-o-re'ah).** Abnormally frequent menstruation.
- epimer'ite (ep-e-mer'it).** An organ of protozoa by which they attach themselves to epithelial cells.
- epimys'ium (ep-e-mis'e-um).** The fibrous sheath of a muscle; also, the material of such a sheath.
- ep'inasty.** Downward curvature due to excessive growth on the upper side of an organ.
- epinephrec'tomy.** Excision of the suprarenal gland.
- epineph'rinc (ep-e-nef'rin).** An astringent and hemostatic powder prepared from the suprarenal capsule.
- epinephrine'mia.** The presence of epinephrine in the blood.
- epinephrit'is.** Inflammation of a suprarenal capsule.
- epinephro'ma.** Same as *hypernephroma*.
- epineu'ral.** Situated upon a neural arch.

epineu'rium. The sheath of an entire nerve.

ep'inin. A proprietary preparation having the action of suprarenal extract.

epionych'i'um. Same as *eponychium*.

epi'osin. An analgesic and hypnotic derivative of morphigenin.

epipas'tic. Intended for sprinkling upon a part.

epiphenom'enon. An exceptional and nonessential phenomenon.

epiph'ora (e-pif'o-rah). Overflow of tears from obstruction of lacrimal duct.

epiphylac'tic. Pertaining to epiphylaxis.

epiphylax'is. Increase of normal phylaxis.

epiphys'eal (ep-e-fiz'e-al). Pertaining to an epiphysis.

epiphyseol'ysis. Detachment of an epiphysis.

epiphyseop'athy. Any disease of the pineal gland.

epiph'ysis (ep-if'is-is). Portion of a bone which in early life is distinct from the shaft. **e. cer'ebri**, the pineal body.

epiphysit'is. Inflammation of the cartilage which joins infantile epiphysis to a shaft.

ep'iphyte (ep'e-fit). An externally parasitic plant organism.

epipl'al (ep-e-pi'al). Situated upon the pia mater.

epip'locele (ep-ip'lo-sel). Omental hernia.

epiplo-en'terocele. Hernia containing intestine and omentum.

epiplo'ic. Pertaining to the epiploon. **e. appendages.** Same as *appendices epiploicae*.

epiploit'is (ep-ip-lo-i'tis). Inflammation of the epiploon.

epiplome'rocele (ep-ip-lo-me'ro-sel). Femoral hernia containing omentum.

epiplomphal'ocele. Umbilical hernia containing omentum.

epip'loon (ep-ip'lo-on). The great or gastrocolic omentum.

epip'lopexy (e-pip'lo-pek-se). Suture of the omentum to the abdominal wall for the formation of collateral circulation in cirrhosis of the liver.

epip'loplasty. The operation of covering a raw surface with omentum.

epiplor'rhap'hy (e-pip-lor'af-e). Epiplopexy.

epiplosarcomphal'ocele. An umbilical hernia complicated with a local fleshy excrescence.

epiplos'cheocele. Scrotal hernia containing omentum.

epipy'gus. Same as *pygmelus*.

epirotu'lian. Upon the patella.

episar'kin. One of the alloxur bodies, $C_4H_8N_2O$.

episcle'ral. Situated over the sclera of the eye.

episcleri'tis. Inflammation of the outer layers of the sclera.

ep'iscope. Same as *epidiascope*.

episioclis'ia. Surgical closure of the vulva.

episio-elytror'rhap'hy. Operation of narrowing the vulva to support a prolapsed uterus.

episloperineor'rhap'hy. Suturing of the vulva and perineum for support of prolapsed uterus.

epis'loplasty. Plastic surgery of the vulvar region.

epislor'rhap'hy. The suturing of a lacerated perineum.

epislosteno'sis. A contraction of the vulvar slit.

epislot'omy. Surgical incision of the perineum.

epispa'dias. Opening of urethra on dorsum of the penis.

epispas'tic (ep-e-spas'tik). Vesicant; blistering.

episplenit'is. Inflammation of the capsule of the spleen.

epistax'is. Nosebleed; hemorrhage from the nose.

- epister'nal.** Situated upon the sternum.
- epister'num.** The manubrium or upper piece of the sternum.
- epistro'pheus** (ep-e-stro'fe-us). The axis.
- epitendin'eum.** The fibrous sheath covering a tendon.
- epite'non.** The connective tissue covering a tendon within its sheaths.
- epithal'amus.** That part of the thalamus which is composed of the posterior commissure, the habenula, and the pineal body.
- epithalax'ia.** Desquamation of the epithelium, especially of the intestine.
- epithe'lia.** Cells of the epithelium.
- epithe'liar.** Pertaining to epithelium. **e. cancer.** Same as *epithelioma*.
- epithelioblasto'ma.** A tumor made up of cells of epithelial origin.
- epithe'lioceptor.** A structure in a gland cell which receives a nerve stimulus from the nervous end-organs.
- epithe'lio-fibril.** A fibril which runs through the protoplasm of epithelial cells.
- epithellogen'ic, epithellogenet'ic.** Due to epithelial proliferation.
- epithe'lioid.** Resembling or like epithelium.
- epitheliol'ysin.** An antibody which causes the dissolution of epithelial cells.
- epithellol'ysis.** Destruction of epithelial tissue.
- epithello'ma.** Cancer composed largely of epithelial cells.
- epithello'matous.** Pertaining to epithelioma.
- epithello'sis.** Proliferation of the conjunctival epithelium, forming trachoma-like granules.
- epithe'llum.** Cellular substance of the skin and mucous membrane. **ciliated e.,** that which is provided with cilia. **columnar e.,** that which is made up of pillar-shaped cells. **glandular e.,** that whose cells take part in a secretory process. **neuro-e.,** specialized epithelium in which the nerves of special sense end. **pavement e.,** a variety composed of flattened cells. **pigmented e.,** that whose cells contain melanin or other pigment. **rod e.,** peculiarly striated epithelium of certain glands. **squamous e.** is made up of flattened platelike cells. **stratified e.,** that in which the cells are disposed in more than one layer. **transitional e.,** that which is partly stratified.
- ep'ithem.** Any external application.
- epiton'ic** (ep-e-ton'ik). Abnormally tense and tonic.
- epitox'oid.** Any toxoid which has less affinity for an antitoxin than the toxin has.
- epitox'onoid.** A toxonoid which has the least affinity for its corresponding antitoxin.
- epitrich'ium** (ep-e-trik'e-um). Superficial layer of the epidermis of the fetus and embryo.
- epitroch'lea.** Inner condyle of the humerus.
- epituberculo'sis.** A condition resembling tuberculosis but without the presence of tubercle bacilli.
- epitur'bate.** The soft tissue covering the turbinate bone.
- epitym'panum.** The upper part of the tympanum.
- epityphli'tis.** Appendicitis.
- epizo'ic** (ep-e-zo'ik). Parasitic on the outside of the body.
- epizo'icide** (ep-e-zo'is-id). An agent which destroys epizoa.
- epizo'on** (ep-e-zo'on). An externally parasitic animal organism.
- epizoono'sis** (ep'e-zo-o-no'sis). A parasitic skin disease.
- epizoot'ic.** A disease occurring epidemically among animals; used also adjectively.

- epluchage'** (a-plēsh-azh'). Wound excision; the cutting away of the contused and contaminated tissues of a wound.
- ep'ocol.** A creosote preparation; used in diseases of the respiratory tract.
- eponych'ium** (ep-o-nik'e-um). 1. An extension of the horny layers of the skin over the nail. 2. The horny embryonic membrane whence the nail is developed.
- ep'onym.** A name for an organ, disease, or other thing derived from the name of a person.
- eponym'ic.** Named for some person.
- epoophorec'tomy.** Surgical removal of the parovarium.
- ep'oph'oron** (ep-o-of'o-ron). The parovarium.
- epornit'ic.** An epidemic affecting fowls.
- Ep'som salt.** Magnesium sulfate.
- epu'lis** (ep-u'lis). A fibrous tumor of the gum. **malignant e.,** giant-celled sarcoma of jaw.
- epulo'sis.** Cicatrization.
- epulot'ic.** Promoting cicatrization.
- equa'tor of a cell.** The plane at which a cell is divided. **e. of the eye,** the circle or plane which divides the eye into anterior and posterior halves.
- equato'rial plate.** In karyokinesis, the equator of the nuclear spindle.
- equilax'ial.** Having axes of the same length.
- equilen'in.** An estrogenic compound, $C_{15}H_{18}O_2$, from the urine of pregnant mares.
- equil'ibrating operation.** Tenotomy of the muscle which antagonizes a paralyzed muscle of the eye.
- equilib'rium.** A state of balance or equipoise.
- eq'uillin** (ek'wil-in). An estrogenic compound, $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$, from the urine of pregnant mares.
- equimolec'ular solution.** A solution that has the same number of molecules as another solution.
- equina'tion.** Inoculation with horsepox virus.
- equin'ia** (e-kwin'e-ah). L. for *glanders*.
- e'quinism.** A horselike gait.
- equinova'rus.** A blending of *pes equinus* with *pes varus*.
- equiv'alence** (e-kwiv'al-ens). Quality of being equivalent.
- equiv'alent** (e-kwiv'al-ent). 1. Of equal force, power, or value. 2. The unvarying quantity of one body which is requisite to replace a fixed weight of another body.
- Er., E. R.** Abbreviation for *external resistance*.
- era'sion** (e-ra'zhun). Removal by abrasion or scraping.
- er'bium.** A rare metallic element; symbol Er.
- Erb's paralysis.** Paralysis due to cerebral hemorrhage at birth.
- E.'s point,** the supraclavicular point.
- erec'tile tissue.** Tissue that may be erected or made turgescient. **e. tumor,** tumor composed of erectile tissue.
- erec'tion** (e-rek'shun). State of being upright and turbid.
- erec'tor muscles.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- erecto'res pil'i.** See *arrectores pilorum*.
- eredosome** (e-red'o-sōm). The amorphous hemoglobin filling the meshes of the stroma of erythrocytes.
- eremacau'sis.** Slow oxidation and decay of organic matter.
- eremopho'bia.** Morbid fear of being alone.
- erep'sin.** A ferment of the intestinal juice which changes hemi-albumose into other compounds.

- erēsiph'ake** (er-es-if'ak-e). An instrument for removing the lens by suction in cataract.
- er'ethin** (er'eth-in). Poisonous principle of tuberculin.
- er'ethism** (er'eth-izm). Morbid excitability.
- erethis'mic**. Pertaining to or marked by crethism.
- erethisophre'nia**. Exaggerated mental excitability.
- erethis'tic** (er-e-this'tik). Characterized by crethism.
- ereuthropho'bia**. Same as *erythrophobia*.
- erg.** The unit of work, being the work done in moving a body 1 cm. against a force of 1 dyne.
- er'gamine**. A uterine tonic and hemostatic derived from histidine.
- erga'sia**. 1. A hypothetical substance which stimulates the activity of body cells. 2. Any mentally integrated function.
- ergaslat'ries, erga'slatry**. Psychiatry.
- ergasiodermato'sis**. A skin disease of industrial causation.
- ergasol'ogy** (er-ga-se-ol'o-je). Objective psychobiology.
- ergasloma'nia**. A morbid desire to be continually at work.
- ergaslopho'bia**. Morbid fear of overexertion.
- ergasthe'nia**. A condition of debility from overwork.
- ergas'tic**. Having potential energy.
- ergas'toplasm** (er-gas'to-plazm). Kinoplasm.
- er'gin**. A substance supposed to be present in the body fluids which unites with the allergin of the infecting matter to produce allergy.
- er'gograph** (er'go-graf). Instrument for measuring work done in muscular action.
- ergomet'rin**. Same as *ergonorine*.
- ergono'vine**. Ergot alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{13}N_3O_2$, having a rapid ergot action.
- ergopho'bia**. Morbid fear or dread of work.
- er'gophore** (er'go-för). Same as *toxophore*.
- er'goplasm**. Same as *kinoplasm*.
- er'gostat**. A machine to be worked for muscular exercise.
- ergos'terin**. Same as *ergosterol*.
- ergos'terol**. A sterol, $C_{28}H_{48}.OH$, occurring in animal and plant tissues, which on irradiation becomes a potent antirachitic substance, vitamin D₂.
- ergostet'rine**. Same as *ergonorine*.
- er'got**. A fungus growing on rye: hemostatic and echolic.
- ergo'tamine tartrate**. A compound having the action of ergot and used in migraine.
- ergother'apy**. Treatment by physical exertion.
- er'gotine**. 1. Commercial precipitate from ergot. 2. An alkaloid from ergot. **Bonjean's e.**, a purified extract of ergot.
- ergot'inine**. Alkaloid from ergot.
- er'gotism** (er'go-tizm). Chronic ergot poisoning.
- er'gotized** (er'go-tizd). Diseased by the ergot fungus.
- er'gotrate**. A proprietary ergonovine salt: a uterine stimulant.
- ergotrop'ic**. Stimulating the general defenses of the body by the use of nonspecific agents, such as proteins, baths, etc.
- Erlg'eron** (e-rij'er-on). Genus of plants, fleabanes: diuretic and refrigerant.
- Eriodic'tyon callfor'nica**. Yerba santa: useful in bronchitis.
- eriom'eter**. An instrument for measuring the diameter of minute particles, such as the erythrocytes.
- erisiph'ake** (er-is-if'a-ke). Barraquer's instrument for removing the lens in cataract by suction.
- Erlenmeyer flask**. A glass flask with a conical body, broad base and narrow neck.

ernu'tin. A proprietary ergot preparation.

erode (e-rôd). To wear away.

ero'dent. A caustic drug.

ero'dium. A plant the fluidextract of which is used as a diuretic in menorrhœa and uterine hemorrhage.

erog'enous (e-roj'en-us). Causing sexual excitement.

ero'sion. Disintegration of structure; an eating away. In dentistry, the wearing away of tooth substance on surfaces free from attrition by mastication. **cervical e., e. of cervix,** endocervicitis in which the os uteri is red and is covered with columnar instead of squamous epithelium.

ero'sive (e-ro'siv). Producing erosion.

erot'ic (e-rot'ik). Pertaining to sexual appetite.

er'otism (er'o-tizm). Sexual instinct.

erotogen'ic (e-rot-o-jen'ik). Causing sexual excitement.

erotol'ogy (er-o-tol'o-je). The study of love.

erotoma'nia. Morbid exaggeration of sexual behavior or reaction.

erotopath'ia. Perverted sexual instinct.

erotopho'bia (e-rot-o-fo'be-ah). Morbid dislike of sexual love.

erotopsy'chic. Marked by perversion of the sexual impulse.

errat'ic. Roving; wandering; also odd and eccentric.

er'rhine (er'in). Causing sneezing and secretion from the nose.

eructa'tion. Belching of wind from the stomach.

erup'tion (e-rup'shun). A rash or discoloration of the skin. **creeping e.,** a peculiar skin eruption which moves over the surface of the body, due to a parasitic larva of *Gastrophilus*.

erup'tive. Attended with a breaking out or rash.

er'vasin. Acetylcresotinic acid; used in rheumatism.

Erwin'ia. A genus of bacterial organisms pathogenic for plants.

erysip'elas. A febrile disease characterized by inflammation and redness of skin, mucous membranes, etc., and due to *Streptococcus erysipelatis*. **ambulant e., wandering e.,** erysipelatous process which repeatedly disappears to reappear at another point. **facial e.,** variety which is mainly seated on the face. **Idiopathic e.,** that which does not follow a wound or injury. **phlegmonous e.,** erysipelas in which pus is formed. **surgical e., traumatic e.,** that which invades wounds.

erysipel'atous. Of the nature of erysipelas.

erysip'eloid. An infective skin disease due to infection with *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*.

Erysip'elothrix. A genus of bacterial organisms. **E. erysipel'atos su'is, E. rhusiopathiae,** causes the erysipeloid of swine.

erythe'ma (er-ith-e'mah). Redness of skin or rose rash; of many varieties. **e. annula're,** a form of erythema with rounded lesions, each with a raised margin. **e. annula're centrif'ugum,** a chronic skin disease marked by the presence on the trunk of erythematous raised lesions which spread, break up and disappear and are then followed by another eruption following the same course. **e. annula're rheumat'icum,** an exanthem associated with rheumatic endocarditis, characterized by red or bluish-red semicircles or rings over the abdomen, the sides of the thorax, and the back. **e. arthrit'icum epidem'icum.** See *Haterhill fever*, under *fever*. **e. congest'ivum,** simple erythema with congestion of the skin. **e. indura'tum,** a rare disease marked by deep seated nodules on the legs. **e. infectio'sum,** a mildly contagious disease marked by a rose-colored maculopapular rash. **e. multifo'rme,** an acute variety with variously formed papules, tubercles, and macules. **e. nodo'sum,** inflammatory

- form marked by tender red nodules. **symptomatic e.**, skin hyperemia in nonelevated patches: it may be idiopathic or truly symptomatic. **e. venena'tum**, that which is due to a poison.
- erythemat'ic, erythem'atous**. Of the nature of erythema.
- erythmogenic** (er-ith-e-mo-gen'ik). Producing erythema.
- erythemomegalal'gia**. See *erythromelalgia*.
- erythral'gia** (er-ith-ral'je-ah). A condition marked by painful redness of the skin.
- erythras'ma**. Skin disease marked by patches in groin or axilla, and due to *Microsporon minutis'simum*.
- erythrede'ma**. A disease of infants marked by swollen, bluish-red hands and feet, disordered digestion, and multiple arthritis.
- erythre'mia, erythrae'mia**. Excessive production of red blood corpuscles with cyanosis and splenic enlargement.
- er'ythrism**. Redness of the hair and beard.
- erythris'tic**. Characterized by erythrism.
- er'ythrite** (er'ith-rit). A crystalline alcohol from various algae and lichens.
- eryth'roblast**. The nucleated rudimentary red blood corpuscles.
- erythroblaste'mia**. The presence of an abnormal number of erythroblasts in the blood.
- erythroblas'tic**. Pertaining to erythroblasts.
- erythroblasto'ma**. A tumor arising from or composed of erythroblasts.
- erythroblastomato'sis**. A condition marked by the formation of erythroblastomas.
- erythroblasto'sis**. [Excessive formation of erythroblasts. **e. foeta'lis, e. neonato'rum**, a form of icterus neonatorum in which there is a marked increase in nucleated red cells in the blood.
- erythrochloro'pia**. Color blindness in which red and green only are recognized.
- erythrochro'mia**. Hemorrhagic pigmentation of the spinal fluid giving the latter a red color.
- erythroclas'tic**. Destroying the red blood corpuscles.
- eryth'roconte**. An abnormal body found in erythrocytes in pernicious anemia.
- erythrocyano'sis**. A condition marked by areas of bluish or red discoloration on the skin with swelling, burning, and itching.
- eryth'rocyte** (er-ith'ro-sit). A red blood corpuscle.
- erythrocythe'mia** (er'ith-ro-si-the'me-ah). Erythremia.
- erythrocytol'ysis**. Change in red blood corpuscles, consisting in the escape of the soluble contents, followed by reduction in volume.
- erythrocytom'eter**. A device for counting red blood corpuscles.
- erythrocyto-opso'nin**. An opsonin that acts on red corpuscles.
- erythrocytorrhex'is**. Change in red corpuscles, consisting in the escape of round, shining granules and splitting off of particles.
- erythrocytos'chisis**. Degeneration of red blood corpuscles into disk-like bodies.
- erythrocyto'sis**. Occurrence of fetal forms of red corpuscles and nucleated red cells in the lymphatic tissues.
- erythrodegen'erative** (er'ith-ro-de-jen'er-a-tiv). Characterized by degeneration of erythrocytes.
- erythroder'ma** (er-ith-ro-der'mah). Abnormal redness of the skin. **e. desquamati'vum**, a disease in breast-fed children with symptoms resembling a generalized eczema seborrhoicum. **e. ichthysifor'me congen'itum**, a congenital condition resembling ichthyosis but with the existence of erythrodermia and special involvement of the flexor surfaces. **lymphoblastic e.**, a condition marked by chronic redness

of the skin associated with absolute leukocytosis, with great relative increase in the lymphocytes. **maculopapular e.**, a reddish eruption composed of macules and papules. **e. psoriaticum**, a generalized psoriasis vulgaris, showing the chemical characteristics of exfoliative dermatitis. **e. squamosum**, an eruption of scaly groups of papules.

erythrodermatitis. Inflammation of the skin, with redness.

erythrodermia. Abnormal redness in the skin.

erythrodextrin. A dextrin stained red by iodine.

erythrogenesis. The production of red blood corpuscles.

erythrogranulose. A form of granulose stained red by iodine.

erythroid (er'ith-roid). Of a red color; reddish.

erythroidine. An alkaloid from the bean of *Erythrina coralloides*, occurring in two forms, alpha e. and beta e. It has a curare-like action and has been used for the reduction of spasm.

erythrokatalysis. Phagocytosis of red blood corpuscles.

erythrol (er'ith-rol). Same as *erythrite*. **e. tetranitrate**, a vasodilator used like nitoglycerin.

erythroleukemia. Anemia marked by the presence in the blood of excessive numbers of immature cells.

erythroleukosis. Excessive formation of both red cells and granulocytes in the blood.

erythrolysin. Any substance capable of causing erythrolysis.

erythrolysis. Same as *erythrocytolysis*.

erythroma. Excessive and uncontrollable blushing.

erythromelalgia. Neuritis marked by burning pain and redness of one or more of the extremities.

erythromella. A disease marked by progressive redness of the skin on the extensor surfaces of the legs and arms.

erythrometer. An instrument for measuring redness.

erythron. The tissue made up of the circulating red blood cells and the cells from which they arise.

erythronocytosis (er-ith'ro-ne-o-si-to'sis). Presence of undeveloped red blood cells in the blood.

erythronoclastic. Causing destruction of erythrons.

erythroparasite. A parasite of the red blood corpuscles.

erythropathy. Any disorder of the red blood corpuscles.

erythrope. Deficiency in the number of erythrocytes.

erythrophage (er-ith'ro-faj). A phagocyte which absorbs blood pigments and destroys red corpuscles.

erythrophagia. Destruction by phagocytes.

erythrophagocytosis. Phagocytosis of red blood corpuscles.

erythrophile, **erythrophilous**. Easily staining red.

erythrophile. A poisonous alkaloid from casca bark.

Erythrophloeum guineense. An African tree, affords casca bark: poisonous cardiant.

erythrophobia. 1. Morbid flushing. 2. Morbid aversion to red.

erythrophose. Any red phase.

erythrophthisis. Severe injury of the restorative power of the red corpuscle-forming tissue.

erythrophthoric. Marked by rapid destruction of erythrocytes.

erythropia, **erythropsia**. State in which objects appear to have a red tinge.

erythroplasia. A red blood corpuscle of mammalian animals, characterized by having no nucleus.

erythropoiesis. The formation of red blood cells.

erythropletic. Forming red blood cells.

- erythroprecipitin.** A precipitin specific for red blood corpuscles.
- erythroprosopalgia.** A nervous disorder marked by redness and pain in the face.
- erythrop'sin.** Same as *visual purple*.
- erythropykno'sis.** Same as *pyknosis*.
- erythrorrhex'is.** Same as *erythrocytorrhexis*.
- erythro'sin.** A substance used as a histologic stain.
- erythrosin'ophyl.** Easily stainable with erythrosin.
- erythro'sis.** A reddish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes.
- erythrox'yline.** Cocaine; also, a proprietary precipitate from coca.
- Erythrox'yton co'ca.** South American plant which affords coca leaves.
- erythru'ria.** The passing of red urine.
- es'char (es'kar).** Slough produced by burning or by a caustic.
- escharot'ic (es-kar-ot'ic).** Producing a slough; caustic.
- es'chatin (es'kat-in).** An extract from the cortex of the suprarenal gland.
- Esch'rich's bacillus.** See *Escherichia coli*.
- Escherich'ia (es-ker-ish'e-ab).** A genus of bacteria. *E. coli*, the *Bacillus coli*, a bacterium found in the intestines and stools where it may exist without doing harm, but it may pass into the blood and invade the gallbladder, bile ducts, and urinary system.
- eschrola'lla, aeschrola'lla.** Same as *coprolalia*.
- escor'cin.** A substance, $C_6H_6O_2$, used in detecting corneal and conjunctival lesions.
- Escudero's test.** A test for gout.
- es'culin.** Glucoside from horse-chestnut bark.
- eser'idine.** An alkaloid of Calabar bean.
- es'erine.** Same as *physostigmine*.
- es'march, Es'march's bandage (es'mark).** Caoutchouc bandage for use in bloodless surgery.
- esocatapho'ria.** A downward and inward turning of the visual axes.
- esod'ic (es-od'ik).** Centripetal or afferent.
- eso-ethmoidi'tis.** Inflammation of the ethmoid sinuses.
- esogastri'tis.** Inflammation of the gastric mucosa.
- esopha'geal (e-sof-a'je-al).** Pertaining to the esophagus.
- esophagec'tomy.** Excision of a portion of the esophagus.
- esophagis'mus (e-sof-aj-is'mus).** Spasm of the esophagus.
- esophagi'tis (e-sof-aj-i'tis).** Inflammation of the esophagus.
- esophag'ocle (e-sof-ag'o-sel).** Esophageal hernia.
- esophagodyn'ia.** Pain in the esophagus.
- esophago-enteros'tomy.** Suture of the esophagus to the duodenum with excision of the stomach.
- esophagogastros'copy.** Instrumental inspection of esophagus and stomach.
- esophagogastros'tomy.** The operation of forming an artificial passage between the esophagus and the stomach.
- esophagojejunogastrostomo'sis (e-sof''ag-o-je''ju-no-gas''tros-to-mo'sis).** The operation of mobilizing a loop of jejunum and implanting its proximal end in the esophagus and its distal end in the stomach: done in cases of esophageal stricture.
- esophagojejunogastros'tomy (e-sof''ag-o-je''ju-no-gas-tros'to-me).** Esophagojejunogastrostomosis.
- esophagojejunos'tomy (e-sof''ag-o-je-ju-nos'to-me).** Surgical anastomosis between the esophagus and the duodenum.
- esophagol'ogy (e-sof-ag-ol'o-je).** The study and treatment of diseases of the esophagus.

- esophagomala'cia** (e-sof''ag-o-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of the walls of the esophagus.
- esophagometer** (e-sof-ag-om'et-er). An instrument for measuring the length of the esophagus.
- esophagomyco'sis**. Microbic disease of the esophagus.
- esophag'oplasty**. Plastic operation on the esophagus.
- esophagoplica'tion**. Treatment of an esophageal pouch by folding in its wall.
- esophagopto'sis**. Prolapse of the esophagus.
- esophag'oscope**. Speculum for seeing inside of esophagus.
- esoph'agospasm**. Spasm of the esophagus.
- esophagostenosis**. Stricture of the esophagus.
- esophagos'tomy**. Creation of an artificial fistula of the esophagus.
- esophag'otome** (e-sof-ag'ot-ōm). Cutting instrument used in esophagotomy.
- esophagot'omy**. Surgical incision of the esophagus.
- esoph'agram** (e-sof'ag-ram). A roentgenogram of the esophagus.
- esoph'agus** (e-sof'ag-us). Part of alimentary canal between pharynx and stomach.
- esopho'ria** (es-o-fō're-ah). Inward tending of the visual lines.
- esophylac'tic**. Exerting a phylactic or protective influence from the outside.
- esosphenoidi'tis**. Osteomyelitis of the sphenoid.
- esoter'ic** (es-o-ter'ik). Pertaining to the hidden or mystical meaning of a theory or system.
- esoth'yropey**. Treatment of goiter by drawing out the thyroid gland and fixing it.
- esotro'pia**. Convergent strabismus, or crosseye.
- es'sence**. 1. The distinctive or individual principle of anything. 2. Mixture of alcohol with a volatile oil.
- essen'tial**. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an essence. **e. oil**, any volatile oil of vegetable origin; an attar. **e. resistance**, resistance to conductivity within an electric battery.
- es'ter**. Any compound formed from an alcohol and an acid by the removal of water.
- es'terase**. An enzyme which splits up esters.
- es'terize**. To convert, or be converted, into an ester.
- esthematol'ogy**. The science of the sense and sense organs.
- esthe'sioblast**. A ganglioblast; embryonic cell of a spinal ganglion.
- esthesiol'ogy**. Same as *esthematology*.
- esthesioma'nia**. Mental disorder with perverted moral sense.
- esthesiom'ene** (es-the-ze-om'en-e). Tubercular ulceration of vulva.
- esthesiom'eter**. An instrument for measuring tactile sensibility.
- esthesioneuro'sis**. Any disease of the sensory nerves.
- esthesiophysiol'ogy**. Physiology of the perceptive faculties.
- esthesiopathy** (es-the-ze-os'ko-pe). Marking on the skin of areas in which pain is felt.
- esthesod'ic**. Conveying sense impressions.
- estheticokinetic**. Both sensory and motor.
- esthlome'nus**. A chronic ulcer and elephantiasis of the vulva.
- esthophysiol'ogy**. The physiology of sensation and sense organs.
- es'tival**. Pertaining to or occurring in summer.
- estivo-autum'nal**. Occurring in the summer and autumn.
- Est'lander's operation**. Resection of ribs in empyema.
- es'toral**. A compound of boric acid and menthol: used in rhinitis.

- estra'diol.** Dihydrotheelin, an estrogenic compound found in the urine of pregnant mares and the liquor folliculi of hogs and prepared synthetically: used as *e. benzoate* and *e. dipropionate*.
- es'trin.** Any estrus-producing hormone of the ovary: called also *female sex hormone, folliculin, feminin* and *ovarian hormone*.
- es'trogen.** A proprietary preparation of estrin.
- estrogen'ic** (es-tro-jen'ik). Producing estrus.
- es'trone** (es'trōn). Theelin; an estrogenic compound used in menstrual disorders.
- es'trual.** Pertaining to the rutting of animals.
- estrua'tion.** Sexual ardor of animals at season of copulation.
- es'trum, oes'trum** (es'trum). Same as *estrus*.
- estrus** (es'trus). Crisis of venereal excitement.
- estua'rium.** A vapor bath.
- état mamelonné** (a-tah' mah-ma-lo-na'). Condition of stomach with small elevations of the mucous membrane.
- ethan'esal.** A modified anesthetic ether.
- eth'ene chloride.** Same as *ethyliden chloride*.
- e'ther.** 1. The subtle fluid believed to fill all space. 2. Ethyl oxide, $(C_2H_5)_2O$, volatile liquid used as an anesthetic, stimulant, anodyne, and solvent. **acetic e.**, colorless liquid, ethyl acetate: anesthetic, stimulant, and irritant. **chloric e.**, strong solution of chloroform in alcohol. **e. coat**, a device used in anesthetization by ether. **e. drunkenness**, intoxication from drinking ether.
- ethe'real** (e-the're-al). Pertaining to ether. **e. oil**, any volatile oil.
- e'therin** (e'ther-in). A poison extracted by ether from the bodies of tubercle bacilli.
- ethe'ron** (e-the're-on). A gas discovered in the atmosphere: said to be about $\frac{1}{1000}$ part as dense as hydrogen.
- e'therism.** More or less complete anesthesia produced by ether.
- etheriza'tion.** Induction of anesthesia by means of ether.
- e'therize.** To anesthetize by inhalation of ether.
- etheroma'nia.** Habitual use of ether as an intoxicant.
- ethloplifica'tion.** Blackening of skin by silver or other metallic medicine.
- ethmocardit'is.** Inflammation of the connective tissue of the heart.
- ethmoceph'alus.** A monster with defective nose, and eye orbits partly fused.
- eth'moid.** Sievelike; cribriform; also, the ethmoid bone. **e. bone**, a cribriform bone of the nose and base of skull.
- ethmoi'dal.** Pertaining to the ethmoid bone.
- ethmoidec'tomy.** Excision of ethmoid cells or ethmoid bone.
- ethmoidit'is.** Inflammation of the ethmoid bone.
- ethnog'raphy.** The science of the human race.
- ethnology.** The science of races of mankind.
- ethnophi'tis** (eth-ne-fi'tis). Cellulitis.
- ethoxycaf'feine.** A crystalline, diuretic, and narcotic derivative, $C_{10}H_{14}N_4O_3$, from caffeine.
- eth'yl** (eth'il). The radical, C_2H_5 . **e. acetate.** See *acetic ether*. **e. alcohol**, ordinary alcohol. **e. bromide**, an anesthetic, C_2H_5Br . **e. chloride**, a local anesthetic, C_2H_5Cl . **e. formate**, an antispasmodic and anesthetic liquid. **e. hydrate**, ordinary alcohol, C_2H_5OH . **e. iodide**, a liquid, C_2H_5I , used by inhalation.
- ethylam'ine.** Ptomaine, $C_2H_5NH_2$, from decaying plant tissue.
- ethylchloral'u'rethane.** Same as *somnal*.
- eth'yene** (eth'il-en). A colorless, inflammable gas, CH_2CH_2 , contained in illuminating gas: used in general anesthesia. **e. bichlo-**

- ride**, an oily substance, C_2H_4Cl : anesthetic. **e. bromide**, an oily substance, $C_2H_4Br_2$: useful in epilepsy.
- ethylenediam'ine**. Ptomaine, $C_2H_8N_2$: not poisonous.
- ethylhydrocupre'in**. Optochin; a compound used in pneumonia.
- ethyl'iden chloride**. An anesthetic, CH_3CHCl_2 . **e. diam'ine**, harmful ptomaine, $C_2H_8N_2$, from fish.
- ethylmor'phine hydrochlo'ride**. Same as *dionine*.
- ethylphenylurethane**. Same as *euphorin*.
- ethylthal'in**. An antipyretic, $C_{12}H_{17}NO$.
- etiolog'ic, etiolog'ical** (e'te-o-loj'ik, e-te-o-loj'ik-al). Pertaining to etiology.
- etiolog'y** (e-te-ol'oj-e). Scientific view of causes of disease.
- eubiot'ics**. The science of healthy living.
- eu'bolism**. A condition of normal metabolism.
- euca'ine** (u-ka'in). Artificial alkaloid: used as a local anesthetic.
- eucalyp'teol**. A white compound used as intestinal antiseptic and in pulmonary diseases.
- eucalyp'tol**. Fragrant colorless liquid from oil of eucalyptus: antiseptic, expectorant, etc.
- eucalyptoresor'cin**. Antiseptic combination of eucalyptol and resorcin.
- Eucalyp'tus glob'ulus**. Tree which affords eucalyptol and oil of eucalyptus.
- eucap'ren**. An astringent and anesthetic preparation containing suprarenalin.
- euca'sin**. A proprietary dietetic casein-ammonia compound.
- eucat'ropine** (u-kat'ro-pin). Same as *euphthalmine*.
- euchin'ine**. Product of action of ethylchlorocarbonate on quinine, having properties like quinine, without its disagreeable symptoms.
- euchlorhyd'ria**. Normal amount of acid in the gastric juice.
- euchlo'rine**. Chlorine protoxide; antiseptic in its solution.
- eucho'lia** (u-ko'le-ah). Normal condition of the bile.
- euchro'matopsy** (u-kro'mat-op-se). Normal color vision.
- euchy'lia**. A normal condition of the chyle.
- eu'codal**. A proprietary analgesic and respiratory sedative.
- eu'col**. Guaiacol acetate: used like guaiacol.
- eu'cupine**. An antiseptic and anesthetic derivative of quinine.
- euder'mol** (u-der'mol). Salicylate of nicotine, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2C_7H_5O_5$: used in scabies.
- eudlaemor'rhy'sis** (u-di-em-or'is-is). The normal flow of blood through the capillaries.
- eudiom'eter**. An instrument for analyzing air.
- eudos'mol**. A crystalline camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, from volatile oil of eucalyptus.
- eudox'in** (u-doks'in). A red antiseptic powder.
- eudre'nin**. A mixture of eucaïne hydrochloride and adrenalin hydrochloride: used as a local anesthetic.
- euesthe'sia**. A normal state of the senses.
- eufor'mol**. A proprietary germicide, deodorant and antiseptic.
- eugal'iol**. Pyrogallol mono-acetate: used in psoriasis and eczema.
- eugen'ics** (u-jen'iks). The cultivation of conditions that will tend to improve the qualities of future generations.
- eu'genin** (u-jen-in). A camphor, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, found in cloves, etc.
- eugen'oform** (u-jen'o-form). Sodium salt of eugenolcarbinol: used as an intestinal disinfectant.
- eu'genol** (u-jen-ol). Derivative, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, from clove oil: antiseptic and local anesthetic.

- eugon'ic.** Growing luxuriantly: said of bacteria.
- eu'guform.** Acetylated methylene diguaiacol: used as a local antiseptic in skin diseases.
- eukine'sia.** Normal power of movement.
- cula'tin.** A proprietary whooping-cough remedy.
- eulyp'tol** (u-lip'tol). A proprietary antiseptic.
- eumyd'rinc.** Methyl-atropine nitrate, a white powder used like atropine sulfate.
- eu'nuch** (u'nuk). A male deprived of testicles.
- euon'ymin.** A cholagogue aperient from euonymus.
- Euon'ymus atropurpu'reus.** A shrub, wahoo: cholagogue and purgative.
- eu'pad.** A proprietary preparation for preparing eusol.
- cupan'creatism.** Normal condition of the pancreatic function.
- eupareu'nia.** Successful and satisfactory sexual intercourse on the part of the woman.
- cupato'rin.** A diaphoretic and tonic substance from *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.
- Eupato'rium perfolia'tum.** Boneset: a tonic and diaphoretic herb.
- cupep'sia.** Good digestion.
- cupep'tic.** Having a good digestion.
- Euphor'bia** (u-for'be-ah). A large genus of plants; generally acrid poisons.
- euphor'blum** (u-for'be-um). Gum-resin of *Euphorbia officinarum*, etc.; purgative and vesicant.
- eupho'ria** (u-f'o're-ah). Sound health; physical well-being.
- eu'phorin** (u'fo-rin). White powder, $C_8H_{11}O_2$: antipyretic, analgesic, antiseptic.
- eupthal'mine hydrochloride.** A colorless compound, $C_8H_4NO_2$: a powerful mydriatic.
- euphyl'line.** A proprietary diuretic remedy.
- eupl'cin** (u-pi'sin). A product of formaldehyde and coal tar used in skin diseases.
- euplas'tic.** Forming sound and healthy tissues.
- cupne'a** (u-ne'ah). Easy or normal respiration.
- eupor'phine.** Apomorphine brom-methylate.
- euprac'tic.** Concerned in the proper performances of a function.
- eupyre'xia.** A slight fever in the early stage of an infection.
- eupy'rinc** (u-pi'rin). Ethyl carbonate of vanillin in combination with phenetidin: antipyretic.
- euquin'ine.** Quinine ethyl carbonate.
- eu'resol.** Resorcin mono-acetate: used in skin diseases.
- euryth'mia** (u-rith'me-ah). Regularity of the pulse.
- euro'bin** (u-ro'bin). Chrysarobin triacetate: used like chrysarobin.
- eu'rophen** (u'ro-fen). A yellow powder used like iodoform.
- Euro'tium malle'num.** A mold occasionally found in the ear.
- eu'ryon** (u're-on). Either end of bilateral diameter of head.
- eurypho'tic.** Able to see in a wide range of light intensity.
- eu'rythrol.** Thick, honey-like extract of the spleen: used in chlorosis and malaria.
- eu'scope.** A device for projecting the image from a microscope upon a screen.
- eusit'ia.** Normal appetite.
- eu'sol.** An antiseptic solution containing calcium chloride, calcium borate, and hypochlorous acid: used in treating wounds.
- eusplanch'nia.** A normal state of the internal organs.

- eusple'nia.** Normal splenic function.
- eusta'chian cath'eter.** Instrument for dilating eustachian tube. **e. tube,** canal leading from the tympanum to the pharynx. **e. valve,** fold of membrane in the right auricle.
- eusthe'nia.** A condition of normal sthenia.
- Eustron'gylus gi'gas.** A nematode parasite found in dogs, cattle, and horses, and sometimes in man.
- eusys'tole.** A normal state of the systole of the heart
- eutec'tic.** Easily melted.
- euthana'sia** (u-than-a'ze-ab). An easy death.
- euthen'ics.** The study of race improvement by regulation of environment.
- euto'cia** (u-to'she-ab). Natural or normal parturition.
- euton'on.** A liver extract for the treatment of vasomotor disorders.
- eu'treplsty.** The administration of remedies previous to operation to lessen the risk of septic infection.
- eu'zone.** A white powder containing 23 per cent of hydrogen dioxide.
- evac'uant** (e-vak'u-ant). Purgative or cathartic.
- evacua'tion** (e-vak-u-a'shun). Discharge from the bowels. **e. hos-pital.** See under *hospital*.
- evacua'tor.** Instrument for washing out the bladder.
- evagina'tion.** The protrusion of some part or organ.
- evanes'cent.** Passing away quickly.
- evapora'tion.** Assumption of the form of a vapor.
- erec'tics.** The study of methods of acquiring good habits of body.
- eventra'tion.** 1. Protrusion of the bowels from the abdomen. 2. Removal of the abdominal viscera. **e. of the diaphragm,** elevation of the diaphragm into the thoracic cavity.
- ever'sion** (e-ver'shun). A turning out, or inside out; ectropion.
- évidement** (a-vêd-maw'). The operation of scraping away diseased tissue.
- ev'ipal.** The sodium salt of *n*-methyl-cyclohexamyl-methyl barbituric acid: used for brief general anesthesia and as a basal anesthetic.
- evira'tion.** 1. Castration. 2. Paranoia in which the patient assumes feminine instincts.
- eviscera'tion.** Removal of the viscera, or of inner parts. **e. of eye** , or of orbit, removal of the eye contents, the sclera being left in its place.
- evisceroneurot'omy.** Evisceration of the eye with division of the optic nerve.
- evolu'tion.** Development with increase of complexity and of specialization. **spontaneous e.,** unaided birth of a transverse fetal presentation.
- erul'sion** (e-vul'shun). Forcible tearing away of a part.
- Ewald's test meal.** See under *test meal*.
- Ewing's tumor.** Endothelioma of bone; a malignant tumor of the shaft of a long bone.
- ex.** L. for out, away from.
- exacerba'tion.** Paroxysmal increase in severity.
- exac'rinous.** Pertaining to the external secretion of a gland.
- exal'gin.** Methyl acetanilid, $C_9H_{11}NO$: antipyretic and analgesic.
- exan'gla.** Dilatation of a blood vessel.
- exan'them, exan'thema.** An eruption or rash on the skin.
- exanthem'ata.** Eruptive diseases or fevers.
- exanthem'atous.** Characterized by an eruption or rash.
- ex'anthropes** (eks'an-thrôps). Sources of disease originating outside the body.

- exarteri'tis.** Inflammation of the outer arterial coat.
- exarticula'tion.** Amputation at a joint.
- excala'tion.** Absence or exclusion of one member of a normal series, such as a vertebra.
- excar'na'tion.** Removal of superfluous carneous tissue from a preparation.
- excava'tion.** A hollow, depression, or basin. **e. of optic nerve,** cupping or hollow of the optic disk.
- excemento'sis.** Hypertrophy of the cementum of the root of a tooth.
- excen'tric** (eks-sen'trik). Out of, or away from, a center.
- excerebra'tion.** Removal of the brain.
- excer'nant** (ex-ser'nant). Causing an evacuation or discharge.
- excl'p'ent.** An inert substance added to a medicine to give it the proper form; a vehicle.
- excis'ion** (eks-sizh'un). A cutting out or off.
- excitabili'ty.** Susceptibility of being stimulated.
- excit'able area.** The motor area of the cerebral cortex.
- excit'ant.** A medicine which arouses functional activity.
- excita'tion.** Act of stimulation or irritation. **direct e.,** stimulation of a muscle by means of an electrode on the muscle substance. **in-direct e.,** stimulation of a muscle by means of its nerve.
- excit'ing cause.** The immediate or direct cause of an attack of disease.
- excito-anabol'ic.** Stimulating anabolism.
- excitocatabol'ic.** Stimulating catabolism.
- excitoglan'dular.** Causing activity of glandular function.
- excitometabol'ic.** Producing metabolic changes.
- excitomo'tor.** Arousing muscular activity.
- excitomus'cular.** Causing muscular action.
- excitonu'trient.** Exciting or stimulating nutrition.
- excit'or.** A nerve which stimulates a part to greater activity.
- excitosecre'tory.** Producing increased secretion.
- excitovas'cular.** Causing vascular changes.
- ex'clave** (eks'klāv). Detached part, as of the ovary or pancreas.
- exclu'sion, diagnosis by.** See *diagnosis*.
- excochlea'tion** (ex-kok-le-a'shun). Operation of curetting a cavity.
- excoria'tion.** Removal of a piece, or pieces, of the skin.
- ex'crement** (eks'kre-ment). Any excreted or fecal matter.
- excrementi'tious.** Pertaining to excrement.
- excre'scence** (eks-kres'ens). Any abnormal outgrowth.
- excre'ta.** Excretions or excremental matters.
- excrete'** (eks-krēt'). To separate and expel useless matter.
- ex'cretin.** A principle, $C_{20}H_{36}O$, in human feces.
- excre'tion.** Matter excreted; also, the process of excreting.
- excretol'ic acid.** Fatty acid derivable from feces.
- ex'cretory.** Pertaining to excretion.
- excur'sion.** Wandering of eyes from midposition.
- excurva'tion.** Humpback or kyphosis.
- excysta'tion.** Escape from a cyst or envelop.
- exe'mia.** Loss of blood from circulation, though not from the body.
- exenceph'alus.** Monster with brain outside, or partly outside, the cranium.
- exentera'tion.** Evisceration in either sense.
- ex'ercise bone.** Bony growth in muscle due to exercise or pressure.
- exer'esis** (eks-er'es-is). Removal of a nerve, vessel, or other part or organ.
- exfeta'tion** (eks-fe-ta'shun). Extra-uterine pregnancy.
- exflagella'tion.** The formation of flagella by a protozoan.

- exfolia'tion.** Separation of pieces of dead bone or of skin in form of scales.
- exhala'tion.** Escape in form of vapor; also the vapor itself.
- exhaus'tion.** Loss of vital power.
- exhib'it.** To administer as a remedy.
- exhibi'tionism.** An abnormal tendency to expose one's body or parts, particularly the genitals.
- exhibi'tionist.** A person who exhibits his genitals to persons of the opposite sex; also a person with an abnormal desire to attract attention.
- exhila'rant.** A medicine which cheers the mind.
- exhuma'tion.** The digging up of a buried body.
- Er'ner's plexus.** A mesh of medullated fibers in the cerebral cortex.
- exocar'dia.** Abnormal position of the heart.
- exocar'dial.** Situated, occurring, or developed outside of the heart.
- exocatapho'ria.** A downward and outward turning of the visual axes.
- exocoli'tis.** Inflammation of the outer coat of the colon.
- er'ocrin.** The external secretion of a gland.
- exocys'tis.** Prolapse of the bladder.
- exod'ic** (eks-od'ik). Centrifugal or efferent.
- ex'odin.** A yellowish powder; a proprietary cathartic.
- erodon'tia** (eks-o-don'she-ab). The art of extracting teeth.
- erodontol'ogy.** That department of dentistry which deals with the extraction of teeth.
- ex'odyne** (eks'o-din). An antipyretic and anodyne mixture.
- exo-en'zyme.** An enzyme which acts outside of the cells in which it originates.
- exog'amy.** 1. Fertilization by union of elements derived from different cells. 2. Deterosexuality.
- exogastri'tis.** Inflammation of the external coat of the stomach.
- exogen'ic, exog'enous.** Derived from without the body.
- exohemophylax'is.** Injection into a patient of his own blood which has been mixed with arsphenamine.
- exohys'teropexy.** Uterine suspension by extraperitoneal implantation of the fundus in the abdominal wall.
- exometri'tis.** Inflammation of the outer surface of the uterus.
- exom'phalos.** Undue prominence of the navel.
- exopath'ic.** Originating outside of the body.
- exopho'ria.** Tendency of eyes to turn outward.
- exophthal'mia.** Same as *exophthalmos*.
- exophthal'mic goiter.** Disease characterized by protrusion of the eyes, anemia, and enlarged thyroid.
- exophthal'mos.** Abnormal protrusion of the eye.
- exophylac'tic.** Pertaining to exophylaxis.
- exophylax'is.** Protective against disease from the outside.
- ex'oplasm.** The peripheral part of the protoplasm of a cell.
- exor'bitism.** Protrusion of the eyeball.
- exor'mia** (eks-or'me-ab). A papular skin eruption.
- exosep'sis.** Septic poison originating outside the body.
- exosero'sis.** An oozing of serum or exudate.
- exoskel'eton.** The dermoskeleton.
- exosmo'sis.** Osmosis or diffusion from within outward.
- exosple'nopexy** (eks-o-sple'no-peks-e). Operation of suturing the spleen upon the outside of the body.
- exosto'sis.** Abnormal bony outgrowth from the surface of a bone.

exoter'ic. Developed or generated outside the organism.

exother'mal, exother'mic. Marked by the evolution of heat; liberating heat.

exothy'mopexy. Suturation of the enucleated thymus gland to the top of the sternum.

exothy'reopexy, exothy'ropexy. Surgical exposure of the thyroid and fixation of the gland outside.

exotox'in (ex-o-tok'sin). A toxin secreted by an organism.

extro'pia (ex-o-tro'pe-ah). Divergent strabismus; wall eye.

expan'sion (eks-pan'shun). Increase of volume or bulk.

expec'tant. Waiting; watching. **e. treatment,** treatment which leaves the cure to nature, attempting only the relief of untoward symptoms.

expecta'tion of life. Probable future duration of any life.

expec'torant. A medicine that aids expectoration; used also adjectively.

expectora'tion. The coughing up of sputum from the air passages; also, matter expectorated. **prune-juice e.,** sputum stained with blood and blood pigments in various severe and grave diseases of the lungs. **rusty e.,** blood-stained sputum of lobar pneumonia.

expira'tion. Expulsion of air in breathing.

expir'atory. Pertaining to expiration.

expisca'tion. The long-continued study of symptoms for diagnostic purposes.

explant'. To take from the body and place in an artificial medium for growth.

explora'tion. An act of investigation or search; a probing.

explo'ratory. Subservient an exploration.

explor'ing needle. A needle used in exploratory puncture.

explo'sive speech. Sudden and forcible utterance.

expres'sion. 1. The act of squeezing out. 2. Manifestation of subjective feeling by facial lineaments.

expul'sive. Tending to expel or extrude.

exsan'guinate. To deprive of blood.

exsanguina'tion. Forcible expulsion of blood from a part.

exsan'guine. Very pale; of bloodless aspect.

exsec'tion. An excision or cutting out.

exsicca'tion. A thorough drying by heat.

exsic'cative. Causing dryness; also, a drying application.

exsicco'sis. The bodily state produced by low intake of water.

exso'matized. Removed from the body.

ex'strophly. The turning inside out of an organ, as the bladder.

extempora'neous. Prepared and dispensed, or taken, at once.

exten'sion. 1. The straightening of a flexed limb. 2. Traction on a fractured or dislocated limb. **Buck's e.,** extension of fractured leg by weights, the foot of the bed being raised so that the body makes counterextension.

exten'sor. Any muscle which antagonizes a flexor.

exte'rior. 1. Pertaining to the outside; outer. 2. The outside.

ex'tern, ex'terne. A physician belonging to the staff of a hospital, but attending only during the day; also one of the hospital staff who attends to the out-patient department.

exter'nal. Pertaining to the outside.

externa'lia. The external genitals.

exterocep'tive. Receiving sensation from the external surface.

exterocep'tor. A nerve receptor situated in the ectodermal covering of the body.

- exterosec'tive.** Responding to external stimuli: a term applied to the cerebrospinal nervous system.
- ex'tima.** The outermost coat of an artery.
- extirpa'tion.** Complete removal, or eradication.
- extra-artic'ular.** Situated outside a joint.
- extracap'sular.** Outside a capsule or capsular ligament.
- ex'tract.** A preparation made by treating a drug with a solvent and evaporating the solution. **alcoholic e.,** one prepared by the use of alcohol as a solvent. **aqueous e.,** one prepared by the use of water as a solvent. **aromatic fluid e.,** fluid extract from aromatic powder. **compound e.,** one which is prepared from more than one drug. **ethereal e.,** one for which ether is the menstruum. **fluid e.,** a solution of the medicinal principles of a vegetable drug. **powdered e.,** a dried and pulverized extract. **soft e.,** one which is of pilular consistence. **solid e.,** one prepared by evaporating a solution of the active part of a drug.
- extrac'tion.** Act of pulling out; process of making an extract.
- extrac'tive.** A substance separated by a process of extraction.
- extrac'tor.** An instrument for extracting bullets, etc.
- extrac'tum.** L. for *extract*.
- extracys'tic.** Outside of a bladder or of a cyst.
- extradu'ral.** Situated outside the dura mater.
- extragen'ital** (ex-trah-jen'it-al). Outside of the genital organs.
- extrahep'atic.** Outside of, or unconnected with, the liver.
- extraligamen'tous.** Outside of a ligament.
- ex'tralln.** A proprietary liver and gastric juice preparation for pernicious anemia.
- extramalle'olus.** The external malleolus.
- extramarg'inal.** Below the limit of consciousness.
- extramastoidi'tis.** Inflammation of the tissues adjoining the mastoid process.
- extramedul'lary.** Situated outside the medulla oblongata.
- extra'neous** (eks-tra'ne-us). Not proper to the organism.
- extranu'clear.** Situated outside a nucleus.
- extrapo'lar.** Outside or beyond the poles.
- extrasys'tole.** A premature contraction of an auricle or ventricle, while the fundamental rhythm is maintained. **auricular e.,** an extrasystole in which the stimulus is thought to arise in the remains of the cardiac tube incorporated in the auricle elsewhere than at the sinus. **auriculoventricular e.,** one in which the stimulus is supposed to arise in the auriculoventricular node; called also *nodal e.* **Infranodal e.,** ventricular extrasystole. **interpolated e.,** a contraction taking place between two normal heart beats. **nodal e.** See *auriculoventricular e.* **retrograde e.,** a premature ventricular contraction, followed by a premature auricular contraction, due to transmission of the stimulus backward over the bundle of His. **ventricular e.,** one in which the stimulus is thought to arise in the ventricular portion of the auriculoventricular bundle.
- extra-u'terine pregnancy.** See *pregnancy*.
- extravag'inal** (ex-trah-vag'in-al). Situated or performed outside the vagina.
- extravasa'tion.** The escape or effusion of any fluid from its proper vessel into the tissues.
- extravas'cular.** Situated or occurring outside a vessel.
- extraventric'ular.** Outside of a ventricle.
- extraver'sion.** Extroversion.
- ex'travert.** Extrovert.

- extrem'ital.** Pertaining to, or situated at, an extremity.
- extrin'sic.** From without; of exterior origin. **e. muscles,** those on the outside of an organ.
- extrover'sion.** 1. Same as *exstrophy*. 2. A turning of the interest outward to outward things or other persons.
- ex'trovert.** A person whose interest is turned outward toward external values.
- extrude** (eks-trood'). To occupy a position of extrusion.
- extrudoclu'sion.** In dentistry, extrusion.
- extru'sion.** A pushing out; in dentistry, the condition of a tooth when it is pushed too far forward from the line of occlusion.
- extuba'tion.** The removal of a laryngeal tube.
- ex'udate** (eks'u-dāt). Substance that has oozed into the tissues.
- exuda'tion.** Filtration of serum into the tissues; also, the resulting exudate.
- ex'udative.** Of the nature of exudation.
- exumbillica'tion.** Marked protrusion of navel.
- exu'viae** (eks-u've-e). Cast-off epidermis, slough.
- eye** (ī). The organ of vision. **eyeball,** the ball or globe of the eye. **eyebrow,** hairy ridge above the eye; supercilium. **eyeglass,** a lens for aiding the sight. **eyeground,** the fundus of the eye. **eyelashes,** hairy fringe of an eyelid; cilia. **eyelids,** pair of folds which protect the eye. **eyepiece,** the lens of a microscope next the eye; the ocular. **eye speculum,** an instrument for holding the eye open. **eyestrain,** weariness of the eye from overuse, or from uncorrected defect of form in the eye. **eye teeth,** the upper canine teeth.

F

- F.** 1. Abbreviation of *Fahrenheit*, *fluorine*, *field of vision*, *formula*, *Fusiformis*. 2. Symbol for *gilbert*.
- FA.** Abbreviation for *fatty acid*.
- F. A.** Abbreviation for *field ambulance*.
- F. and R.** Abbreviation for *force and rhythm* (of the pulse).
- fabel'la.** A sesamoid fibrocartilage in the gastrocnemius.
- fa'bism.** A disease of Italy caused by eating the bean, *Vicia faba*.
- fabrica'tion.** The recital of occurrences or of events that are imaginary; confabulation.
- F. A. C. D.** Abbreviation for *Fellow of the American College of Dentists*.
- face.** The anterior aspect of the head. **f. presentation,** presentation of the child's face in labor.
- fac'et** (fas'et). A small nearly plane area on a bone or other hard surface.
- fa'cial** (fa'shal). Pertaining to the face. **f. angle.** See *angle*. **f. center,** center in frontal convolutions for face movements. **f. hemiplegia.** See under *hemiplegia*. **f. nerve.** See *Nerves*, *Table of*. **f. paralysis,** Bell's paralysis. See *paralysis*.
- facies** (fa'she-ēz). 1. L. for *face*. 2. Facial expression. **f. hippocrat'ica,** facial appearance indicating impending death. **f. leoni'na.** Same as *leontiasis*. **f. ovar'ina,** anxious look indicative of ovarian disease.
- facilita'tion.** The hastening of a natural process.
- fa'cing.** A piece of porcelain cut to represent the outer surface of a tooth.
- faciobra'chial.** Pertaining to the face and arm.
- faciocer'vical.** Affecting the face and neck.

facioliu'gual. Affecting the face and the tongue.

fa'cioplasty. Plastic surgery of the face.

facio'ple'gia (fa''se-o-ple'je-ab). Facial paralysis.

facioscapulohu'meral. Pertaining to the face, the scapula, and the arm.

F. A. C. P. Abbreviation for *Fellow of the American College of Physicians*.

F. A. C. S. Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

facti'tious (fak-tish'us). Artificial.

fac'ultative. Capable of assuming a part.

fac'ulty. A normal power or function, especially a mental one.

faecal, faeces. See *fecal, feces*, etc.

fa'gin (fa'jin). Narcotic principle from husks of beechnuts.

fa'gol. A condensation product of creosote and formaldehyde.

fagopyr'ism. Poisoning by buckwheat.

Fahr. Abbreviation for *Fahrenheit*.

Fåhræus' test. A quantitative measure of the speed at which red blood corpuscles settle.

Fah'renheit's thermom'eter (fah'ren-hi'tz). One with the boiling point of water at 212, melting point of ice at 32.

faint. Same as *syncope*.

falcad'i'na. A disease of Istria marked by the formation of papillomas.

fal'cate. Sickie shaped.

fal'cial (fal'se-al). Pertaining to the *falx*.

fal'ciform. Shaped like a sickle. **f. ligament,** the broad ligament of the liver. **f. process.** 1. Process of fascia lata around saphenous opening. 2. Same as *falx cerebri*.

fal'cula. The *falx cerebelli*.

fal'cular. Sickie shaped.

fallec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the fallopian tube.

fall'ing sickness. Same as *epilepsy*. **f. of the womb,** prolapse of the uterus; procidentia uteri.

fallo'plan canal. The aqueduct of Fallopius. **f. ligament,** the round ligament of the womb. **f. tubes,** the oviducts.

fallos'tomy. Salpingostomy.

Fallot's tetrad or tetral'ogy. A grouping of the congenital heart defects commonly found in adults, namely, pulmonic stenosis, inter-ventricular septal defects, hypertrophy of right ventricles, and dextroposition of the aorta.

fallot'omy. Division of the fallopian tubes.

false. (For phrases see the nouns.)

falx. The sickle-shaped fold of the dura between the cerebral hemispheres (**f. cer'ebr'i**) and the cerebellar hemispheres (**f. cerebel'l'i**).

f. inguina'llis, the conjoined tendon. **f. ligamento'sa,** the falciform ligament.

F. A. M. A. Abbreviation for *Fellow of the American Medical Association*.

famili'al. Affecting different members of a family.

family (fam'il-e). 1. A group descended from a common ancestor.

2. In classification, the main division of an order. **degenerate f.,** a family that produces many socially unfit members and few desirable members. **Jukes f.,** a family located mostly in New York State; the history covers five generations. **Kallikak f.,** an American family with two branches: one unfit, the other highly respectable. **Zero f.,** a Swiss family of three branches, two of which are respected and one very unfit.

fam'ine fever. See *ferer*.

fang. The root of a tooth.

fan'go. A mud from thermal springs of Battaglio, Italy: applied to gouty and rheumatic joints.

fangoth'er'apy (fan-go-ther'ap-e). Treatment with fango.

far'ad. The unit of electric capacity; capacity to hold 1 coulomb with a potential of 1 volt.

farada'ic or farad'ic electricity. Induced electricity.

far'adism. 1. Faradization. 2. Faradic electricity.

faradiza'tion. Therapeutic use of induced currents.

faradopalpa'tion. Same as *galvanopalpation*.

faradoth'er'apy. Treatment by the faradic current.

far'astan. A proprietary remedy for rheumatism and arthritis.

farcino'ma (far-sin-o'mah). A glanderous tumor.

farcy. A form of glanders affecting especially the skin and lymphatics.

f. bud, a farcinoma. **button f.**, farcy marked by small tubercular nodules in the skin.

far'del-bound. Having an inflamed abomasum and a distended omasum, so that chewing of the cud is impossible.

far'i'na (far-i'nah). Meal or flour; also, a form of maize starch.

farina'ceous (far-in-a'shus). Prepared from flour; also, starchy.

far point. The remotest point at which an object is clearly seen when the eye is at rest.

Farre's tubercles (farz). Nodules on the surface of a carcinomatous liver.

far-sight'ed. Same as *hypermetropic*.

fascia (fash'e-ah). A band or sheet of tissue investing and connecting muscles. **Abernethy's f.**, the sheet of areolar tissue lying over the external iliac artery. **anal f.**, the ischiorectal fascia. **Buck's f.**, continuation of Colles's fascia upon the penis. **f. bul'bi**, Tenon's capsule; the connective tissue enclosing the eyeball. **cervical f.**, **deep**, one which invests the muscles, vessels, and nerves of the neck. **cervical f.**, **superficial**, a thin lamina external to the platysma myoides. **Cloquet's f.**, areolar tissue closing femoral ring. **Colles's f.**, deep layer of the superficial perineal fascia. **cremasteric f.**, the cremaster muscle. **cribriform f.**, that part of the superficial fascia of the thigh which covers the saphenous opening. **Denonvillier's f.**, the fascia between the rectum and the prostate. **f. denta'ta**, a serrated band under the hippocampus minor. **infundibuliform f.**, a process of the transversalis fascia over the spermatic cord. **inter-columnar f.**, the pouch which covers the spermatic cord and testis. **ischiorectal f.**, that which covers the perineal side of the levator ani. **f. la'ta**, wide dense sheath of the thigh muscles. **pectineal f.**, the pubic portion of the fascia lata. **thyrolaryngeal f.**, the fascia covering the thyroid body and attached to the cricoid cartilage. **transversalis f.**, that fascia which lies between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum.

fas'ciagram (fash'e-ag-ram). A roentgenogram of fascia.

fasciag'raphy (fash-e-ag'raf-e). Roentgenography of fascia.

fas'cial (fash'e-al). Pertaining to a fascia.

fas'cioplasty. A plastic operation on a fascia.

fascic'ulus (fas-ik'u-lus). A bundle or cluster. **cuneate f.**, a continuation of the dorsolateral column of spinal cord into the oblongata.

fundamental f., a part of the anterior column extending into the oblongata. **f. gra'cilis**, a continuation into the oblongata of the dorsomedian column of the spinal cord. **olivary f.**, a fillet beneath the olivary body. **posterolongitudinal f.**, fibers which extend from the nuclei of the fourth and sixth nerves to the corpora quadri-

- gemina.** **pyramidal f., direct, f. of Türk,** a part of the anterior column of the cord extending to the pyramid. **f. of Rolando,** the enlarged head of the posterior cornu of gray matter in the oblongata.
- solitary f., fasciculus** which connects the internal capsule and lenticular nucleus with parts beneath. **f. subcallo'sus,** a tract of long fibers beneath the callosum. **f. te'res.** Same as *funiculus teres*.
- f. uncifor'mis,** the fibers which connect the frontal and temporo-sphenoid lobes.
- fasciec'tomy.** The operation of excising strips of fascia.
- fasciod'esis.** The operation of suturing a tendon to a fascia.
- fascio'la** (fas-i-o'lah). 1. The fascia dentata. 2. A genus of fluke worms. **F. hepatica,** the liver fluke of sheep and goats, sometimes found in the human liver. Same as *Distoma hepaticum*.
- fasci'olar.** Pertaining to the fascia dentata.
- fasciol'asis.** Infection of the body with *fasciola*.
- Fasciolop'sis bus'kill.** A worm found in the duodenum and gall-bladder of residents in Asia.
- fas'cioplasty.** Plastic operation on a fascia.
- fascior'rhap'hy.** The operation of suturing a fascia.
- fasciot'omy.** Surgical incision or division of a fascia.
- fasci'tis** (fas-i'tis). Inflammation of a fascia.
- fast.** Resistant to destruction or straining; said of bacteria.
- fastid'lum.** Repugnance to food.
- fastiga'tum.** The tegmental nucleus.
- fastig'lum** (fas-tij'e-um). The acme; the highest point.
- fast'ness.** The property of resisting the action of stains or of destructive agents.
- fat.** 1. The oily material that covers the connective tissues of an animal. 2. In chemistry, an organic salt consisting of the glycerol radical, C_3H_5 , combined with a fatty acid. **f. columns,** columns of adipose tissue extending from subcutaneous tissue to the hair follicles and sweat glands.
- fatigue' disease, f. fever.** Febrile attack due to overexertion. **f. stuff,** toxic material due to tissue disintegration after excessive fatigue.
- fat'ty acid.** An acid which by combining with glycerin forms fat. **f. degeneration.** See *degeneration*. **f. series,** methane and its derivatives and homologous hydrocarbons.
- fau'ces** (faw'sēz). The passage between throat and pharynx.
- fau'cial** (faw'she-al). Pertaining to the fauces.
- fauci'tis** (faw-si'tis). Inflammation of the fauces.
- fave'olate.** Honeycombed; alveolate.
- fave'olus.** A small pit or depression.
- fa'vid** (fa'vid). The general eruption occurring in favus.
- fa'vism.** A disease of Sardinia with symptoms of hay fever caused by inhaling the pollen of bean plant or by eating its leaves.
- fa'vus.** A contagious skin disease with honeycomb crusts due to a fungus, *Achorion*.
- Fe.** A symbol of iron.
- febr'al'gene.** An antipyretic and anodyne sedative.
- febr'icide** (feb'ris-id). Destroying fever.
- febric'ula** (fe-brik'u-lah). A slight or insignificant fever.
- febrifa'clent** (feb-rif-a'shent). Producing fever.
- febrif'ic** (feb-rif'ik). Producing fever.
- febrif'ugal** (feb-rif'u-gal). Good against fever.
- febrifuge** (feb-rif-ūj). A remedy that dispels fever.
- febr'ile** (feb'ril). Pertaining to fever; feverish.

- feb'rinol.** A proprietary antipyretic and analgesic.
- febriph'o'bia.** Anxiety produced by a rise in body temperature.
- fe'bris** (fe'bris). *L.* for *fever*. **f. enter'ica**, typhoid fever.
- fe'cal.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, feces.
- fec'alith.** An intestinal concretion composed of fecal matter.
- fec'aloid** (fek'al-oid). Resembling fecal matter.
- fecalo'ma** (fe-kal-o'mah). A tumor-like accumulation of fecal matter in the rectum.
- fecalu'ria.** Presence of fecal matter in the urine.
- feceom'eter** (fe-se-om'et-er). An apparatus for measuring the rate of defecation and the amount of the feces.
- fe'ces** (fe'sēz). Excrement discharged from the bowels.
- Fe(C₃H₅O₃)₂.** Ferrous lactate.
- Fe(C₆H₅O₇).** Citrate of iron.
- Fech'ner's law** (fek'nerz). The sensation produced by a given stimulus varies as the logarithm of the stimulus.
- FeCl₂.** Ferrous chloride.
- Fe₂Cl₆.** Ferric chloride.
- FeCO₃.** Ferrous carbonate.
- fec'ula.** 1. Lees or sediment. 2. Starch.
- fec'ulent** (fek'u-lent), Having sediment.
- fecunda'tion.** Fertilization; impregnation. **artificial f.**, fecundation by mechanical injection of semen into uterus.
- fecun'dity** (fe-kun'dit-e). Fruitfulness.
- feeble-mindedness.** Mental deficiency from arrested mental development. There are three grades: *idiots*, with a mental age below two years; *imbeciles*, with a mental age between two and seven years, and *morons*, with a mental age between seven and twelve years.
- fee'ding** (fe'ding). The taking or giving of food. **artificial f.**, feeding of a baby with food other than mother's milk. **extrabuccal f.**, the administration of food by channels other than the mouth. **Finkelstein's f.**, feeding of infants based upon decrease in the milk sugar of the food. **forced f.**, the administration of food by force to those who cannot or will not receive it.
- Feh'ling's solution** (fa'lingz). Aqueous solution of cupric sulfate with potassio-sodic tartrate and a potassic hydrate solution for testing for sugar in urine.
- fel bo'vis.** The bile of the ox; oxgall.
- fella'tio.** The taking of the phallus into the mouth.
- fel'lic acid.** A constituent of bile, C₂₃H₄₆O₄.
- fel'on.** Same as *paronychia*.
- fel'sin.** A proprietary digestive and hepatic stimulant containing fel bovis, pepsin, pancreatin, etc.
- Felton's serum.** A concentrated antipneumococcus horse serum used in treating lobar pneumonia.
- fel'work.** A mass of nerve fibrils more dense than a network.
- Felty's syndrome.** Chronic arthritis, with leukopenia and splenomegaly.
- fe'male.** Pertaining to a woman. **f. blade**, the blade of a forceps which has a slot. **f. catheter.** See *catheter*.
- fem'inilism, fem'inism.** The possession of female characters by the male.
- fem'inin.** Same as *estrin*.
- feminiza'tion.** The development of female characteristics.
- feminonu'cleus.** The female pronucleus.
- fem'oral** (fem'o-ral). Pertaining to the thigh.
- fem'orocele.** Femoral hernia.

femorotib'ial. Pertaining to the femur and tibia.

fe'mur. The thigh bone; also the thigh itself.

fen'es'tra ova'lis. An oval opening in the inner wall of the middle ear. **f. rotun'da**, round opening in the inner wall of the middle ear.

fen'e'strated. Pierced with one or more openings. **f. membrane**, the thickest and outermost layer of the arterial intima.

fenestra'tion. The act of perforating; condition of being pierced with openings

fen'nel. The plant *Foeniculum vulgare*: its seeds and oil are stimulant and carminative.

fen'ugreek. The plant *Trigonella foenum-graecum*: the seed is demulcent.

Fe₂O₃. Ferric oxide.

fer'ment. A substance which causes fermentation in other substances with which it comes in contact. See also *enzyme*. **amylolytic f.**, any sugar-producing or diastatic ferment. **autolytic f.**, a ferment developing in a tissue and causing disintegration of the tissue after death. **chemical f.**, **unorganized f.**, one which is not a living organism. **coagulating f.**, any ferment that causes milk to curdle. **conform f.**, a bacteriolytic ferment which destroys those bacteria which produce it. **diastatic f.**, a ferment that changes starch into sugar. **digestive f.**, a ferment which acts to digest food. **fibrin f.**, a ferment occurring in the blood, and changing fibrinogen into fibrin. Called also *thrombin* and *plasmase*. **glycolytic f.**, a ferment produced in the liver which changes starch into glucose; also any ferment that breaks up sugar. **heteroform f.**, a bacteriolytic ferment which destroys those bacteria which produce it and others as well. **hydrolytic f.**, a ferment that operates by causing water to be taken up, followed by the breaking down of the substance which absorbs the water. **inverting f.**, a ferment which converts cane sugar into grape sugar. **lactic f.**, a ferment which decomposes lactose into lactic acid and carbon dioxide. **leukocytic f.**, the ferment or cytase of leukocytes. **living f.**, an organized ferment. **metallic f.**, a colloidal metal. **milk-curdling f.**, rennin. **myosin f.**, an enzyme occurring in muscle plasma which converts myosinogen into myosin. **organized f.**, a living plant or animal organism, such as a microbe, which acts as a ferment. **oxidation f.**, **oxidizing f.**, a ferment which acts as a carrier of oxygen and produces oxidation. **protective f.**, a ferment formed in the body as a result of the presence in the blood of foreign substances, which ferment is capable of splitting up the foreign substance and thus protecting the organism. **proteolytic f.**, any ferment that may convert a protein into a peptone or an albumose. **soluble f.** Same as *unorganized f.* **steatolytic f.**, a ferment which splits up fat into fatty acids and glycerin. **unorganized f.**, a chemical substance producing fermentation by chemical means: an enzyme. **urea f.** See *uricase* and *nephrozymase*.

fermenta'tion. Physical or chemical change induced by a ferment. **acetic f.**, the conversion of weak alcoholic solutions into acetic acid or vinegar. **alcoholic f.**, the formation of ethylic alcohol from carbohydrates. **ammoniacal f.**, formation of ammonia and carbon dioxide from urea. **butyric f.**, change of carbohydrates, milk, etc., into butyric acid. **caseous f.**, the coagulation of soluble casein under the influence of rennet ferment. **diastatic f.**, the change of starch into glucose, under the influence of ptyalin, the glycolytic ferment of the liver, etc. **lactic f.**, the souring of milk, due to various bacilli. **f. test**, test for glucose in the urine made with yeast.

viscous f., production of gummy substances, as in wine, milk, or urine, under the influence of various bacilli.

fermente'mla. The presence of a ferment in the blood.

fermen'togen (fer-men'to-jen). A substance which may be converted into a ferment.

fermen'told. A ferment which has lost its fermentive power.

fermen'tum (fer-men'tum). L. for *yeast*.

fern, female. See *Asplenium*. **male f.** See *Aspidium*.

ferra'lla. Medicinal iron preparations; chalybeates.

fer'ratln. Proprietary preparation of iron from blood.

Fer'rein's pyramids (fe'rinz). Conical masses in the cortex of kidney, each containing straight tubules surrounded by convoluted ones.

F.'s tubule, cortical portion of a uriniferous tubule.

fer'ric. Containing iron in its higher valency.

ferricy'anide. A compound containing $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$, or ferric cyanide.

ferricyan'ogen. A tetravalent radical, $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$.

ferrisali'py'rine. Ferrous salicylate of antipyrine.

ferrocyanide. A compound containing $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_2$, or ferrous cyanide.

ferrocyan'ogen. A hexad radical, $(\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6)_2$.

ferrogl'din. A compound of iron and glidin: used in anemia, chlorosis, etc.

ferrohe'mol. Hemol with iron added.

ferrom'eter. Instrument for estimating the amount of iron in the blood.

ferropec'tic (fer-o-pek'tik). Fixing iron.

ferropex'la (fer-o-pek'se-ah). The fixation of iron.

ferropy'rine. Compound of antipyrine and ferric chloride: used in anemia and neuralgia and as an external astringent.

fer'rosol. A compound of ferric saccharate and a saccharate of sodium chloride: used in anemia and chlorosis.

ferroso'matose. A somatose and iron compound: used in anemia and chlorosis.

ferrostyp'tin. An antiseptic and styptic iron preparation.

ferrother'apy. Therapeutic use of iron and iron compounds.

fer'rous. Containing iron in its lower valency.

ferru'ginous (fer-ru'jin-us). Containing iron; chalybeate.

fer'rule. A band of metal applied to a tooth to strengthen it.

fer'rum. L. for *iron*.

fer'tile. Able to produce offspring; not sterile.

fertiliza'tion. Impregnation; fecundation.

Fer'ula. Genus of plants. See *Asafetida*, *Galbanum*, *Sumbul*, *Sagapenum*.

ferves'cence. Increase of fever or body temperature.

fes'ter. A small superficial ulcer or sore.

fes'tinant (fes'tin-ant). Hastening; rapidly accelerating.

festina'tion. A gait in which the patient takes quicker and quicker steps, as in paralysis agitans.

festoon (fes-toon'). The swelling and curvature of the gums around the necks of the teeth.

fe'tal. Pertaining to a fetus. **f. abortion.** See under *abortion*.

fe'talism. The persistence of fetal conditions into adult life.

fetalom'etry. Measurement of the fetus in utero, as by roentgenography.

feta'tion. 1. Development of the fetus. 2. Pregnancy.

fet'icide (fet'is-id). The killing of a fetus *in utero*.

fe'tid. Having a rank, disagreeable smell.

fe'tish. Any object which arouses erotic impulse.

fe'tishism. Sexual abnormality which secures sexual stimulation or gratification through some object belonging to the opposite sex.

fet'lock. The tuft of hair behind the pastern joint of a horse. **f. joint,** the joint of a horse's leg next to the foot.

fetog'raphy. Roentgenography of the fetus in utero.

fetom'etry. Measurement of the size of the fetus or of the fetal head.

fetoplacen'tal. Pertaining to the fetus and the placenta.

fe'tor. Stench or offensive odor.

fe'tus. The unborn child after end of the third month; before that time it is called the embryo.

fe'ver. 1. Abnormally high bodily temperature; pyrexia. 2. Disease marked by increase of temperature. **abortus f.,** a mild form of undulant fever caused by *Brucella abortus*. **absorption f.,** fever following childbirth attributed to the absorption of discharges. **acclimating f.,** a slight feverish condition in persons during the early days after their arrival in a tropical country. **allmentary f.,** fever accompanying gastro-intestinal disorders. **Archibald's f.,** an infectious fever marked by drowsiness occurring in the Sudan. **Assam f.,** kala-azar. **asthenic f.,** one in which there are nervous depression, feeble pulse, and a clammy skin. **bilious f.,** one with apparent liver complications. **blackwater f.,** dangerous tropical bilious fever. **brain f.,** cerebral meningitis or cerebritis. **break-bone f.** See *dengue*. **carbuncular f.,** a kind of anthrax in horses and cattle, with gangrenous swellings in the skin. **catheter f.,** fever that may follow misuse of a catheter. **Cavité f.,** a fever with high temperature and pain in the muscles, occurring at Cavité in the Philippines. **cerebrospinal f.** See *meningitis, cerebrospinal*. **Chagres f.,** a malignant type of malarial fever. **Charcot's f.,** septic fever resulting from impacted gallstones. **childbed f.** Same as *puerperal f.* **Columbo f.,** mild fever resembling paratyphoid occurring in Ceylon. **continued f.,** one which is neither intermittent nor remittent. **dandy f.** Same as *dengue*. **deer fly f.** Same as *tularemia*. **enteric f.** Same as *typhoid f.* **ephemeral f.,** a mild fever lasting only a day or two. **eruptive f.,** exanthematous f., any fever accompanied by an eruption on the skin. **famine f.** Same as *relapsing f.* **fatigue f.,** fever sometimes following excessive exercise. **five-day f.** Same as *Van der Scheer's f.* **fracture f.,** fever following fracture of a bone. **gastric f.,** any acute abdominal attack with gastric disturbances. **Gibraltar f.,** undulant fever. **glandular f.,** an acute infectious disease of children characterized by adenitis of the lymph glands of the neck. **harvest f.,** a form of spirochetosis affecting harvest workers. **Hasami f.,** a disease of Japan caused by *Leptospira autumnalis*. **Haverhill f.,** an epidemic fever which occurred in Haverhill, Mass., in 1926, and was caused by an organism *Haverhillia*. **hay f.,** hay asthma, acute catarrh of conjunctiva and nasal mucous membrane, of annual recurrence. **hectic f.,** daily recurring fever with profound sweating, chills, and flushed countenance; associated with tuberculosis and septic poisoning. **hemoglobinuric f.,** malarial hemoglobinuria. **Icterohemorrhagic f.,** acute infectious jaundice or Weil's disease. **Ikwa f.,** Volhynia fever. **Inanition f.,** a transitory fever which frequently occurs in infants during the first few days of life. **Induced f.,** fever brought on artificially, as by diathermy or by the injection of malarial organisms. See *pyrotherapy*. **Intermittent f.,** malarial fever with complete disappearance of the fever between paroxysms. **Jail f.,** typhus fever.

Japanese river f., an infectious disease of Japan with fever, skin ulceration, and inflammation of the lymphatics. **low f.** Same as *asthenic f.* **lung f.**, croupous pneumonia. **Malta f.**, **Mediterranean f.** See *undulant f.* **miliary f.**, an epidemic fever marked by sweating and the formation of papules followed by pustules. **milk f.** 1. Mild form of puerperal septicemia. 2. Fever said to attend the establishment of lactation after delivery. 3. Endemic fever said to be caused by the use of unwholesome cow's milk. **nodal f.**, erythema nodosum. **Oroya f.**, an infectious fever of Peru marked by anemia, prostration, and caused by *Barto'nia bacillifor'mis*. **paludal f.**, malaria. **pappataci f.** See *sandfly f.* **paratyphoid f.**, a continued fever with the symptoms of true typhoid, but without the Widal reaction, and caused by paratyphoid bacillus, *Salmonella*. **para-undulant f.**, a fever resembling undulant fever. **parenteric f.**, a fever resembling typhoid fever, but due to other bacteria than those of typhoid and paratyphoid fever. **parrot f.** See *psittacosis*. **peach f.**, hay fever caused by the down of peaches. **phlebotomus f.** See *sandfly f.* **puerperal f.**, septic poisoning occurring in childbed. **Q. f.**, a form of typhus fever endemic in Queensland. **quartan f.**, a form of malarial fever caused by *Plasmodium vivax*, in which the paroxysm recurs every two days. **rabbit f.** See *tularemia*. **rat-bite f.**, an infectious fever following the bite of a rat and caused by *Borrelia muris*. **recurrent f.**, **relapsing f.**, any one of a group of acute infectious diseases caused by various species of *Borrelia* and marked by alternating periods of fever and normal temperature. **remittent f.**, a malarial fever with exacerbations and remissions, but no intermissions. **rheumatic f.**, acute inflammatory rheumatism. **Rift Valley f.**, a disease of newborn lambs in Kenya, South Africa, transmissible to man. **Rocky Mountain f.** See *spotted f.*, 3d def. **Sakushu f.**, seven-day fever occurring in autumn epidemics in parts of Japan. **salt f.**, fever in infants following the giving of salt or sugar. **sandfly f.**, a fever of Mediterranean countries caused by the bites of the sandfly, *Phlebotomus papatassii*. **scarlet f.** Same as *scarlatina*. **septic f.**, one due to the entrance of septic poisons into the blood. **seven-day f.** 1. A fever attacking Europeans in India and having symptoms like those of dengue. 2. Same as *nanukayami*. **simple continued f.**, a noncontagious fever with neither remissions nor intermissions. **slow f.**, a long continued fever. **spirillum f.** Same as *relapsing f.* **splenic f.**, true anthrax. **spotted f.** 1. Typhoid fever. 2. Cerebrospinal meningitis. 3. Rocky Mountain fever, an infectious disease of the Rocky Mountain region and other parts of the world, caused by *Dermacentroxe'nus rickettsi* and marked by high fever, a spotted red eruption which later turns blue, and by mental symptoms. **sthenic f.**, fever characterized by a full strong pulse, hot and dry skin, high temperature, thirst, and active delirium. **swamp f.** 1. A disease of swampy districts in Bavaria and Russia caused by *Leptospira grippotyphosa*. 2. An infectious disease of horses, conveyed by feed and water contaminated by the urine of infected animals. **tertian f.**, a form of malarial fever caused by *Plasmodium mala'riae*, in which the paroxysms recur every three days. **therapeutic f.** See *pyretotherapy*. **thermic f.**, sunstroke. **three-day f.**, sandfly fever. **tick f.**, Rocky Mountain spotted fever. **traumatic f.**, that which follows injury or wounds. **trench f.**, relapsing fever occurring among the troops in the trenches. **trypanosome f.** See *trypanosomiasis*. **typhoid f.**, a specific eruptive communicable fever with lesions of the spleen and Peyer's patches and caused by the

bacterium *Eberthella typhi*. **typhus f.**, a contagious eruptive fever with no characteristic lesions, but with fever, eruption and great prostration. It is caused by *Rickettsia prowazeki* and is transmitted by the bite of the body louse and the rat flea. **undulant f.**, Malta fever; an infectious disease caused by *Brucella melitensis*, and marked by attacks of fever, enlargement of the spleen, swelling of joints, neuralgic pains, weakness, and anemia. **urethral f.**, fever following the use of catheter, sound, or bougie. **uveoparotid f.**, an infectious fever marked by inflammation of the parotid gland and uvea. **Van der Scheer's f.**, a disease resembling dengue with sudden developing fever, headache, backache, and eruption; it usually lasts for five days. **vesicular f.** 1. Pemphigus. 2. A fever of Ceylon marked by pain and a vesicular eruption. **Volhynia f.**, a relapsing fever occurring in paroxysms of one day's duration separated by intervals of from four to six days. **yellow f.**, an infectious fever, chiefly of tropical America, with intense pains, jaundice, and the vomiting of blackened blood, and caused by a filtrable virus which is transmitted to the blood through the bite of a mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*.

fe'versew. See *Matricaria*.

f'at, pl. **f'aut**. L. for *let there be made*.

f'ber. An elongated threadlike structure of organic tissue. **arciform** or **arcuate f.**, bow-shaped fibers crossing the anterior aspect of the medulla. **axial f.**, the axis-cylinder of a nerve fiber. **Beale's f.**, a spiral nerve fiber. **Bühlmann's f.**, peculiar lines in carious teeth caused by bacteria. **f. cell**, any one of the elongated cells of which a fiber is composed, especially if still nuclear. **Corti's f's**, rods of Corti. **Gottstein's f's**, nerve fibers of auditory nerve in cochlea. **Müller's f's**, supporting fibers of neuroglia in retina. **f's of Remak**, nonmedullated nerve fibers. **Sharpey's f's**, fibers joining together the lamellae of bone. **Tomes's f's**, branching processes of odontoblasts in dentinal canals.

fibr'albu'min. Globulin.

fibre'mia (fi-bre'me-ah). Presence of fibrin in the blood.

f'bril, **fibril'la**. A minute fiber or filament.

fibril'lar, **fib'rillary**. Pertaining to, or made up of, fibrils.

fibrilla'tion. 1. Quality of being fibrillar. 2. Muscular tremor. **auricular f.**, rapid twitching of the muscular wall of the auricle of the heart taking the place of the systole. **ventricular f.**, irregular twitching of the wall of the ventricle of the heart.

fibril'loblast. Same as *odontoblast*.

fibrillol'ysis. The destruction or dissolution of fibrils.

fibrillolyt'ic. Dissolving fibrils.

fibril'oceptor. A receptor at the terminals of neurofibrils which receives the stimuli.

f'brin (fi'brin). A whitish protein of the blood and of serous fluids. **f. ferment**, a principle believed to convert fibrinogen into fibrin.

fibrina'tion (fib-ri-na-a'shun). Excess of fibrin in the blood.

fibrine'mia. Presence of fibrin in the blood.

fibrinocel'lular. Made up of fibrin and cells.

fibrin'ogen. A soluble protein in the blood plasma which by the action of thrombin is converted into fibrin, thus producing clotting of the blood.

fibrinogen'ic, **fibrinog'enus**. Giving origin to fibrin.

fibrinogenope'nia (fi-brin'o-jen-o-pe-ne-ah). Decreased fibrinogen in the blood.

f'brinoid. A substance formed during caseation of tissues.

fibrinol'ysin. A substance which dissolves fibrin.

- fibrinol'ysis.** The splitting up of fibrin by a ferment.
- fibrinolyt'ic.** Splitting up fibrin.
- fibrinope'nia.** Deficiency of fibrin and fibrinogen in the blood.
- fibrinoplas'tic.** Of the nature of paraglobulin.
- fibrinoplas'tin.** Same as *paraglobulin*.
- fibrinopu'rulent.** Made up of fibrin and pus.
- fibrinos'copy.** Same as *inoscopy*.
- fibrino'sis.** Condition marked by excess of fibrin in the blood.
- fb'rinous** (fb'rin-us). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, fibrin.
- fibrinu'ria.** Discharge of fibrin in the urine.
- fibro-ade'nia.** Fibroid degeneration of gland tissue.
- fibro-adenoma.** Adenoma containing fibrous tissue.
- fibro-ad'ipose.** Both fibrous and fatty.
- fibro-angio'ma.** An angioma containing much fibrous tissue.
- fibro-are'olar** (fi-bro-ar-e'o-lar). Both fibrous and areolar.
- fi'broblast.** Any cell element from which fibers are developed.
- fibroblastoma.** A tumor arising from connective tissue cells.
- fibrobronchl'itis.** Plastic bronchitis.
- fibrocarcino'ma.** A carcinoma containing much fibrous tissue.
- fibrocar'tilage.** A cartilage containing fibrous elements.
- fibrocel'lular.** Partly fibrous and partly cellular.
- fibrochondri'tis.** Inflammation of a fibrocartilage.
- fibrochondro'ma.** A mixed fibroma and chondroma.
- fi'brocyst.** Fibroma that has suffered cystic degeneration.
- fibrocys'tic** (fi-bro-sis'tik). Partly fibrous and partly cystic.
- fibrocystoma.** Fibroma blended with cystoma.
- fi'brocyte** (fi'bro-sit). A cell of fibrous tissue.
- fibrocytogen'esis.** The development of connective tissue fibrils.
- fibro-elast'ic.** Composed of fibrous and elastic tissue.
- fibro-enchondro'ma.** An enchondroma containing fibrous elements.
- fibrofat'ty.** Both fibrous and fatty.
- fi'brogen.** The forerunner of fibrin.
- fibrog'lia.** A fibrillar substance produced by connective tissue cells.
- fibroglio'ma.** Glioma containing fibrous elements.
- fi'broid** (fi'broid). 1. Resembling fiber, or a fibrous structure. 2. Same as *fibroma*.
- fibroldec'tomy.** The excision of a fibroid tumor.
- fibro'in.** White albuminoid, $C_{15}H_{22}N_2O_6$, from spiders' webs and cocoons of insects.
- fibrolipo'ma.** Tumor that is both fibroid and fatty.
- fibroly'sin.** A preparation of thiosinamine and sodium salicylate: injected for the purpose of breaking down fibrous tissue.
- fibro'ma.** A tumor composed of connective tissue.
- fibromato'sis.** A tendency to develop fibromata.
- fibromatous.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, fibroma.
- fibromec'tomy.** Excision of a fibroma.
- fibromem'branous.** Composed of fibrous and membranous tissue.
- fibromus'cular.** Both fibrous and muscular.
- fibromyec'tomy.** Excision of a fibromyoma.
- fibromy'i'tis.** Inflammation of muscle with fibrous degeneration.
- fibromyo'ma.** Fibroma blended with myoma.
- fibromyomec'tomy.** Excision of a fibromyoma.
- fibromyosi'tis.** Inflammation of fibromuscular tissue.
- fibromyot'omy** (fi-bro-mi-ot'o-me). The excision of a fibroma.
- fibromyxo'ma.** Tumor that is both fibrous and mucous.
- fibromyxosarco'ma.** A sarcoma containing fibrous and mucous tissue.

- fibroneuro'ma.** A neuroma blended with fibroma.
- fibropapillo'ma.** A papilloma containing fibrous tissue.
- fibropericardit'is.** Fibrous pericarditis.
- fibropla'sia.** The formation of fibrous tissue, as in the healing of wounds.
- fibroplas'tic.** Giving origin to fibrous tissue. **f. tumor,** a variety of spindle-celled sarcoma.
- fibroplas'tin** (fi-bro-plas'tin). Same as *paraglobulin*.
- fibropsammo'ma.** A tumor containing fibromatous and psammomatous elements.
- fibropu'rulent.** Marked by pus containing fibrous tissue.
- fibrosarco'ma.** Sarcoma blended with fibroma.
- fibro'sis.** Formation of fibrous tissue; fibroid degeneration. **arterio-capillary f.** See *arteriocapillary*.
- fibrosit'is.** Inflammatory hyperplasia of the white fibrous tissue as seen in chronic rheumatism.
- fibrot'ic.** Pertaining to or marked by fibrosis.
- fi'brous** (fi'brus). Composed of, or containing, fibers.
- fib'ula.** The outer and smaller bone of the leg below the knee.
- fib'ular.** Pertaining to the fibula.
- fibulocalca'neal.** Pertaining to the fibula and the calcaneum.
- fi'el** (fi'si). Grease in horses.
- fi'cin.** An extract from the sap of the fig tree: anthelmintic against *Ascaris* and *Trichuris*.
- fico'sis.** Same as *sycosis*.
- fi'cus** (fi'kus). L. for *fig*.
- field of vision.** The area or space which the fixed eye can see.
- fifth nerve.** See *trifacial* in *Nerves*, Table of. **f. ventricle.** See *ventricle*.
- fig.** Fruit of *Ficus carica*: used as a laxative and digestant. **f. wart.** Same as *verruca acuminata*.
- fila'ceous** (fil-a'she-us). Composed of filaments.
- fil'a'ment** (fil'am-ent). A delicate fiber or thread.
- Fila'ria.** A genus of nematode parasitic worms. **F. bancrof'ti.** Same as *Wuchereria bancrofti*. **F. medinen'sis.** Same as *Dracunculus medinensis*. **F. san'guinis hom'inis.** Same as *Wuchereria bancrofti*.
- fila'rial.** Pertaining to or caused by *Filaria*.
- filari'asis.** Disease due to *Filaria*.
- filari'cidal.** Destructive to *Filaria*.
- fila'ricide** (fil-a'ris-id). A drug which destroys *Filaria*.
- Filatov's or Filatow's disease.** Rubella scarlatinosa.
- fil'ic acid.** A substance, $C_{14}H_{18}O_5$, from male fern.
- fil'i'form.** Shaped like a thread. **f. bougie.** See *bougie*. **f. papillae,** the smallest variety of papillae on the tongue.
- fil'ipuncture.** Insertion of wire or thread in aneurysm.
- Fi'lix mas** (fi'lix). Male fern.
- fil'let.** 1. A loop-shaped bandage. 2. White band on outer side of superior cerebellar peduncles. **olivary f.,** nerve fasciculus surrounding olivary body.
- fil'ling** (fil'ing). 1. The material for insertion in a prepared cavity in a tooth. It is usually gold, amalgam, cement, gutta-percha, or tin. 2. The operation of stopping cavities in the crown of a tooth. **combination f.,** a filling made up of two or more materials, usually one on top of the other. **composite f.** Same as *combination f.* **compound f.,** a filling for a compound cavity, or a cavity that involves more than one surface of a tooth. **contour f.,** a filling which re-

stores the original shape of a tooth crown. **Mosetig-Moorhof f.** See *Mosetig-Moorhof bone wax*, under *wax*. **nonleaking f.**, a filling so well fitted to the cavity as to prevent the penetration of moisture between the filling and the tooth. **permanent f.**, a filling intended to be left in place permanently. **provisional f.** Same as *temporary f.* **submarine f.**, a filling inserted while the tooth or the cavity is covered with the fluids of the mouth. **temporary f.**, a filling which is designed to be removed after a short period of insertion.

fil'maron. An anthelmintic extract from male fern.

fil'mogen. Solution of nitrated cellulose in acetone: used in applying drugs to the skin.

filopo'dium. A slender hairlike pseudopodium.

fil'opressure. Compression of a blood vessel by a thread.

filovarico'sis. Formation of varicosities on the axis-cylinder of a nerve fiber.

fil'ter. A device for straining liquids. **Berkefeld's f.**, a filter in which the liquid is passed through diatomaceous earth, impermeable to ordinary bacteria. **Kitasato's f.**, one in which the liquids are drawn by suction through an unglazed porcelain bougie. **Pasteur-Chamberland's f.**, a hollow column of unglazed porcelain through which liquids are forced by pressure. **f. paper**, coarse paper used in filtration.

fil'trable. Capable of passing through the pores of a filter.

fil'trate. A liquor which has passed through a filter.

filtra'tion. The operation of straining a liquid.

filtratom'eter (fil-tra-tom'et-er). An instrument for measuring gastric filtrates.

fil'um termina'le. The slender inferior end of spinal cord.

fim'bria (fim'bre-ah). A fringe; especially, fringlike end of oviduct.

fim'briate (fim'bre-ât). Fringed. **f. body**, the corpus fimbriatum.

fimbria'tum. The corpus fimbriatum.

fim'briocle. Hernia containing the fimbria of the oviduct.

fin'ger (fing'er). Any one of the five extremities of a hand.

fingeragno'sia. Inability to recognize or indicate the individual fingers of one's own or another's hand.

Flisen light. Sunlight concentrated by a lens containing a solution of copper sulfate in ammonia. This lens absorbs the yellow, red, and ultra-red rays, leaving the violet rays. Used in treatment of lupus.

first aid. Emergency care and treatment of an injured or disabled person before proper medical and surgical treatment can be secured. **f.**

inten'tion. See under *healing*. **f. nerve**, the olfactory nerve.

fish skin disease. Same as *ichthyosis*. **f. slime disease**, septicemia from punctured wounds by fish spines.

fis'sion (fish'un). Division of a cell into parts; segmentation.

fissip'arous. Propagated by fission.

fissu'ra. L. for *fissure*.

fis'sure (fis'yur). A narrow slit or cleft. **anal f.**, painful lineal ulcer at margin of anus. **auricular f.**, a fissure in the petrous bone. **f. of Bichat**, transverse fissure between the fornix and upper surface of cerebellum. **Broca's f.**, the fissure which surrounds the third left frontal convolution. **Burdach's f.**, fissure between lateral surface of insula and inner surface of operculum. **calcarine f.**, fissure between the cuneate lobe and the lingual lobule on the mesial aspect of the cerebrum. **callosomarginal f.**, fissure on the median surface of each cerebral hemisphere midway between the callosum and the margin of the surface. **central f.**, the fissure of Rolando.

Clevenger's f., the inferior occipital fissure. **Henle's f's**, spaces filled with connective tissue, between the muscular fibers of the heart. **hippocampal f.**, a brain fissure from the splenium to the tip of the temporal lobe. **interparietal f.**, a fissure between the parietal convolutions of the brain. **longitudinal f.**, the deep fissure between the cerebral hemispheres. **occipital f.**, a deep fissure between the parietal and occipital lobes of the cerebrum. **palpebral f.**, the slit or opening between the eyelids. **portal f.**, the transverse fissure of the liver. **precentral f.**, a fissure parallel to the fissure of Rolando and anterior to it. **Rolando's f.**, the fissure between the parietal and frontal lobes. **sphenoidal f.**, a cleft in the wings and body of sphenoid and orbital plate of frontal bone for various nerves and vessels. **f. of Sylvius**, fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. **transverse f.** 1. Fissure crossing transversely the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. 2. Horseshoe-shaped fissure from the descending cornu of the cerebrum on one side to that on the other. **umbilical f.**, the anterior part of the longitudinal fissure of the liver. **Wernicke's f.**, a fissure separating the parietal and temporal lobe from the occipital lobe.

fis'tula (fis'tu-lah). A deep sinuous ulcer, often leading to an internal hollow organ. **anal f.**, a fistula near the anus which may or may not communicate with the rectum. **blind f.**, one which is open at one end only. It may open upon the skin (*external, blind f.*) or upon a mucous surface (*internal, blind f.*). **branchial f.**, an unclosed branchial cleft. **complete f.**, one which opens upon the skin and upon an internal cavity. **Eck's f.**, formation of an opening between the portal vein and the vena cava to cut off the blood supply to the liver for the treatment of cirrhosis. **fecal f.**, one which communicates with the intestine. **vesicovag'inal f.**, an opening from the bladder to the vagina.

fis'tulatome (fis'tu-lat-ōm). Same as *syringotome*.

fistulec'tomy. The operation of excising a fistula.

fistuliza'tion (fis'tu-liz-a'shun). The process of becoming fistulous.

fistulo-enteros'tomy. The operation of making a biliary fistula empty into the intestine.

fis'tulous (fis'tu-lus). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fistula.

fit. A convulsion; a paroxysm; a sudden attack.

fixa'tion. 1. The act of holding or fastening in a fixed position. 2. Arrest of the libido at a pregenital or presexual level. **f. of complement**, when to a hemolytic serum there is added another serum containing an antibody and the corresponding antigen, the complement of the hemolytic serum becomes fixed so that it is incapable of producing hemolysis. **f. forceps**, forceps for holding a part during an operation. **f. point**, point for which accommodation of the eye is adjusted, and where vision is clearest.

fixa'tive. An agent for hardening and preserving histological specimens.

fix'ing. Speedy killing of tissues in such a way that their normal form is preserved.

Fl. Symbol of *fluorine*.

flabel'lum. A set of radiating white fibers in corpus striatum.

flac'id (flak'sid). Weak, lax, and soft.

flag. See *calamus* and *Iris*.

flagel'late cell. Cell with long cilia for propulsion.

flagella'tion. Whipping, especially whipping as a form of sexual perversion.

flagel'lospore (flaj-el'o-spōr). A spore having one or more flagella.

- flagel'lum** (fla-jel'lum). A slender lashlike cilium.
- flail joint**. Abnormal mobility of a joint after resection.
- flank**. The part of the body between ribs and ilium.
- flap**. A mass of tissue partly detached by the knife. **f. amputation**. See *amputation*. **f. extraction**, removal of cataract by making a flap in the cornea.
- flarim'eter**. A form of spirometer for measuring vital capacity, blood pressure, heart rate, etc.
- flat bones**. Bones that have a flat shape. **flatfoot**, a foot with a flat sole and sunken tarsus.
- flat'ness**. Resonance heard on percussing a part that is abnormally solid.
- flat'ulence** (flat'u-lens). Excessive formation of gases in the stomach or intestine.
- flat'ulent** (flat'u-lent). Characterized by flatulence.
- fla'tus**. Gas or air in the stomach or intestine.
- flave'do**. Yellowness, as of the skin.
- flav'idine**. An organic arsenical preparation for gonorrhea.
- fla'vin**. A group of yellow pigments widely distributed in the animal and vegetable world.
- fla'vine**. An acridine dye, twenty times more powerful as an antiseptic than corrosive sublimate.
- fla'vism**. Yellowness of the hair.
- flavo-**. A prefix meaning yellow.
- Flavobacte'rium**. A genus of bacteria which forms yellow or orange pigment.
- fla'vone**. A substance, $C_{15}H_{10}O_2$, from which are formed several yellow dyes.
- flavopro'tein**. A protein which contains a flavin.
- flax'seed**. Same as *linseed*.
- fl. dr.** Abbreviation of *fluidrachm*.
- flea** (flē). An insect of the genus *Pulex*: in part parasitic.
- flea'bane** (fle'bān). See *erigeron*.
- fleam** (flēm). A lancet for venesection.
- Flech'slg's tract**. The anterior or fundamental ground bundle of the spinal cord.
- fleece of Stilling**. The lacework of white fibers that surrounds the dentate nucleus.
- flemin'gin** (flem-in'jin). An orange-red stain from *Flemin'gia gra-hamia'na*.
- flesh**. The muscles and other soft parts of animals. **proud f.**, excessive granulation tissue.
- fletch'erism**. Thorough mastication of food.
- flex**. To bend or put in a state of flexion.
- flexibil'itas ce'rea**. Cataleptic state in which the limbs retain the position in which they are placed.
- flex'ible, flex'ile**. Readily bent without danger of breaking.
- flex'ion** (flek'shun). Act of bending; condition of being bent.
- flex'or**. A muscle that flexes a joint. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- flexu'ra**. L. for *flexure*.
- flex'ure** (flek'shur). A bend or fold; a curvation. **caudal f.**, bend at the aboral end of the embryo. **cephalic f., cranial f.**, curve at the cephalic end of the embryo. **dorsal f.**, one of the flexures of the embryo in the middorsal region. **duodenojejunal f.**, the bend at the joint of junction of the duodenum and jejunum. **hemal f.**, a curvature of the cerebral vesicles toward the hemal or ventral aspect. **hepatic f.**, the bend of the colon at the junction of its

ascending and transverse parts. **lumbar f.**, the ventral curvature of the back in the lumbar region. **mesencephalic f.**, a flexure in the neural tube of the vertebrate embryo at the level of the mesencephalon. **pontine f.**, a flexure of the hindbrain in the embryo. **sacral f.** Same as *caudal f.* **sigmoid f.**, part of colon between descending colon and rectum.

flight of ideas. A mental phenomenon in which the train of thought is interrupted by frequent digressions.

flint disease. Chalicosis.

floating albumin, f. protoid. See *albumin.* **f. ribs.** See *ribs.*

flocilla'tion, floccita'tion. Same as *carphology.*

floc'cose. Woolly; looking like wool.

floc'cular. Pertaining to the flocculus.

floc'culent (flok'u-lent). Containing downy or flaky shreds.

flocculoreac'tion. A serum reaction characterized by flocculation.

floc'culus. Small lobe on anterior part of under surface of each cerebellar hemisphere.

flood'ing. Copious uterine hemorrhage.

Flood's ligament. One of the three glenohumeral ligaments.

floor cells. The cells of the floor of the arch of Corti.

flour ball. A preparation for adding to milk when cereal is required. A pound of flour is tied in a bag and boiled for ten hours. When cold the contents are removed from the bag and dried with heat; the outer coating is removed and the inner portion grated. One or two teaspoonfuls of this are added to each bottle at feeding.

Flourens's doctrine (floo-ronz'). The opinion that the entire cerebrum takes a part in every mental process.

flow. To menstruate copiously.

flow'ers of sulfur. Sublimed sulfur.

fluctic'ull. Wavelike markings on lateral wall of third ventricle.

fluctua'tion. A wavelike motion, as of a fluid in a cavity of the body after succussion.

fluid. A liquid or a gas. **allantole f.**, the fluid contained in the allantois. **Altmann's f.**, a histologic fixing fluid composed of equal parts of 2 per cent osmic acid solution and a 5 per cent potassium bichromate solution. **amniotic f.**, the liquor amnii. **Blondi's f.**, a histologic stain of orange G, methyl green, and acid fuchsin. **Carrel-Dakin f.** See *Dakin's f.* **cerebrospinal f.**, fluid contained in cerebral ventricles, subarachnoid spaces, and central canal of cord. **Condy's f.**, disinfecting solution of sodium or potassium permanganate. **Dakin's f.**, a solution containing washing soda, chlorinated lime, and boric acid; used in irrigating wounds. **f. extract,** a strong liquid solution of a vegetable medicine. **lahy-rinthine f.**, the perilymph. **Parker's f.**, a 1 per cent solution of formaldehyde in 70 per cent alcohol; a hardening fluid. **Piazza's f.**, a blood-coagulating fluid composed of 1 Gm. each of sodium chloride and ferric chloride and 4 cc. of water. **Purdy's f.**, a solution containing 4.752 Gm. of cupric sulfate, 23.5 Gm. of potassium hydroxide, 350 cc. of strong ammonia, 38 cc. of glycerin, and enough distilled water to make 1000 cc. **saline f.** Same as *salt solution.* **Scarpa's f.**, the endolymph of the ear. **spinal f.**, the fluid within the spinal canal. **subarachnoid f.**, the cerebrospinal fluid. **synovial f.**, synovia. **Tellyesniczky's f.**, a fixing solution consisting of 3 parts of potassium dichromate, 100 parts of water and 5 parts of glacial acetic acid. **Wickershelmer's f.**, a fluid for preserving anatomical specimens.

- fluidex'tract, fluidextrac'tum.** The pharmacopeial name for fluid extract.
- fluidglyc'erate (flu'id-glis'er-āt).** A combination of 50 per cent of glycerin with any drug in the same degree of strength as a fluid-extract.
- flu'idounce.** Eight fluidrachms.
- flu'ldrachm.** Measure equal to 56.96 grains of distilled water.
- flake.** A parasitic trematode worm. See *Dietoma, Bilharzia*.
- flu'merin.** The disodium salt of hydroxy mercury fluorescein: used intravenously in the treatment of syphilis.
- flu'mina pllo'rum.** The lines along which the hairs of the body are arranged.
- flu'oform.** A compound, CHF_2 : used in solution in tuberculosis.
- flu'or al'bus.** Same as *leukorrhea*.
- fluores'cein, fluores'cin.** A coal-tar derivative, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$, used in observing motions of eye fluids.
- fluoresceinu'ria.** The presence of fluorescein in the urine.
- fluores'cence (flu-or-es'ens).** The property of certain bodies to emit a gleam when exposed to violet rays. **f. screen,** a plate in the fluoroscope coated with crystals of calcium tungstate.
- flu'oride (flu'or-id).** Any binary compound of fluorine.
- flu'orine (flu'or-in).** A halogen element, not unlike chlorine.
- fluor'oform.** A gas, CHF_3 : used in phthisis.
- fluorog'raphy.** The photography of a subject thrown on a fluorescent screen.
- flu'orol (flu'or-ol).** Sodium fluoride, NaF : a germicide.
- fluorom'eter.** An instrument for enabling the operator to secure a correct shadow with the fluoroscope.
- fluor'oscope (flu-or-os-kōp).** An instrument for examining the deep structures of the body by means of roentgen rays.
- fluoros'copy.** Examination by means of the fluoroscope.
- fluoro'sis.** Chronic poisoning with fluorine, sometimes marked by mottling of the enamel.
- fluorrheu'min.** An ointment for rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica.
- flush (flush).** A suddenly appearing redness of the face and neck. **atropine f.,** flushing and dryness of the skin of the face and neck from overdosage with atropine. **breast f.,** a condition sometimes occurring in the early puerperium marked by a tense and flushed state of the breasts with pronounced veining. **hectic f.,** the peculiar flush of the febrile state of hectic fever. **mahogany f.,** a deep red or mahogany-colored, circumscribed spot seen on one cheek in some cases of lobar pneumonia. **malar f.,** hectic flush at the malar eminence in pulmonary tuberculosis.
- flut'ter.** A tremulous motion particularly of the heart muscle. **atrial or auricular f.,** a condition of cardiac arrhythmia in which the auricular contractions are extremely rapid (180 to 400 per minute), but are rhythmic and of uniform amplitude. **impure f.,** a form in which the auricular rhythm is irregular. **mediastinal f.,** a condition of mobility of the mediastinum in which each inspiration of the healthy lung draws the mediastinum toward itself. **pure f.,** a form in which the auricular rhythm is regular.
- flux.** 1. An excessive discharge. 2. Matter discharged. **alvine f.,** diarrhea. **bloody f.,** dysentery.
- fly blis'ter.** A blister prepared from cantharides.
- fly'ing blister.** A blister to be moved from place to place.
- F. M. =** *fi'at mistu'ra*, "make a mixture."

fo'cal. Pertaining to a focus. **f. depth,** penetrating power of a lens. **f. distance,** distance of center of lens from its principal focus. **f. lesion,** a central lesion of definite limits.

fo'cus (fo'kus). 1. The point of convergence of light rays or of sound waves. 2. Chief center of a morbid process.

Foenic'ulum. Same as *fennel*.

foetus, etc. See *fetus, etc.* **f. papyra'ceus,** a dead fetus flattened out by its living twin.

fog'ging. The relaxing of accommodation by means of plus spheres before testing the vision with cylinders.

fold (fold). A doubling of any part of the body. **costocolic f.,** a fold of peritoneum from the diaphragm to the splenic flexure of the colon. **Douglas's semilunar f.,** the lower part of the posterior wall of the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle. **ileocolic f.,** a fold of peritoneum forming part of the mesocolon and mesocecum. **Kohl-rausch's f.,** fold of mucous membrane projecting into the lumen of the rectum.

fo'lia. L. for *leaves*.

fo'lian proc'ess. The processus gracilis of the malleus.

folie (fo-le'). Psychosis. **f. à deux (fo-le' ah duh'),** occurrence of psychosis simultaneously in two closely associated persons. **f. circulaire (seer-ku-lair'),** the circular form of manic-depressive psychosis. **f. du doute (du doot'),** pathologic inability to make even the most trifling decisions. **f. du pourquoi (du poor-kwah'),** psychopathological constant questioning. **f. gémellaire (zha-meh-lair'),** f. à deux in twins. **f. musculaire,** severe chorea. **f. raisonnée (rez-un-ahnt),** the delusional form of any psychosis.

fol'licle (fol'ik-l). A very small excretory or secretory sac or gland. **graafian f.,** any one of the small spherical ovarian bodies each of which contains an ovum. **hair f.,** the depression from which each hair grows. **Lieberkühn, f's of,** little tubular pits on the mucous membrane of the small intestine. **lymph f.,** an aggregation of adenoid substance: chiefly found on mucous surfaces. **sebaceous f.,** a sebaceous gland of the skin. **solitary f.,** any discrete lymph follicle on the mucous membrane of the intestine.

fol'liculis. A tubercular disease affecting the extremities and marked by a red nodular eruption which becomes pustulant, afterward developing crusts which heal leaving a scar.

follic'ular. Of or pertaining to a follicle or follicles. **f. tumor,** a sebaceous cyst; a dilated sebaceous follicle.

follic'ulin. The estrin-containing hormone secreted by the growing ovarian follicle. See *estrin*.

folliculinu'ria. The presence of folliculin in the urine.

follicul'itis. Inflammation of a follicle or follicles. **f. bar'bae,** inflammation of the hair follicles of the beard. **f. decal'vans,** chronic folliculitis of scalp, leading to cicatricial alopecia.

folliculo'ma. An ovarian tumor derived from the epithelium of the graafian follicles.

follic'ulose (fol'ik'u-lōs). Full of follicles.

follu'tein. A proprietary preparation of the sex-stimulating hormones of the anterior pituitary.

fomenta'tion. A warm application, usually moist.

fo'mes, pl. fo'mites. A porous substance absorbing contagium.

Fonta'na's markings. Minute transverse folds seen on a divided nerve trunk.

fontanel, fontanelle (fon-tan-el'). Any one of the unossified spots on the cranium of a young infant.

fontic'ulus (fon-tik'u-lus). A fontanel.

food. Anything that serves to nourish; aliment.

foot. The terminal organ of the leg. **f.-candle**, a unit of illumination, the amount of light at 1 foot from a standard candle. It is 1 lumen per foot. **f. clonus**. Same as *ankle clonus*. **f. fungus**, the fungus that produces mycetoma or Madura foot. **f. phenomenon**, **f. reflex**. Same as *ankle clonus*. **f. plate**, plate that forms the base of the stapes. **f.-pound**, the energy needful to raise a pound 1 foot.

foot and mouth disease. Contagious epizootic aphthae.

footdrop. A dropping or dragging of the foot from paralysis of the anterior muscles of the leg.

foot'ling presentation. Presentation of the feet in labor.

foot plate. Same as *sucker foot*.

forage (fo-rahzh'). The operation of cutting a trench in the prostate by means of an electric punch.

fora'men. A perforation or hole. **aortic f.**, the hindmost of the openings of the diaphragm. **ap'ical f.**, the foramen at the end of the root of a tooth. **arachnoid f.** Same as *f. of Magendie*. **auditory f., external**, the external meatus of auditory canal. **auditory f., internal**, passage for auditory and facial nerves in petrous bone. **Bichat's f.**, a canal from subarachnoid space to third ventricle. **Botallo's f.** connects the auricles of the fetal heart. **f. cae'cum**, **cecal f.** 1. Foramen between the frontal bone and crista galli. 2. A canal over the root and dorsum of the tongue. 3. In the mucous membrane of the posterior wall of the pharynx. **condyloid f., anterior**, passage in occipital bone for hypoglossal nerve. **condyloid f., posterior**, a fossa behind either occipital condyle. **cotyloid f.**, passage between the margin of acetabulum and transverse ligament. **dental f., inferior**, the outer aperture of the inferior dental canal in the ramus of the lower jaw. **epiploic f.**, the foramen of Winslow. **esophageal f.**, passage for esophagus through the diaphragm. **ethmoid f., anterior**, a canal formed by the ethmoid and frontal bones. **frontal f.**, the supra-orbital notch. **incisor f.**, the aperture for anterior palatine artery in the alveolar margin. **infra-orbital f.**, passage for infra-orbital nerve and artery. **Intervertebral f., anterior**, passage for spinal nerves and vessels between laminae of adjacent vertebrae. **Intervertebral f., posterior**, space between the articular processes of adjacent vertebrae. **jugular f.** Same as *f. lacerum posterius*. **f. la'cerum ante'rius**. Same as *sphenoidal fissure*. **f. la'cerum me'dium**, a cleft in petrous bone and great wing of sphenoid for carotid artery, etc. **f. la'cerum poste'rius**, space made by jugular notches of the temporal and occipital bones. **Magendie's f.**, orifice in the pia of the roof of fourth ventricle. **f. mag'num**, great orifice in occipital bone through which the brain and spinal cord are connected. **mas'toid f.**, small hole behind mastoid process. **medullary f., nutrient f.**, passage which admits the nutrient vessels to the medullary cavity of a bone. **mental f.**, foramen of lower jaw for mental nerve and vessels. **f. of Monro**, passage from third to lateral ventricle of brain. **nutrient f.** Same as *medullary f.* **obturator f.**, the large opening between os pubis and ischium. **olfactory foramina**, many openings of the cribriform plate of ethmoid bone. **optic f.**, passage for optic nerve and ophthalmic artery at apex of orbit. **f. ova'le**. 1. Fetal opening between the heart's auricles. 2. Aperture in great wing of sphenoid for vessels and nerves. **palatine f., anterior**, an orifice in anterior part of roof of mouth for a nerve and

artery. **palatine f., posterior**, orifice in hard palate for descending palatine canal. **parietal f.**, passage in parietal bone for vessels. **pterygopalatine f.**, passage for pterygopalatine vessels and nerve. **quadrate f.**, passage for postcava in the diaphragm. **f. rotundum**, a round opening in great wing of sphenoid for the superior maxillary nerve. **sacral f., anterior**, eight passages for anterior branches of sacral nerves. **sacral f., posterior**, eight passages for posterior branches of sacral nerves. **sacrosciatic f., great**, oval space between the innominate bone and lesser sacrosciatic ligament. **sacrosciatic f., smaller**, space between the greater and lesser sacrosciatic ligaments and innominate bone. **Scarpa's f.**, apertures in roof of mouth for nasopalatine nerve. **Sömmering's f.** Same as *fovea centralis*. **sphenopalatine f.**, space between the orbital and sphenoidal processes of palate bone. **f. spinosum**, hole in great wing of sphenoid for middle meningeal artery. **supra-orbital f.**, notch of frontal bone for supra-orbital vessels and nerve. **Thebesius's foramina**. Same as *venae thebesii*; also, the orifices of the same in right auricle. **thyroid f.** Same as *oburator f.* **vertebral f.**, space between body and arch of a vertebra and the spinal cord and its meninges. **vertebro-arterial f.**, foramen in transverse process of a cervical vertebra for vertebral vessels. **f. of Vesallus**, opening at inner side of *f. ovale* of the sphenoid. **Weitbrecht's f.**, a foramen in the capsule of the shoulder joint. **f. of Winslow**, aperture between greater and lesser peritoneal cavities.

forced feeding. The administration of food by force. **f. movements**. Same as *compulsory movements*.

for'ceps. 1. A two-pronged instrument for grasping or seizing. 2. Any forcipate organ or part. **f. anterior**. Same as *f. minor*. **artery f.**, a forceps for grasping and compressing an artery. **aural f.**, a forceps for operations on the ear. **bayonet f.**, a forceps whose blades are offset from the axis of the handles. **capsule f.**, a forceps for removing the lens capsule in cataract. **Chamberlen f.**, the original form of obstetrical forceps. **clamp f.**, a forceps-like clamp with an automatic lock, used for compressing arteries. **dressings f.**, a forceps for handling wound dressings. **epilating f.**, a forceps for pulling out hairs. **Hodge's f.**, a variety of obstetrical forceps. **Knapp's f.**, a forceps with roller blades: used to express trachomatous granules. **Kocher's f.**, a strong forceps for holding tissues during operation or for compressing bleeding tissue. **Laborde's f.**, a flat forceps for making traction on the tongue. **Laplace's f.**, a forceps used in enterostomy for holding the portions of the intestines together. **Levret's f.**, a modified Chamberlen forceps, curved to correspond with the curve of the parturient canal. **Liston's f.**, a bone-cutting forceps. **lithotomy f.**, a forceps for removing stone from the bladder in lithotomy. **Löwenberg's f.**, a forceps for removing adenoid growths. **f. major**, the terminal fibers of the callosum that pass into the frontal lobe. **f. minor**, the terminal fibers of the callosum that pass from the splenium into the occipital lobe. **mouse-tooth f.**, a forceps with two or more fine teeth at the tip of each blade. **obstetrical f.**, forceps for making traction on the fetus in cases of difficult labor. **Péan's f.**, a clamp for hemostasis. **f. posterior**. Same as *f. minor*. **roller f.**, a forceps with a roller at the end of each blade: used for compressing the granulations in trachoma. **sequestrum f.**, a forceps with small but strong serrated jaws for removing the portions of bone forming a sequestrum. **Simpson's f.**, a form of obstetrical forceps. **speculum f.**, a long

slender forceps for use through a speculum. **Tarnier's f.**, axis-traction forceps. **tenaculum f.**, a forceps having a sharp hook at the end of each jaw. **torsion f.**, a forceps for making torsion on an artery to arrest hemorrhage. **tracheal f.**, a long slender forceps for removing foreign bodies from the trachea. **trachoma f.** Same as *roller f.* **tubular f.**, a slender forceps for use through a tubular instrument. **volsellum f.**, **vulsellum f.**, a forceps each blade of which is armed with a volsellum hook. **Willett f.**, an obstetrical forceps for scalp traction.

for'cipate (for'sip-āt). Shaped like a forceps.

for'cpressure. Pressure by a forceps to check hemorrhage.

fore'arm (fōr'arm). The part of arm between elbow and wrist.

fore'brain (fōr'brān). Same as *prosencephalon*.

fore'finger. The first or index finger.

fore'gut. Embryonic organ whence pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and duodenum are formed.

fore'head (for'ed). Part of face above the eyes.

for'eign body. Any substance in a place where it does not belong.

foren'sic medicine. Same as *medical jurisprudence*.

fore'skin. The prepuce.

fore'top. The portion of a horse's mane covering the forehead.

for'macoll. An antiseptic preparation of formaldehyde and gelatin.

formal. A somnifacient anesthetic, $\text{CH}_2(\text{O}.\text{CH}_3)_2$.

formalbu'min. A compound of formaldehyde and casein: a wound antiseptic.

formal'dehyde. A powerfully disinfectant gas, CH_2O ; formic aldehyde. **f. ca'sein**, a mildly antiseptic preparation. **f. gel'atin**, an antiseptic for dressing wounds.

for'malin. Wood alcohol containing 40 per cent of formaldehyde.

for'malith. A solid preparation of formaldehyde.

formam'ide. The amide, $\text{CHO}(\text{NH}_2)$.

forman'ild. An antipyretic and local anesthetic substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}(\text{HCO})$.

for'mate (for'māt). Any salt of formic acid.

forma'tio reticula'ris. The interlacing fibers of the anterior columns of the oblongata.

formes frustes (form frust). Atypical form of diseases.

for'mic acid. See *acid*. **f. aldehyde.** Same as *formaldehyde*.

formica'tion. Sensation as if ants were creeping on the body.

for'mice (for'mis). A preparation for producing cold in treatment of disease.

formic'a'sis (for-mis-i'as-is). The condition caused by ant bites.

for'micin (for'mis-in). Formaldehyde acetamide: used as a disinfectant.

for'midin. An antiseptic powder for wounds.

for'milase (for'mil-ās). An enzyme which changes acetic acid into formic acid.

for'min (for'min). Urotropin.

for'mol. An antiseptic solution of formic aldehyde.

formolage (for-mo-lahzh'). The flushing of hydatid cysts with 2 per cent formalin solution.

formopy'rline. Combination of antipyrine and formaldehyde: said to be antipyretic and antiseptic.

for'mula. 1. A union of symbols to express a chemical combination. 2. A recipe to prepare a medicine. **acoustic f.** Same as *Brenner's f.* **Ambard's f.**, a formula for finding the urea index

in kidney disease. It is
$$\frac{\text{Ur}}{\sqrt{D \times \frac{70}{P} \times \sqrt{\frac{C}{25}}}} = K.$$
 Ur stands for

the proportion of urea in the blood; D, for the total urea for twenty-four hours in grams; P, for the body weight of the patient in kilograms; C, for the proportion of urea in the urine. **Arneth's f.**, a formula showing the classification of the polymorphonuclear leukocytes into five groups, depending on the number of lobes (1 to 5) which the nucleus shows, and the percentage of each group in healthy persons. It is as follows: 1 lobe, 5 per cent; 2 lobes, 35 per cent; 3 lobes, 41 per cent; 4 lobes, 17 per cent; 5 lobes, 2 per cent. **Arrhenius' f.**, $\log x = \theta_c$, in which x is the viscosity of the solution relative to that of the medium of suspension, c the percentage of volume occupied by the suspended particles and θ a constant.

Beckmann's f., the formula, $M = \frac{KP}{\Delta}$, used in cryoscopy, in which

M is the molecular weight of dissolved substances, K the constant for each solvent, P the percentage strength of the solution, and Δ the lowering of the freezing point in degrees. **Bird's f.**, the last two figures expressive of the specific gravity of urine nearly represent the number of grains of solids in each ounce. **Black's f.**, the formula $F = (W + C) - H$. W is weight in pounds, C the chest measurement in inches at full inspiration, and H the height in inches. When F is over 120 a man is classed as very strong; between 110 and 120, strong; between 100 and 110, good; between 90 and 100, fair; between 80 and 90, weak; under 80, very weak. Cf. *Pignet's f.*

Brenner's f., the cathode being in the external meatus, a loud sound is heard on closing the circuit: intensity diminished during closure; sound ceasing when the circuit is broken. Anode in meatus, no sound on closing or during closure: weak sound at the break.

Broca's f., a full-grown man weighs as many kilos as the number of centimeters by which his height exceeds 1 meter. **chemical f.**, a graphic representation by symbols of the constitution of a molecule of any substance. **Christison's f.**, **Häser's f.** Same as *Trapp's f.* **constitutional f.**, a chemical formula showing by symbols the exact molecular structure of a substance, with the relative positions of the atoms and radicals. Also *graphic f.*, *structural f.*, and *systematic f.*

decomposition f., a structural formula representing the parts into which the molecule splits in chemical reactions. **Demolre's f.**, the expectation of life is equal to two thirds of the difference between the age of the person and eighty. **dental f.**, a formula or combination of symbols which expresses the arrangement of teeth in jaws. The human dental formula is, for the deciduous

teeth: i. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ c. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ m. $\frac{2-2}{2-2} = 20$; for the permanent teeth:

i. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ c. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ pm. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ m. $\frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32$. **Dreser's f.**, a formula

showing the work done by the kidney, by comparing the molecular concentration of the urine with that of the blood. **Dreyer's f.**, a formula for expressing vital capacity of the lungs as a function of

the body surface: $\frac{W^{0.72}}{V \cdot C} = K$, in which W is body weight, $V \cdot C$ is

the vital capacity in cubic centimeters, K is a constant which at 0.69 represents 100 per cent fitness. **Du Bols' f.**, for calculating surface area, $O = P^{0.425} \times L^{0.725} \times 71.84$. P means weight, L means height

of the body. **electric f.**, a series of symbols expressing an electric reaction. **empiric f.**, a chemical formula which shows the elements in a compound and their relative proportions without attempting to show the structure of the molecule. **extemporaneous f.**, a prescription for a pharmaceutical preparation not kept in stock, but made up at the time of dispensing. **glyptic f.**, an attempted graphic delineation of the arrangement and relations of the atoms of a molecule. **graphic f.** See *constitutional f.* **Haines' f.**, the last two figures of the specific gravity of a sample of urine multiplied by 1.1 gives the number of grains of solids in each fluidounce. **Häuser's f.** See *Trapp's f.* **Katz f.**, a formula for obtaining average eryth-

rocyte sedimentation rate:
$$\frac{S_1 + \frac{S_2}{2}}{2}$$
 where S_1 = column of clear

fluid in millimeters at the end of one hour and S_2 its height at the end of two hours. **Loebisch's f.**, multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine by 2.2: the product gives the number of grains of solids in 1000 cc. of urine. **magistral f.**, one prescribed by a physician to suit a special occasion. **Mall's f.**, the age (in days) of an embryo is obtained by taking the square root of its length (in millimeters) from vertex to breech and multiplying by 100. **McLean's f.**, a modification of *Ambard's formula*, as follows:

Index =
$$\frac{\text{Gm. urea per 24 hrs.} \times \sqrt{\text{Gm. urea per L. of urine}} \times 8.96}{\text{weight in kilos} \times (\text{Gm. urea per L. of blood})^2}$$

Meeh's f., for calculating surface area, $O = K \sqrt[3]{P_2}$. K is a constant (12.3), P is the weight of the body. **molecular f.**, an expression that sets forth the supposed or theoretical construction of any special molecule. **officinal f.**, one directed by a pharmacopeia, codex, dispensatory, or other recognized formulary. **Pignet's f.**, the formula $F = H - (C + W)$. H is height in centimeters, C the chest measurement in centimeters at greatest expiration, and W weight in kilograms. When F is less than 10 a person is very strong; between 10 and 15, strong; 15 and 20, good; 20 and 25, medium; 25 and 30, weak; above 30, very weak. Cf. *Black's f.* **Poisson-Pearson f.**, a formula for calculating the percentage of error in determining the endemic index of malaria: N is number of children under fifteen years in the locality; n is number examined for the

spleen rate; x is the number having enlarged spleens; $\frac{x}{n}$ = spleen

rate. The percentage of error is
$$\frac{200}{n} \sqrt{\frac{2 \times (n - x)}{n}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{n - 1}{IV - 1}}$$

Ranke's f., $A = \text{specific gravity} - 100 \times 0.52 - 5.406$, in which A is the amount in grams of the albumin per liter of a serous fluid. **rational f.**, empiric formula. **Reuss' f.**, $E = \frac{1}{3}(S - 1000) - 2.8$. In this expression E stands for the percentage of albumin in any given specimen of a pathologic fluid exudate or transudate, and S for its specific gravity. **Roller's f.**, a formula for exposure of the body gradually to increasing doses of ultraviolet rays of the sun. **Runeberg's f.**, a modification of *Reuss' formula* in which for 2.8 there is substituted 2.73 in case of a transudate and 2.88 in case of an inflammatory exudate. **stereochemical f.** Same as *glyptic f.* **structural f.** See *constitutional f.* **systematic f.** See *constitutional f.* **Trapp's f.**, **Trapp-Häuser f.**, to find the number of grains of solids in 1000 cc. of urine, multiply the last two figures of the

specific gravity by 2 (Trapp's coefficient); or, according to some, by 2.33. **unitary f.** Same as *empiric f.* **Van Slyke's f.**, a formula for obtaining the urinary coefficient of various substances:

$\frac{D}{Bl \times \sqrt{Wt \times V}}$ in which D is daily output in grams of the substance in the urine; Bl, grams of some substance per liter of blood; Wt, weight of patient in kilograms; V, total urine in twenty-four hours. **vertebral f.**, an expression in symbols of the number of vertebrae in each region of the spinal column. For man it is $C_7D_{12}L_5S_5Cd_1 = 33$. **Vierordt-Mesh f.**, $O = mP\frac{1}{2}$, in which O is the surface of the body, m is the stature, and P the weight.

form'ulary. A collection or book of recipes and formulae. **National F.**, a collection of preparations omitted from the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

for'nicate convolution. Same as *gyrus fornicatus*.

for'niculum. The anterior pillar of the fornix.

fornicom'missure. The commissure of the fornix uteri.

for'nix. 1. A band of white substance under the callosum, extending from the fimbria to the corpora mammillaria. 2. Any bandlike space. **f. conjunctiv'ae**, a loose fold connecting the palpebral and bulbar conjunctivae. **f. pharyn'gis**, the vault of the pharynx. **f. vagi'nae**, the recess between the cervix uteri and the anterior wall (anterior f.) of the vagina and that between the posterior wall (posterior f.).

foroblique (fôr-ob-lêk'). A term applied to a system of lenses in the cystoscope and urethroscope giving both forward and deflected vision.

fortifica'tion spectrum. Same as *teichopsia*.

forto'in (fôr-to'in). Methylene-dicotoïn: used in diarrhea.

Foshay's serum. A serum for the treatment of tularemia.

fos'sa. A pit, depression, trench, fovea, or hollow. **acetabular f.** See *acetabulum*. **amygdaloid f.**, the depression in which the tonsil is lodged. **canine f.**, depression on external surface of superior maxilla. **coronoid f.**, a depression in the humerus for the coronoid process of the ulna. **cranial f.**, any one of three hollows in base of cranium for lobes of the brain. **digastric f.**, groove on inner aspect of mastoid process. **digital f.**, a depression at base of inner surface of mastoid process. **duodenojejunal f.**, a pouch of peritoneum from the anterior wall of the duodenum. **glenoid f.**, fossa in the temporal bone for condyle of lower jaw. **f. hemiellip'tica**, the uppermost of two recesses in fore part of vestibule. **f. hemisphae'rica**, one of the recesses of the anterior part of vestibule. **hyaloid f.** Same as *patellar f.* **Iliac f., external**, the wide depression on outer surface of ilium. **Iliac f., internal**, wide depression on inner surface of ilium. **ischlorectal f.**, triangular space between rectum and tuberosity of the ischium. **Jobert's f.**, a fossa in the popliteal region bounded by the adductor magnus and the gracilis and sartorius. **Jonneseo's f.**, duodenojejunal fossa. **lacrimal f.**, in roof of orbit, lodges the lacrimal gland. **f. navicula'ris**. Same as *navicular f.* **f. ora'lis**, fovea in right auricle of heart; remain of fetal foramen ovale. **f. patella'ris**, depression in front of vitreous body which lodges the lens. **pituitary f.**, depression in the sphenoid which lodges the pituitary gland. **f. of Rosenmüller.** See *cavity of Rosenmüller*. **subarcuate f.**, a depression in the posterior inner surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **sublingual f.**, space on inside of lower jaw which lodges the sublingual gland. **submaxillary f.**, depression on the inner surface of inferior maxillary

bone for the submaxillary gland. **subpyramidal f.**, a depression on the internal wall of the middle ear. **subsigmoid f.**, a fold between the mesentery of the sigmoid flexure and that of the descending colon. **sylvian f.**, a depression of the cerebral hemispheres between the arms of the fissure of Sylvius. **Treitz's f.**, the duodenojejunal fossa. **trochanteric f.** Same as *digital f.* **Waldeyer's f.**, the two duodenal fossae considered as one. **zygomatc f.**, cavity below and within the zygoma.

fossette' (fos-et'). 1. A small depression. 2. A small, deep corneal ulcer. **fou'adin.** A compound of sodium and antimony for treating granuloma inguinale.

foudroyant (foo-drwah-yong'). Same as *fulminant*.

foulage (foo-lahzh'). Massage in which the muscles are kneaded and pressed.

foul-brood. A contagious disease of honey bees.

foun'der. Laminitis of a horse's foot, with the accompanying soreness of the limbs.

fourchet, fourchette (foor-shet'). The posterior junction of labia majora.

Fourneau 309 (foor-no'). A proprietary trypanocidal preparation.

fourth nerve. The trochlear nerve.

fo'vea (fo've-ah). A pit, fossa, or cup. **f. centra'lis**, pit in middle of macula lutea. **f. hemisphae'rica**, **f. hemiellip'tica**. See *fossa hemisphaerica*, *fossa hemielliptica*. **f. pharyngis**, abnormal fossa in middle line of pharynx. **f. trochlea'ris**, notch in frontal bone for the trochlea of the superior oblique muscle.

fo'veate (fo've-ât). Pitted.

fovea'tion (fo-ve-a'shun). Pitting, as in smallpox, chickenpox, etc.

Fowler's operation. Hystereorrhaphy. **F.'s position.** See under *position*. **F.'s solution**, solution of potassium arsenite: antiperiodic.

Fowler-Murphy treatment. A method of treating diffuse suppurative peritonitis by continuous rectal irrigation with the head of patient's bed elevated.

fox'glove. Same as *Digitalis*.

frac'ture (frakt'yur). The breaking of a bone. **Barton's f.**, fracture of distal end of radius. **f. bed**, a bed constructed for the use of patients with fractured bones. **f. box**, a box to support a broken limb. **bumper f.**, fracture of the leg or legs caused by an automobile bumper. **buttonhole f.**, that in which the bone has been perforated. **chauffeur's f.**, fracture of radius or carpus occurring in cranking an automobile. **Colles's f.**, fracture of lower third of radius. **comminuted f.**, one in which the bone is crushed or splintered. **complete f.**, one in which the bone is entirely broken across. **complicated f.**, fracture with injury of adjacent parts. **compound f.**, fracture with external wound leading into the bone. **f. by contrecoup**, fracture of skull at a distance from the point struck. **depressed f.**, fracture of skull in which a fragment is depressed below the surface. **double f.**, fracture of a bone at two places. **Du-puytren's f.** Same as *Pott's f.* **Duverney's f.**, fracture of the ilium just below the anterior inferior spine. **f. fever.** See *fever*. **greenstick f.**, fracture in which one side of a bone is broken, the other being bent. **impacted f.**, fracture in which one fragment is firmly driven into the other. **interperiosteal f.**, greenstick fracture. **Monteggia's f.**, fracture of the diaphysis of the ulna with dislocation of the head of the radius. **Pott's f.**, fracture of lower part of fibula with serious injury of the lower tibial articulation. **simple**

f., one in which the overlying integument is intact. **Smith's f.**, fracture of lower end of radius near its articular surface. **spiral f.**, one in which the bone has been twisted apart. **spontaneous f.**, one occurring as a result of disease of the bone or from some undiscoverable cause, and not due to violence. **Stieda's f.**, a fracture of the internal condyle of the femur sometimes causing hypertrophy of the condyle. **trophic f.**, one due to a trophic disturbance. **ununited f.**, one not followed by a bony reunion.

fraen'ulum, frae'num. See *frenulum, frenum*.

frag'il'itas crin'ium. Brittle state of the hair. **f. os'sium**, abnormal brittleness of the bones. **f. san'guinis**, fragility of the blood.

frag'il'ity (fraj-il'it-e). Brittleness. **f. of the blood**, increased susceptibility of the blood corpuscles to split up or become dissolved.

frag'il'ocyte (fraj-il'o-sīt). An erythrocyte that is abnormally sensitive to hypotonic salt solution.

fragilocyto'sis (fraj-il'o-si-to'sis). The presence of fragilocytes in the blood.

fragmenta'tion. A division into fragments.

frambe'sia, framboe'sia. A contagious disease of hot regions, marked by raspberry-like tumors and caused by *Treponema pertenue*; yaws.

frambesio'ma. The primary sore or lesion of frambesia.

Fran'cis test. An intracutaneous test to ascertain the body defense against pneumococcus infection.

fran'gula. Bark of *Rhamnus frangula*, a species of buckthorn; purgative.

fran'gulin. A purgative extract, $C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$, from frangula.

Frank'enhäuser's ganglion (frank'en-hoi-zerz). A ganglion near the cervix uteri.

frank'incense. Same as *olibanum*.

Frank'lin glasses. Bifocal spectacles.

franklin'ic electricity. Frictional or static electricity.

frankliniza'tion. Therapeutic use of static electricity.

fra'serin. Tonic and stimulant preparation from the root of *Frasera walteri*.

Fraun'hofer lines (frawn'ho-fer). Dark lines on solar spectrum.

F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

freck'le (freck'kl). See *lentigo*.

free association. A method in psychoanalysis of allowing the patient to speak aloud his ideas as they arise spontaneously.

freez'ing microtome. A microtome for cutting frozen objects. **f. mixture**, a mixture for producing artificial cold. **f. point**, the temperature at which any substance becomes frozen.

frem'itus. A thrill; especially one that is perceptible on palpation.

friction f., thrill caused by the rubbing together of two dry surfaces. **hydatid f.**, tremulous impulse felt in palpation over a hydatid cyst. **rhonchal f.**, vibrations produced by the passage of air through a large bronchial tube loaded with mucus. **tactile f.**, a thrill, as in the chest wall, which may be felt by a person speaking. **tussive f.**, thrill felt on chest while patient coughs. **vocal f.**, thrill caused by speaking and perceived by the ear of the auscultator.

fre'nal. Pertaining to the frenum.

frenose'cretory. Having a restraining power over the secretions.

frenot'omy (fre-not'o-me). The cutting of a frenum.

fren'ulum. 1. A frenum. 2. A ridge on the upper part of the valve of Vieussens.

- fre'num** (fre'num). Any part that serves as a curb or check. **f. puden'dl.** Same as *fouchet*.
- fre'tum of Haller.** A constriction between the auricles and ventricles of the fetal heart.
- freudian** (froi'de-an). Pertaining to Sigmund Freud and his doctrines regarding the causes of certain nervous disorders, that they are based on the existence of unconscious sexual impressions, and that the cure of such disorders can be secured by bringing these impressions into the consciousness by psychoanalysis.
- Freund's operation** (froyndz). Same as *laparohysterectomy*.
- fri'able.** Broken easily into small pieces.
- fri'ars' balsam.** Compound tincture of benzoin.
- fric'tion** (frik'shun). The act of rubbing. **f. murmur, f. sound,** an auscultatory rubbing sound in pleurisy.
- fric'tional electric'ity.** Static or franklinic electricity.
- Friedländer's bacillus** (fréd'len-derz). *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.
- Friedländer's disease.** Endarteritis obliterans.
- Fried'man's test.** The injection of the urine of a pregnant woman into female rabbits will cause the formation of corpora lutea and corpora haemorrhagica in the rabbits.
- Friedmann's disease.** Relapsing infantile spastic spinal paralysis.
- Friedreich's ataxia, F.'s disease** (freed'rix). Same as *hereditary ataxia*. **F.'s sign,** diastolic collapse of the cervical veins caused by an adhering pericardium.
- frigola'ble** (fri-go-la'bil). Easily affected or destroyed by cold.
- frigori'fic.** Producing coldness. **f. nerve,** the sympathetic, stimulation of which lowers the temperature.
- frig'orism.** A condition due to circulatory disturbance from long exposure to cold.
- frigosta'ble, frigosta'ble.** Resistant to cold or low temperature.
- frigother'apy.** Treatment of disease by cold.
- frin'ging.** A deformation in the x-ray picture of the calix of the kidney in renal tuberculosis.
- Frisch's bacillus.** A microbe said to be the causative organism of rhinoscleroma.
- frit.** The material from which the glazed portion of artificial teeth is made.
- frog.** The forked band of horny substance on the sole of a horse's foot.
- frog belly.** Tympanitic state of a child's belly. **f. face,** flatness of the face due to intranasal disease.
- Fröhde's reagent** (freh'dez). A test for alkaloids; 1 part of sodium molybdate in 100 parts of sulfuric acid.
- Fröhlich's syndrome** (freh'lick). Defective development of genitals, adiposity, and feminine bodily appearance due to pituitary disorder.
- frôlement** (fröl-maw'). 1. A rustling sound heard in pericardial disease. 2. A brushing movement in massage.
- From'mann's lines** (from'mahnz). Black lines developed on axis-cylinders by silver nitrate.
- Fron's test** (fronz). Double iodide of potassium and bismuth: used in testing for alkaloids and for sugar.
- fron'tad.** Toward a front, or frontal aspect.
- fron'tal** (fron'tal). Pertaining to the forehead. **f. bone,** the bone of the forehead. **f. sinuses,** two air cavities in the lower border of the frontal bone.
- frontoma'lar.** Pertaining to the frontal and malar bones.
- frontomax'illary.** Pertaining to the frontal bone and the upper jaw bone.

frontopari'etal. Pertaining to the frontal and parietal bones.

frontotem'poral. Pertaining to frontal and temporal bones.

frost-bite. Lesion produced by freezing of a part. **f.-itch**, pruritus hiemalis.

frottage (frot-azh'). 1. Rubbing movement in massage. 2. Sexual perversion in which gratification is secured by rubbing up against women.

frotteur (frot-er'). A person who practices frottage.

fruc'tose. Levulose, or fruit sugar.

fructosu'ria. Presence of fructose in the urine.

fruit sugar. Fructose.

frustra'tion. Failure in an objective, especially failure of the libido in securing an outlet.

Ft. Abbreviation of L. *fiat*, or *fiant*, let there be made.

fuch'sin (fook'sin). Rosaniline hydrochloride or rosaniline acetate: used as a dye and as a medicine.

fuchsin'ophile, **fuchsinoph'ilous** (fook-sin-of'il-us). Readily stained by fuchsin.

fu'col. An iodine-containing preparation from algae.

Fu'cus cris'pus. Same as *chondrus*. **F. vesiculo'sus**, a seaweed with resolvent and deobstruent properties.

fu'gitive (fu'jit-iv). Wandering; also transient.

fugotox'in. A poisonous substance from the ovaries of certain poisonous fish of Japan.

fugue (fûg). A disturbance of consciousness during which non-remembered acts may be performed, such as wandering away from home.

fu'guism. Fugu poisoning.

fu'gu poisoning. Poisoning from eating certain Japanese fish.

Fuld's test. A test for the antipyretic power of the blood serum.

ful'gurating. Coming and going like a flash of lightning: used chiefly of pains.

fulgura'tion (ful-gur-a'shun). Treatment by electric sparks.

fullg'inous. Sooty in color or appearance.

ful'minant, **ful'minating.** Coming on suddenly with intense severity; foudroyant.

fumiga'tion. Exposure to disinfecting fumes.

fum'ing (fum'ing). Smoking; emitting a visible vapor.

func'tion. The special action or office of any organ.

func'tional. Of, or pertaining to, a function. **f. disease**, any disease that affects the functions, but not the structure.

fun'dal (fun'dal). Of, or pertaining to, a fundus.

fund'ament. The anus and parts adjacent to it.

fun'diform. Shaped like a loop or sling.

fun'dus. The base or part remotest from the mouth of a hollow organ. **f. glands.** Same as *telomorphous cells*. **f. oc'uli**, the eyeground; the posterior part or base of the eye. **f. tym'pani**, the floor of the tympanic cavity. **f. u'teri**, the upper rounded end of the uterus.

fundusec'tomy. Operation of excising the fundus of the stomach.

fun'gate. To promote fungus-like growths.

fun'gi (fun'ji). Plural of *fungus*.

fun'gicide. An agent that destroys fungi.

fun'giform papillae (fun'jif-orm). Papillae of the tongue more red than, and next in size to, the conical papillae.

fungista'sis. The inhibition of the growth of fungi.

fun'gostat. A substance that checks the growth of fungi.

- fungistat'ic.** Restraining or inhibiting the growth of fungi.
- fun'goid** (fun'goid). Resembling a fungus. **chignon f.**, a nodular growth on the hair.
- fungos'ity.** A fungoid growth or excrescence.
- fun'gous.** Of the nature of or like a fungus.
- fun'gus.** Any plant of the class to which mushrooms and molds belong. **f. foot.** Same as *Madura foot*. **f. haemato'des**, a bleeding and vascular malignant tumor.
- fu'nic** (fu'nik). Pertaining to the funis.
- fu'nicle.** Same as *funiculus*.
- funic'ular** (fu-nik'u-lar). Of, or pertaining to, a funiculus.
- funicul'tis.** Inflammation of a funiculus, or of the spermatic cord.
- funic'ulopexy.** Suturing of the spermatic cord to the tissues in operation for undescended testicle.
- funic'ulus.** The umbilical or spermatic cord; also, any bundle of nerve fibers. **f. cunea'tus**, an extension of a posterior lateral column of the spinal cord into the oblongata. **f. gra'cilis**, an extension of the posterior median column of the cord into the oblongata. **f. of Rolando**, longitudinal prominence on each side of lower part of medulla oblongata. **f. te'res**, prominent column on floor of fourth ventricle on each side of median furrow.
- fu'niform.** Resembling a rope or cord.
- fu'nis.** A cord; but chiefly the umbilical cord.
- fun'nel drainage.** The draining of diseased parts by glass funnels.
- f. breast**, condition in which the thorax is narrowed toward the abdomen.
- fur.** The coating of the tongue seen in various diseases.
- fur'cal** (fer'kal). Forked; shaped like a fork.
- fur'cula.** A horseshoe-shaped ridge in the embryonic larynx.
- fur'culum.** United clavicles of a bird.
- furfura'ceous** (fur-fu-ra'shus). Like dandruff or bran; branny.
- fur'furol.** An oily substance, $C_6H_7O_2$, from bran, etc.
- fu'runcle** (fu'rung-kl). A boil; a painful cutaneous sore enclosing a core or slough.
- furun'culoid** (fu-rung'ku-loid). Same as *furunculoid*.
- furunculo'sis.** Diseased condition that accompanies the appearance of a crop of boils.
- furun'culous.** Of the nature of a boil.
- furun'culus orienta'lis.** Aleppo boil; an infectious ulcer caused by *Leishman'ia trop'ica*, endemic in parts of Asia and Africa.
- Fusa'rium.** A genus of molds. **F. equi'num** is probably the cause of itch disease of horses.
- fus'cin** (fus'sin). A brown pigment of the retinal epithelium.
- fu'sel oil** (fu'sel). A poisonous oil obtained from the distillation of whisky; amyl alcohol.
- fu'sible** (fu'zib-l). That may be melted.
- fu'siform** (fu'sif-orm). Spindle shaped.
- Fusifor'mis.** A genus of spindle-shaped bacteria. **F. ac'nes.** Same as *Corynebacterium acnes*. **F. den'tium**, a species which occurs in the mouth in Vincent's infection along with *Borrelia vincenti*.
- fu'sion** (fu'zhun). 1. Act of melting or state of being melted. 2. The coordination or blending of the images of the two eyes into one image.
- Fusobacte'rium.** A genus of bacteria. **F. plau'ti-vincen'ti** occurs in Vincent's angina and ulcerative stomatitis and is called also *Bacillus fusiformis*.
- fusocel'lular.** Having spindle-shaped cells.

fusospirillo'sis. Vincent's angina.

fusosproche'tal. Caused by fusiform bacilli and spirochetes.

fusospirocheto'sis. Infection with fusiform bacilli and spirochetes; Vincent's angina.

fusostreptococco'sis. Infection with fusiform bacteria and streptococcus.

fus'tic. A yellow dye wood from South America.

fustiga'tion. Therapeutic treatment by beating with rods or by strokes of electrodes.

fus'tin. Yellow dye, $C_{55}H_{46}O_{23}$, from various species of *Rhus*.

futu'trix. A female who indulges in tribadism.

fy'rite (fi'rit). A preparation used as an investment material in dentistry.

G

G. Abbreviation for *gram* and *gingival*; chemical symbol for *glucinum*.

g. Abbreviation for *gram*.

Ga. Chemical symbol for gallium.

Gab'bett's solution. A solution used as a decolorizer and contrast stain for bacteria.

gab'anol. An oily preparation from shale: used in lung diseases.

Gaboon bark. A poisonous bark of unknown origin. **G. ulcer,** a tropical ulcer occurring in French Congo, Africa.

Gad'berry's mixture. Mixture of quinine sulfate, iron sulfate, nitric acid, and potassic nitrate.

gadfly. See *Tabanus*.

gad'oline. A poisonous ptomaine, $C_7H_{17}N.O_2$, from fish, etc.

gadolin'ium. A rare element; atomic weight 157.3 and symbol Gd.

gaduhls'ton. A histon from the spermatozoa of codfish.

gad'uln (gad'u-in). A basic principle from cod liver oil.

gad'uol. A purified preparation of cod liver oil.

Ga'dus mor'rhua. The cod, a fish which affords cod liver oil.

Gaertner's duct (gärt'nerz). See *Gartner's duct*.

Gaff'kya. A genus of bacteria. **G. tetrag'ena** (*Micrococcus tetragenus*) is found in pulmonary cavities in phthisis and in abscesses.

gaf'sa button. A form of oriental sore or boil.

gag. Surgical device for holding the mouth open.

galacophos'phal. Guaiacol phosphite.

gal'acyl (gi'as-il). Calcium salt of guaiacol sulfonic acid: local anesthetic.

gal'ethol (gi'eth-ol). An antipyretic and analgesic compound.

Gallard's suture (ga-yahrs'). See under *suture*.

gait (güt). The manner of progression in walking. **ataxic g.,** the foot is raised high, and the sole strikes the ground at once and very suddenly. **cerebellar g.,** a staggering walk indicative of cerebellar disease. **cow g.,** a swaying walk due to knock knee. **equine g.,** a walk accomplished mainly by flexing the hip joint, seen in peroneal paralysis. **frog g.,** hopping progression resulting from infantile paralysis. **spastic g.,** walk in which the legs are held together and move in a stiff manner, the toes seeming to drag and catch. **step-page g.,** one in which the toe is strongly lifted and the heel reaches the ground first. **tabetic g.** Same as *ataxic g.* **waddling g.,** a ducklike gait, seen in pseudohypertrophic paralysis.

galactacra'sia. An abnormal state of mother's milk.

galactag'ogin. The galactagogue hormone of the placenta.

galac'tagogue (gal-ak'tag-og). Increasing the flow of milk.

- galac'tan.** A carbohydrate which yields galactose upon hydrolysis.
- galac'tase.** A ferment which produces the ripening of cheese.
- galacte'mia.** Presence of milk in the blood.
- galacten'zyme.** Commercial preparation of *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*.
- galac'tic.** Pertaining to milk; promoting the flow of milk.
- galactidro'sis.** The sweating of a milky fluid.
- galac'tin** (ga-lak'tin). A basic principle found in milk.
- galac'toblast.** A colostrum corpuscle in the gland acini.
- galac'tocele** (gal-ak'to-sel). 1. Milk-containing tumor of the mammary gland. 2. Hydrocele filled with milky fluid.
- galactochlo'ral.** A hypnotic compound, $C_8H_4Cl_3O_6$.
- galacto'ma.** Same as *galactocele*, 1st def.
- galactom'eter.** Same as *lactometer*.
- galactop'athy.** The application of a milk poultice.
- galactopex'ic.** Fixing or holding galactose.
- galac'topexy.** The fixation of galactose by the liver.
- galactoph'agous.** Feeding or subsisting upon milk.
- galactoph'lysis.** Eruption of vesicles with milky contents.
- galactophori'tis.** Inflammation of the milk ducts.
- galactoph'orous** (gal-ak-tof'or-us). Conveying the milk.
- galactoph'thisis.** Phthisis due to overlactation.
- galactoph'ygous** (gal-ak-tof'ig-us). Arresting the flow of milk.
- galactopla'nia** (gal-ak-top-la'ne-ah). Secretion of milk in some abnormal part.
- galactopoiet'ic.** Concerned in the production of milk.
- galactopy'ra** (gal-ak-to-pi'rah). Milk fever.
- galactorrhe'a.** Excessive flow of milk.
- galactos'chesis.** Suppression of milk secretion.
- galac'toscope** (gal-ak'to-skop). Same as *lactoscope*.
- galac'tose** (ga-lak'tös). A sugar prepared from milk sugar.
- galacto'sis.** The formation of milk.
- galactos'tasis** (gal-ak-tos'tas-is). 1. Cessation of milk secretion. 2. Abnormal collection of milk.
- galactosu'ria.** Presence of galactose in the urine.
- galactother'apy.** Treatment of a suckling child by dosing the mother.
- galactotox'in.** A poison generated in milk by the growth of a microbe.
- galactotox'ism.** Poisoning by milk.
- galactot'rophy** (gal-ak-tot'ro-fe). Feeding with milk.
- galactox'ism** (gal-ak-tok'sizm). Poisoning by milk.
- galactozy'mase.** A starch-liquefying ferment.
- galactu'ria** (gal-ak-tu're-ah). See *chyluria*.
- galan'gal** (gal-an'gal). Ginger-like root of *Alpinia officinarum*.
- gal'banum.** Gum-resin of *Ferula galbaniflua*.
- galbis'min.** A proprietary iodoform substitute.
- ga'lea aponeurot'ica.** The aponeurosis which connects parts of the occipitofrontal muscle.
- galean'thropy.** A mental delusion that one has become a cat.
- galen'ical pharmacy.** The old pharmacy which dealt with crude drugs only.
- galen'icals.** Same as *galenics*.
- galen'ics** (ga-len'iks). Medicines of vegetable origin.
- Ga'len's veins.** See *venae galeni*.
- galeophil'ia.** A fondness for cats.
- galeopho'bia.** Morbid fear of cats.
- galero'pia, galcrop'sia.** Abnormal clearness of vision.

- gall** (gawl). The bile; also, nutgall; galla. **gallbladder**, the reservoir for bile, below the liver. **g. ducts**. See *bile ducts*. **gallstone**, calculus in, or from, the gallbladder.
- gal'la**. Nutgall; astringent excrescence found on oak trees.
- gallactophe'none** (gal-ak-to-fē'nōn). Yellow powder: used in skin diseases like pyrogallol.
- gal'lal**. Aluminum gallate: used in astringent douches.
- gal'lanol**. A powder, $C_{13}H_{11}O_4 + 2H_2O$, containing aniline and gallic acid: used in skin diseases.
- gal'late** (gal'āt). Any salt of gallic acid.
- gallbladder**. The pear-shaped reservoir for the bile on the under surface of the liver.
- gal'lic acid** (gal'ik). See *acid*.
- gal'lein** (gal'is-in). Methyl gallate, $C_6H_2(OH)_3COOCH_3$, useful in conjunctivitis.
- gal'lum**. A rare metal: some of its salts are poisonous.
- gallobro'mol**. A gallic acid and bromine preparation, $C_6Br_2(OH)-COOH$: used as a sedative.
- gallofor'min** (gal-o-for'min). An antiseptic product of hexamethylene-tetramose and gallic acid.
- gallo'jen**. An intestinal astringent derived from gallic acid.
- gal'lon**. Four quarts; in the United States, 231 cubic inches.
- gal'loping consumption**. Phthisis which takes a rapid course.
- gallo'tan'ic acid**. The tannic acid of nutgalls.
- Gal'ton's whistle** (gawl'tnz). A whistle used in testing hearing.
- galvan'ic battery**. Apparatus for generating galvanic current.
- gal'vanism, galvan'ic electric'ity**. Electricity from a chemical battery; uninterrupted electric current.
- galvaniza'tion** (gal-van-iz-a'shun). Treatment by galvanism.
- galvanocau'tery**. Cautery by a wire heated by galvanic current.
- galvanocontractil'ity**. Contractility on galvanic stimulation.
- galvanofaradiza'tion**. Application of continuous and interrupted currents together.
- galvanom'eter**. Instrument for measuring galvanic electricity.
- galvanomus'cular**. Produced by the application of the galvanic current to a muscle.
- galvanone'r'vous**. Produced by the application of the galvanic current to a nerve.
- galvanopalpa'tion**. A method of testing the nerves of the skin by means of the electric current.
- galvanopunc'ture**. Puncture and galvanism conjoined.
- galvan'oscope** (gal-van'o-skop). Instrument which shows the presence of a galvanic current.
- galvanosur'gery**. Surgical application of galvanism.
- galvanotherapeu'tics, galvanother'apy**. Treatment by means of direct battery currents.
- galvan'othermy**. Heating by a galvanic battery.
- galvanot'onus**. Tonic response to galvanism.
- galvanot'ropism**. Movements in organs of animals and plants under the influence of the electric current.
- ga'lyl**. An organic arsenical preparation used like salvarsan.
- galzlek'te**. A disease of cattle of South Africa caused by *Trypanoso'ma theileri*.
- gam'blr**. An astringent substance from *Unca'ria gam'bier*.
- gamboge** (gam-bōj', gam-booj'). Purgative gum-resin of *Garcinia hanburii*.
- gam'ete** (gam'ēt). A conjugative cell element: a sexual cell.

gamet'ic. Pertaining to gametes.

gam'etocide (gam'et-o-sid). A remedy which destroys malarial gametes.

gamet'ocyte (gam-et'o-sit). A mother cell from which a gamete develops.

Gam'gee tissue. A surgical dressing consisting of a thick layer of absorbent cotton between two layers of absorbent gauze.

gam'ma. The third letter, γ , of the Greek alphabet. In chemistry it indicates the third one of a series of compounds. **g. rays.** See under ray.

gam'macism. Imperfect utterances of *g* and *k* sounds.

Gamna'disease. See under *disease*. **G. nodules,** the nodules seen in Gamna disease.

gamogen'esis. Sexual reproduction.

gamogenet'ic. Pertaining to sexual reproduction.

gam'ont. Either of the conjugating individuals in gregarine reproduction.

gamopha'gia. The disappearance of the male or female element in generation.

gamopho'bia (gam-o-f'o-be-ah). Morbid fear of marriage.

gampsodactyl'ia. A clawlike deformity of the toes; clawfoot.

gang'lia (gang'le-ah). The plural of *ganglion*.

gang'li'al. Pertaining to a ganglion.

gangliasthe'nia. Asthenia due to disease of a ganglion.

gang'liated (gang'le-a-ted). Provided with ganglia. **g. cord,** the main trunk of sympathetic nerve system.

gangliect'omy. Excision of a ganglion.

gang'liform (gang'li-form). Having the form of a ganglion.

gangliglio'ma (gang-le-gli-o'mah). Glioma containing ganglion cells.

ganglii'tis. Inflammation of a ganglion.

gang'lioblast. An embryonic cell of the spinal ganglia.

gang'liocyte (gang'le-o-sit). A ganglion cell.

gangliocyto'ma. A tumor containing ganglion cells.

gang'liiform (gang'le-o-form). Gangliiform.

ganglioglio'ma. A glioma containing ganglion cells.

gangliogllioneuro'ma. A nerve tumor containing ganglion cells, glia cells, and nerve fibers.

ganglio'ma (gang-le-o'mah). Tumor of the lymphatic ganglia.

gang'lion (gang'le-on). 1. Any mass of gray nervous substance which serves as a center of nervous influence. 2. A form of cystic tumor on an aponeurosis or a tendon. **Acrel's g.,** a ganglion on the extensor tendons of the wrist. **Andersch's g.** Same as *petrous g.* **Arnold's g., auricular g., otic g.,** situated below foramen ovale, sends nerves to the tympanic muscles and tensor palati. **basal ganglia,** the thalami, corpora striata, corpora quadrigemina, tuber cinereum, and geniculate bodies. **Blidder's ganglia,** two ganglia of the auricular septum of a frog's heart. **Bochdalek's g.,** swelling at junction of anterior and middle dental nerves. **cardiac g., superior,** a ganglion of the superficial cardiac plexus under aortic arch. **carotid g.,** a ganglion in the lower part of the cavernous sinus. **carotid g., inferior,** a ganglion of the lower part of the carotid canal. **carotid g., superior,** one in the upper part of the carotid canal. **casserian g.** Same as *gasserian g.* **cephalic ganglia,** the ciliary, otic, sphenopalatine and submaxillary ganglia, all mainly of the trisplanchnic system. **cervical g., inferior,** between transverse process of lowest cervical vertebra and the neck of the first rib. **cervical g., middle,** or **thyroid g.,** adjacent to fifth

cervical vertebra. **cervical g.**, superior, opposite to the second and third cervical vertebrae. **cervical g. of uterus**, near the cervix uteri. **ciliary g.**, in the posterior part of the orbit. **Cloquet's g.**, swelling of nasopalatine nerve in anterior palatine canal. **coccygeal g.**, on anterior surface of tip of coccyx. **Corti's g.** Same as *spiral g.* **Ehrenritter's g.** See *jugular g.* **gasserian g.**, on larger root of fifth cranial nerve. **geniculate g.**, on facial nerve in aqueduct of Fallopius. **hepatic g.**, around the hepatic artery. **g. im'par.** Same as *coccygeal g.* **inferior vagal g.**, near the jugular foramen. **inframaxillary g.**, anterior, on inferior maxillary nerve near incisor teeth. **inframaxillary g.**, posterior, near last molar teeth. **intercarotid g.** Same as *carotid gland.* See under *gland.* **jugular g.**, Ehrenritter's, (1) in the upper part of the jugular foramen. **jugular g.**, (2) in the jugular foramen. **lenticular g.** Same as *ciliary g.* **lingual g.**, on an anterior branch from the superior cervical ganglion. **Ludwig's g.**, at right auricle of heart. **lumbar ganglia**, 4 or 5 pairs on either side behind abdominal aorta. **lymphatic g.**, any lymphatic gland. **Meckel's g.**, sphenopalatine g., in the sphenomaxillary fossa. **mesenteric g.**, inferior, on the inferior mesenteric artery. **mesenteric g.**, lateral, in the superior mesenteric plexus, left side. **mesenteric g.**, superior, in the superior mesenteric plexus. **nasal g.** Same as *Meckel's g.* **ophthalmic g.**, **orbital g.** Same as *ciliary g.* **otic g.** Same as *Arnold's g.* **petrous g.**, on glossopharyngeal nerve at lower border of petrous bone. **pharyngeal g.**, on an anterior branch from the cavernous plexus. **phrenic g.**, beneath diaphragm at junction of right phrenic nerve and phrenic plexus. **prostatic g.**, **g. of Müller**, on the prostate gland; connected with prostatic plexus. **pterygopalatine g.** Same as *Meckel's g.* **Remak's g.**, in the heart near the precava. **renal g.**, around the renal artery. **Ribes's g.**, the alleged upper ending of the sympathetic nervous system. **sacral ganglia**, 4 or 5 pairs on ventral face of the sacrum. **Scarpa's g.**, at junction of facial and vestibular branch of auditory nerve. **Schacher's g.** Same as *ciliary g.* **semilunar g.**, (1) **solar g.**, right and left; two ganglia near the suprarenal capsules. **semilunar g.**, (2) a small ganglion of the fifth nerve. **sphenopalatine g.** Same as *Meckel's g.* **spinal ganglia**, on posterior root of each spinal nerve. **spiral g.**, between plates of the spiral lamina, sending filaments to the organ of Corti. **splanchnic g.** Same as *semilunar g.* (1). **submaxillary g.**, above the submaxillary gland. **suprarenal g.**, at the junction of the great splanchnic nerves. **thoracic ganglia**, 12 pairs between transverse processes of vertebrae and head of ribs. **thyroid g.**, **inferior.** See *cervical g.*, *middle.* **thyroid g.**, **superior.** See *cervical g.*, *superior.* **tympanic g.**, on the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal. **Valentin's g.**, at junction of the posterior and middle dental nerves. **vestibular g.**, in the aqueduct of Fallopius. **ventricular g.** Same as *Bidder's g.* **Walter's g.** Same as *g. impar.* **Wrisberg's g.** Same as *cardiac g.*

ganglionated. Provided with ganglia.

ganglionectomy (gang-le-o-neck'to-me). Excision of a ganglion.

ganglioner'vous. Pertaining to the sympathetic nerve.

gang'lhonneur (gang'le-o-nūr). Any cell of a nervous ganglion.

ganglhonneur'ma. A tumor made up of ganglion cells.

ganglion'ic (gang-le-on'ik). Pertaining to a ganglion.

ganglion'itis (gang-le-on-i'tis). Inflammation of a ganglion.

gango'sa. A disease of the Caroline and Ladrone Islands with destructive ulceration of the pharynx, nose, and face.

gangrene (gang'grēn). Mortification or nonmolecular death of a part. **anemic g.**, gangrene due to obstruction of the blood supply. **angioneurotic g.**, a condition due to thrombosis of the arteries and veins. **diabetic g.**, moist gangrene in some cases of diabetes. **dry g.**, a hard, shrivelled, and relatively dry form from deficient blood supply. **embolic g.** follows cutting off of blood supply by an embolism. **gas g.**, **gaseous g.**, a condition following lacerated wounds, in which the tissues become filled with gas and serosanguineous exudate: caused by various species of *Clostridium*. **hospitalal g.**, contagious and fatal form in crowded hospital, attacking wounds. **moist g.**, a form with free offensive watery discharge. **nosocomial g.** Same as *hospital g.* **primary g.**, that which does not follow a local inflammation. **pulpy g.** Same as *hospital g.* **secondary g.**, a form which follows a local inflammation. **senile g.**, a form that attacks the extremities of the aged. **symmetric g.**, gangrene of corresponding parts on either side due to vasomotor disturbances. **white g.**, gangrene from local anemia following complete lymphatic obstruction.

gangreno'sis. A general gangrenous condition.

gan'grenous. Affected with gangrene.

gan'oblast. Same as *ameloblast*.

gan'oin. An enamel-like substance composing the ganoblasts or ameloblasts.

Ganser's syndrome (gan'serz). Absurd acts and senseless answers to questions in hysteria and other psychoses.

gapes. A disease of fowls caused by a worm, *Syngamus trachealis* in the air passages.

gar'denin. A compound, $C_{22}H_{30}O_{10}$, from resin of *Gardenia lucida*.

gargalanesthe'sia. Absence of the tickle sense.

gargalesthe'sia. The sense which perceives tickling sensations.

gar'garism (gar'gar-izm). A gargle; a throat wash.

gar'gle (gar'gl). A throat wash.

gar'rot. A variety of tourniquet.

Gartner's duct (gärt'nerz). Persistent relic of the wolffian duct.

gas. An elastic aeriform fluid.

gas'ator. An apparatus for administering chlorine in the treatment of respiratory infections.

gas'eous (gaz'e-us). Of the nature of a gas.

gas'kin. The thigh of a horse.

gasomet'ric analysis. Analysis by measuring the gas evolved.

gasom'etry. The measurements of the amount of gas present in a mixture.

gasserec'tomy (gas-er-ek'to-me). Excision of the gasserian ganglion.

gasse'rian arteries. Arteries which supply the gasserian ganglion. See *ganglion*.

gas'ing. The use of irrespirable gases in warfare.

gasteral'gia. Pain in the stomach.

gasterangiemphrax'is. Obstruction of the blood vessels of the stomach.

gasterasthe'nia. Gastric disability.

gasterhysterof'omy. Cesarean section.

gas'terin. A preparation of gastric juice of dogs: used in hyperchlorhydria.

gastradeni'tis. Inflammation of the stomach glands.

gastral'gia (gas-tral'je-ab). Pain in the stomach.

gastralgokeno'sis. Paroxysmal gastric pain easily relieved by food.

gastraneu'ria. Defective nervous tone of the stomach.

- gastrasthe'nia.** A weak state of the gastric functions.
- gastratro'phia.** Atrophy of the stomach.
- gastrecta'sia, gastrec'tasis.** Dilatation of the stomach.
- gastrec'tomy.** Excision of part of stomach.
- gas'tric.** Pertaining to the stomach.
- gas'tricism (gas'tris-izm).** Dyspepsia; indigestion; gastric disorder.
- gas'trin.** A substance supposed to exist in the gastric glands and to excite the secretion of gastric juice.
- gastrit'is.** Inflammation of the stomach. **atrophic g.,** chronic gastritis with atrophy of mucous membrane and glands. **hyper-trophic g.,** gastritis with infiltration and enlargement of the glands. **phlegmonous g.,** a variety with abscesses in the stomach walls. **polypous g.,** hypertrophic gastritis with polypus-like projections within the viscus. **pseudomembranous g.,** a variety in which false membrane occurs in patches within the stomach.
- gastro-anastomo'sis.** Formation of communication between two pouches of stomach in hourglass contraction.
- gastroblennorrh'e'a.** Excessive secretion of mucus in the stomach.
- gastrobro'sis.** Perforation of the stomach.
- gas'trocele (gas'tro-sēl).** Hernia of the stomach.
- gastrochronorrh'e'a.** Chronic gastric hypersecretion.
- gastrocne'mius (gas-trok-ne'me-us).** See *Muscles, Table of.*
- gastrocol'ic omentum.** Same as *epiploon.*
- gastrocolit'is.** Inflammation of the stomach and colon.
- gastrocolopto'sis.** Downward displacement of the stomach and colon.
- gastrocolos'tomy.** Creation of an artificial passage from the stomach to the colon.
- gastrocolot'omy.** Incision of stomach and colon.
- gastrocolpot'omy.** Incision into the vagina through abdomen.
- gastrodi'aphane (gas-tro-di'af-ān).** Electric light for use in gastro-diaphany.
- gastrodiaphanos'copy, gastrodiaph'any.** View of the interior of the stomach through its walls rendered translucent by the gastro-diaphane.
- gastrodd'ymus.** A double monster with one abdominal cavity.
- Gastrodiscol'des hom'inis.** A trematode infesting the large intestine of pigs and man in India.
- Gastrodis'cus hom'inis.** *Gastrodiscoides hominis.*
- gastroduodeni'tis.** Inflammation of stomach and duodenum.
- gastroduodenos'tomy.** Creation of an artificial opening between the stomach and duodenum.
- gastrodyn'ia (gas-tro-din'e-ah).** Pain in the stomach.
- gastro-elytrot'omy.** Same as *gastrocolpotomy.*
- gastro-ental'gia.** Pain in the stomach and intestines.
- gastro-enter'ic.** Pertaining to stomach and intestines.
- gastro-enterit'is.** Inflammation of stomach and intestines.
- gastro-entero-anastomo'sis.** The operation of forming an opening between the stomach and intestine.
- gastro-enterocolit'is.** Inflammation of the stomach, small intestine, and colon.
- gastro-enterocolos'tomy.** Formation of a passage between the stomach, intestine, and colon.
- gastro-enterol'ogy.** The study of diseases of the stomach and intestine.
- gastro-enterop'athy.** Any disease of the stomach and intestines.
- gastro-en'teroplasty.** A plastic operation on the stomach and intestine.

- gastro-enteropto'sis.** Prolapse of the stomach and intestines.
- gastro-enteros'tomy.** Formation of an artificial passage from stomach to intestine.
- gastro-entero'tomy.** Incision of stomach and intestine.
- gastro-epiplo'ic.** Pertaining to the stomach and epiploon.
- gastro-esophagi'tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and esophagus.
- gastro-esophagos'tomy.** Formation of an opening between the stomach and esophagus.
- gastrogastros'tomy.** Same as *gastro-anastomosis*.
- gastrogavage** (gas-tro-gav-azh'). Artificial feeding through an abdominal opening into the stomach.
- gastrogen'ic.** Originating in the stomach.
- gas'trograph.** Apparatus for registering motions of stomach.
- gastrohelco'sis.** Ulceration of the stomach.
- gastrohepat'ic.** Pertaining to the stomach and liver.
- gastrohepati'tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and liver.
- gastrohydrorrhe'a.** The secretion by the stomach of watery fluid.
- gastrohyperneu'ria, gastrohyperner'via.** Excessive activity of the stomach nerves.
- gastrohyponeu'ria, gastrohyponer'via.** Defective activity of the stomach nerves.
- gastrohysterec'tomy.** Removal of uterus through an abdominal section.
- gastrohys'teropexy.** Fastening of a displaced uterus to the abdominal wall.
- gastrohysteror'rhaphy.** Same as *gastrohysteropexy*.
- gastrohysterot'omy.** Cesarean section.
- gastro-ileac.** } Pertaining to the stomach and intestine. **g. reflex,** the presence of food in the stomach produces relaxation of the ileocecal valve.
- gastro-intes'tinal.** Pertaining to stomach and intestine.
- gastrojejunocol'ic.** Pertaining to the stomach, jejunum and colon.
- gastrojejunos'tomy.** Formation of artificial passage between stomach and jejunum.
- gastrolavage** (gas-tro-lav-azh'). Lavage of the stomach.
- gastroll'enal.** Pertaining to the stomach and spleen.
- gas'trollith** (gas'tro-lith). Calculus or concretion in the stomach.
- gastrollithi'asis.** Formation of gastroliths.
- gastrol'ogy** (gas-trol'o-je). Treatise on the stomach.
- gastrol'ysis.** Operation of loosening stomach from adhesions.
- gastromala'cia** (gas-tro-mal-a'she-ah). Softening of the wall of the stomach.
- gastromeg'aly.** Enlargement of the stomach.
- gastrom'elus.** A monster with a leg on the abdomen.
- gastrome'nia.** Vicarious menstruation through stomach.
- gastromyco'sis.** Fungous disease of the stomach.
- gastromyot'omy.** Cutting of the circular muscular fibers just below a gastric ulcer.
- gastromyxorrh'e'a.** Excessive secretion of mucus in the stomach.
- gas'tron.** A proprietary solution of gastric tissue juice from the mucosa of pig's stomach: used in gastric disorders.
- gastronephri'tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and kidney.
- gastronesteos'tomy.** Gastrojejunostomy.
- gastropancreati'tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and pancreas.
- gastroparal'ysis** (gas'tro-par-al'is-is). Paralysis of the stomach.
- gastropar'esis** (gas'tro-par'e-sis). Gastroparalysis.
- gastrop'athy** (gas-trop'ath-e). Any disease of the stomach.

- gastroperilodyn'ia.** Periodic distress in the stomach.
- gas'tropexy** (gas'tro-pek-se). Suturing of the stomach to the abdominal wall for cure of displacement.
- Gastroph'ilus.** A genus of botflies; *G. e'qui* infests horses.
- gastrophren'ic.** Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm.
- gas'troplasty.** Plastic operation upon the stomach.
- gastrole'gia.** Paralysis of the stomach walls.
- gastroplica'tion.** The reefing and stitching of the stomach wall.
- gastropto'sis.** Abnormal depression of stomach.
- gastroptyr'is, gastroptyr'y.** Gastroplication.
- gastropul'monary.** Pertaining to the stomach and the lungs.
- gastropyloroc'tomy.** Excision of pyloric part of the stomach.
- gastropylor'ic.** Pertaining to the stomach and pylorus.
- gastroradicull'itis.** Inflammation of the posterior roots of spinal nerves involving fibers connected with the stomach.
- gastrorrha'gia** (gas-tror-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage from stomach.
- gastro'r'haphy** (gas-tror'af-e). The suturing of the stomach.
- gastrorrhe'a** (gas-tror-re'ah). Excessive secretion by stomach.
- gastrorrher'is** (gas-tro-rek'sis). Rupture of the stomach.
- gastrosalpingot'omy.** Incision of the oviduct by abdominal section.
- gastros'chisis** (gas-tros'kis-is). Fissure in wall of abdomen.
- gas'troscope.** Instrument used in stomach inspection.
- gastros'copy.** Inspection of interior of stomach.
- gastro'sia fungo'sa.** A growth of fungi or mold in the stomach.
- gastro'sis.** Any disease of the stomach.
- gas'trospasm.** Spasm of the stomach.
- gastrosplen'ic.** Pertaining to stomach and spleen.
- gastrostax'is.** Oozing of blood from the stomach.
- gastrosteno'sis.** Contraction of the stomach.
- gastrostogavage.** Feeding through a gastric fistula.
- gastrostolavage.** Washing of the stomach through a gastric fistula.
- gastros'toma.** A gastric fistula.
- gastros'tomize.** To perform gastrotomy upon.
- gastros'tomy.** Creation of artificial gastric fistula.
- gastrosuccorrhe'a.** Continuous secretion of gastric juice.
- gastrother'apy.** 1. Treatment of stomach diseases. 2. Treatment of pernicious anemia with extract of gastric mucosa.
- gastrothoracop'agus.** A double monster fetus joined at the abdomen and thorax.
- gas'trotome.** An instrument used in gastrotomy.
- gastrot'omy** (gas-trot'o-me). Incision of abdomen or stomach.
- gastrotonom'eter.** An instrument for measuring intragastric pressure.
- gastrotox'in.** A cytotoxin produced by injecting into goats the mucous membrane of the cardiac end of the stomach of dogs.
- gastrotrachelot'omy.** Cesarean section in which the uterus is opened by a transverse cut across the cervix.
- gastrotrop'ic.** Having affinity for or attacking the stomach.
- gastrotubot'omy.** Incision of an oviduct through the abdominal wall.
- gastrotympant'ies.** Tympanitic distention of the stomach.
- gastrox'ia, gastroxyn'sis.** Periodic hyperacidity of stomach.
- gas'trula** (gas'tru-lah). That early embryonic stage which follows the blastula.
- gastrula'tion.** Passage of ovum from blastula to gastrula stage.
- Gatch bed.** A bed fitted with a jointed bed rest by which the patient can be raised into a half-sitting position and kept so.

- gath'ering.** Popular name for abscess or swelling.
- ga'tism.** Incontinence of the rectum, bladder or both.
- gatophil'ia.** Abnormal fondness for cats.
- gatopho'bia.** Morbid dread of cats.
- Gaucher's disease** (go-shāz'). Epithelioma of the spleen.
- Gaulthe'ria procum'bens.** Teaberry or wintergreen: its oil is antiseptic and antirheumatic.
- gaul'therin.** A glucoside from the bark of the black birch.
- gaunt'let.** A bandage which covers the hand and fingers like a glove.
- gauss.** The unit of magnetic flux density.
- Gauss's sign.** Abnormal mobility of the uterus in the first month of pregnancy.
- gauze** (gawz). Thin fabric used in surgery; carbasus.
- gavage** (gah-vahzh'). Feeding by a stomach tube.
- Gavard's muscle.** The oblique muscular elements of the stomach wall.
- Gawalow'ski's test** (gah-vah-lof'skiz). Test for sugar made by use of ammonium molybdate.
- Gayet's disease.** A rare form of fatal lethargic sleep.
- gayle.** Puerperal fever in ewes during the lambing season.
- ga'zotherm.** A device for performing dental fillings painlessly.
- Geisböck's disease or syndrome.** Polycythemia hypertonica.
- Geiss'ler's test** (gis'lerz). A delicate test for albumin in urine.
- geissosper'mine.** Poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2 + H_2O$, from *Geissospermum laeve*, a tree of tropical America.
- gel** (jel). A colloid which is firm in consistence.
- gelan'thum.** A glycerin and gelatin vehicle used in skin diseases.
- gel'atin** (jel'at-in). An albuminoid from animal tissues. **g. culture**, a bacterial preparation with a basis of gelatin. **g. disk**, a disk of medicated gelatin for eye treatment. **g. peptone**, a product of the digestion of gelatin. **g. sugar.** Same as *glycocal*.
- gelat'inase.** An enzyme which liquefies gelatin.
- gelatinif'erous** (jel-at-in-if'er-us). Producing gelatin.
- gelat'inize** (jel-at'in-iz). To convert into a jelly.
- gelat'inoid** (jel-at'in-oid). Resembling gelatin.
- gelatinolyt'ic.** Dissolving or splitting up gelatin.
- gelatino'sa.** Same as *substantia gelatinosa*.
- gelatinotho'rax.** Intrapleural injection of antisepticized gelatin solution.
- gelat'inous** (jel-at'in-us). Like jelly or softened gelatin.
- gela'tion** (jel-a'shun). The change of a sol into a gel.
- gel'atol** (jel'at-ol). Ointment base consisting of glycerin, gelatin, oil, and water.
- gell'qua** (ga-le'kwah). Pirquet's word formula representing ten times two thirds of the body weight.
- Gelle's test** (zhel-āz'). A test for hearing in which the vibrations of a tuning fork are transmitted to the ear through a rubber tube.
- gelodlagno'sis.** Differentiation of bacteria by means of the differences of their growth on gelose.
- ge'loplasm.** A protective dressing consisting of a mixture of glycerin and gelatin.
- ge'lose** (je'lōs). A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from agar.
- gelo'sin.** Mucilage from a Japanese alga.
- gelo'sis** (jel-o'sis). A hard swollen lump.
- gelother'apy** (jel-o-ther'ap-e). Treating of nervous disease by inducing laughter.

- gel'otripsy.** The massaging away of hard swellings (geloses).
- gel'semine** (jel'sem-in). A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{33}N_2O_4$, from gelsemium.
- gel'semism** (jel'sem-izm). Poisoning by gelsemium.
- gelse'mium.** The root of *G. semper'virens*, yellow jasmine: a powerful sedative; poisonous.
- Gely's suture** (zha-lēz'). See *suture*.
- gemel'lus** (je-mel'lus). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- gem'inate** (jem'in-āt). Paired; in twos.
- gemma'tion** (jem-ma'shun). Reproduction by budding.
- gem'mule** (jem'ul). A bud produced by gemmation.
- gen** (jen). Same as *gene*.
- ge'nal** (je'nal). Pertaining to the cheek.
- gene** (jēn). The agent for the transmission of hereditary characteristics.
- gen'er'al anatomy.** Same as *histology*. **g. paralysis, g. paresis.** See *paralysis*.
- gen'er'alize.** To change from a local to a general disease.
- gen'erating plate.** That plate in an electric cell which is chemically acted upon.
- genera'tion** (jen-er-a'shun). An act of reproduction. **alternate g.** See *alternation of generation*. **asexual g.,** reproduction without the union of sexual elements. **sexual g.,** reproduction by the union of male and female cells. **spontaneous g.,** the alleged development of living organisms from lifeless-matter; abiogenesis.
- gen'erative** (jen'er-a-tiv). Pertaining to reproduction of the species.
- gener'ic** (jen-er'ik). Pertaining to a genus; also, distinctive.
- gene'sial, genes'ic.** Pertaining to genesis.
- genesiol'ogy** (jen-e-se-ol'o-je). The science of generation.
- gen'esis** (jen'es-is). Reproduction; origin.
- genet'ic** (jen-et'ik). Pertaining to reproduction.
- genet'icist** (jen-et'is-ist). A student of genetics.
- genet'ics** (jen-et'iks). The science of reproduction, heredity, etc.
- genetop'athy.** Any disease of the reproductive function.
- gen'etous** (jen'et-us). Dating from fetal life.
- Geneva Convention.** An international agreement of 1864, whereby the signatory nations pledged themselves to treat the wounded, the army medical and nursing staffs as neutrals on the field of battle.
- ge'nial** (je'ne-al). Of, or pertaining to, the chin. **g. tubercles,** four tubercles of lower jaw bone.
- genic** (jen'ik). Pertaining to or caused by genes.
- genic'ulate** (jen-ik'u-lāt). Bent like a knee.
- geniohyoglos'sus.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- geniohy'oid** (je-ne-o-hi'oid). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- ge'nion** (je'ne-on). Apex of lower genital tubercle.
- ge'nioplasty** (je'ne-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the chin.
- gen'ital** (jen'it-al). Pertaining to reproduction.
- genita'lia, gen'itals.** Reproductive organs.
- genitocru'ral.** See *Nerves, Table of*.
- gen'itoplasty.** Plastic surgery on the genital organs.
- genito-u'rinary.** Of, or pertaining to, genital and urinary organs.
- gen'oblast.** 1. The nucleus of the impregnated ovum. 2. A mature germ cell.
- gen'oceptor.** The reproductive element of a cell.
- genodermato'sis.** Any hereditary skin disease.
- ge'noform** (je'no-form). A proprietary uric acid solvent and anti-rheumatic.

- gen'oneme** (jen'o-nēm). The axial thread of a chromosome in which lie the genes.
- gen'oplasty**. Any plastic operation on the cheek.
- gen'otype** (jen'o-tip). The hereditary constitution of an organism.
- gen'otypic**. Pertaining to the genotype; hereditary.
- Gensoul's disease** (zhahn'soolz). Ludwig's angina.
- gen'tian** (jen'shan). Root of *Gentiana lutea*: valuable tonic and stomachic. **g. violet**, a violet stain for use in microscopical work.
- gen'tianophile, gentianoph'ilous** (jen'shan-o-fil, jen-shan-of'il-us). Staining readily with gentian violet.
- gentianoph'obous** (jen-shan-of'o-bus). Not staining with gentian violet.
- ge'nu** (je'nu). The knee; articulation of femur with leg bones. **g. extror'sum**, **g. va'rum**, bowleg; outknee. **g. intror'sum**, **g. val'gum**, knock knee; inknee. **g. recurva'tum**, backward curvation of the knee joint.
- gen'uclast** (jen'u-klast). An instrument for breaking up knee joint adhesions.
- genucubital position** (je-nu-ku'bit-al). See under *position*.
- genupec'toral posture**. Position of a patient on knees and chest.
- genyantral'gia** (je-ne-an-tral'je-ah). Pain in the maxillary antrum.
- genyantritis** (je-ne-an-tri'tis). Inflammation of maxillary antrum.
- gen'yplasty** (jen'e-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the cheek.
- ge'ode** (je'öd). A dilated lymph space.
- ge'oform** (je'o-form). An antiseptic derivative of guaiacol and formaldehyde.
- geograph'ical tongue**. Presence on the tongue of denudations bordered by thickened epithelium.
- geomed'icine** (je-o-med'is-in). The branch of medicine that has to do with the geographic distribution of health and disease.
- geoph'agism, geoph'agy** (je-of'aj-izm, je-of'aj-e). Habit of eating clay.
- ge'osote** (je'o-söt). Guaiacol valerianate, an oily fluid used as an intestinal antiseptic.
- geotax'is, geot'ropism**. A tendency of growth or movement toward the earth.
- geotra'gia** (je-o-tra'je-ah). Earth eating; geophagism.
- gephyropho'bia**. Fear of walking on a bridge or other structure near the water.
- Gera'nium**. Rhizome or root of *G. maculatum*: a good astringent.
- gerat'ic** (je-rat'ik). Pertaining to old age.
- geratology** (je-rat-ol'o-je). Gerontology.
- Ger'dy's fibers** (zhär'dēz). The external web or network which connects clefts on palmar surfaces of fingers.
- gereol'ogy** (je-re-ol'o-je). The science which deals with old age.
- geriat'rics** (je-re-at'riks). That department of medicine which deals with old age and its diseases.
- Gerlach's network** (ger'laks). Fibrillous structures in gray substance of the cord.
- Gerller's disease** (zher-le-āz'). See *disease*.
- germ** (jerm). 1. A microbe or bacillus. 2. A spore; also, the primitive embryo. **g. cell**, the primitive stage of a spermatozoon or ovum. **g. disease**, disease caused by microbes. **g. epithellum, g. ridge**, epithelial ridge on embryonic mesonephros; from it arise the sexual elements. **g. plasm**, protoplasm of a germ; also, same as *iv*. **g. theory**. 1. Doctrine that all organisms are developed from the cell. 2. Theory that infectious diseases are of microbic origin.

Ger'man measles. Same as *Rötheln*.

germicid'al (jer-mis-i'dal). Destructive to disease germs.

germicide (jer'mis-id). An agent that destroys microbes.

ger'minal (jer'min-al). Pertaining to a germ.

germina'tion. Sprouting of a seed or plant embryo.

ger'minative. Same as *germinal*.

ger'mol (jer'mol). A proprietary bactericide.

geroco'mia. The hygiene of old age.

geroder'ma, geroder'mia (jer-o-der'mah). Wrinkling and thickening of the skin like that of old age.

geromor'phism (jer-o-mor'fizm). Premature old age.

geron'tal. Pertaining to an old man or to old age.

géron'tine. A leukomaine, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, from the nuclei of cells of dog's liver.

gerontol'ogy. The study of old age, its phenomena, diseases, etc.

geronto'pia. The improved sight of old age.

gerontox'on. The arcus senilis.

Gerota's capsule (ga-ro'taz). The fascia around the kidney.

Ger'son diet, Ger'son-Her'mannsdorfer diet. See under *diet*.

gestaltism. The theory in psychology which claims that the objects of mind, as immediately presented to direct experience, come as complete unanalyzable wholes or forms (*Gestalten*) which cannot be split up into parts.

gesta'tion (jes-ta'shun). Pregnancy; gravidity.

gesto'sis (jes-to'sis). Any toxemic manifestation in pregnancy.

Ghon's lesion or tubercle. A bean-shaped shadow in the x-ray picture of the lung of children with pulmonary tuberculosis.

ghost corpuscle. Same as *phantom corpuscle*.

gi'ant cell. A large multinuclear cell.

gi'antism (ji'an-tizm). Same as *gigantism*.

Glanuz'zi's crescents (jan-noot'sēz). Crescentic cell masses on the basement membrane of the acini of the mucous glands.

Glar'dia (ge-ar'de-ah). Same as *Lambia*.

giardl'asis (ge-ar-di'as-is). Same as *lambliasis*.

gibbos'ity (gib-bos'it-e). The condition of being humped.

gib'hous (gib'bus). Humped; protuberant.

Gib'son's chart. A chart showing comparisons between leukocyte counts as an index of a patient's resistance to infection.

gid (gid). Same as *staggers*.

gid'diness. Same as *vertigo*.

Giemsa's stain. A stain for malarial parasites, and one for *Spirochaeta pallida*.

gigan'tism. Abnormal overgrowth of the body or of a part.

gigan'toblast. A very large red corpuscle.

gigan'tocyte (ji-gan'to-sit). A very large nonnucleated red blood corpuscle.

gigantoso'ma. Gigantism.

Gimbernati's ligament (zhahm-bär-nahz'). See *ligament*.

gln (jin). Alcoholic liquor distilled from malt and juniper berries.

gln-drinkers' liver. A cirrhotic liver; cirrhosis of liver from alcoholism.

gin'ger (jin'jer). The rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*, a carminative and stimulant.

gin'gerol (jin'jer-ol). The oil of ginger.

gin'gill oil (jin'jil-le). Same as *sesame oil*.

gingl'va (jin-ji'vah). The gum; fleshy structure which covers the alveolar border of the jaw. **alveolar g.**, the portion of the gums

which overlies the alveolar process and is firmly attached to it. **areolar g.**, that portion of the gum which is attached to the alveolar process by loose areolar connective tissue. **cemental g.**, that portion of the gum which is attached to the cementum of a tooth, but which lies crownward of the alveolar process. **marginal g.**, that portion of the gum which lies in contact with the enamel of a tooth.

gin'gival (jin'jiv-al). Pertaining to the gums.

gingival'gia. Neuralgia of the gums.

gingiv'ally. Toward the gums.

gingivec'tomy. Excision of the diseased gum tissue in pyorrhea.

gingiv'i'tis (jin-jiv-i'tis). Inflammation of the gums.

gingivoglossi'tis. Inflammation of the gums and tongue.

ginglymo-arthro'dial. Partly ginglymoid and partly arthrodial.

gin'glymoid. Hingelike; resembling ginglymus.

gin'glymus. A hinge joint like that of wrist or ankle.

gin'seng (jin'seng). Root of different species of *Aralia*: stimulant and tonic.

Giraldès's organ (zhe-rah-dez'). A vestige of the wolffian body at the back of the testicle.

girdle anesthesia. Ring around the body devoid of sensation.

g. pain, painful sensation about the body. **g. sensation**, feeling as of a tight belt about the body.

git'alin (jit'al-in). A glucoside of digitalis.

gith'agism (gith'a-jism). A condition caused by poisoning with corn-cockle, *Lychnis githago*.

git'ter cells (git'er). See under *cell*.

giz'zard (giz'ard). The muscular second stomach of a bird.

Gl. Abbreviation for *glucinum*.

glabel'la, glabel'lum. Space between the eyebrows.

glabrific'ins (glab-rif-is'inz). Antibodies: so-called because they render the bacteria glabrous.

gla'brous (gla'brus). Smooth.

gla'cial (gla'se-al). Appearing like ice; vitreous.

gladi'oline. An alkaloid from brain tissue.

gladi'olus. The main piece of the sternum.

glair'in (glär'in). Gelatinous mass of bacteria in water of sulfur springs.

glair'y (glar'e). Resembling white of an egg.

gland. Organ for separating any fluid from the blood. **absorbent g.**, any lymphatic gland. **accessory thyroid g.**, a small exclave of the thyroid gland. **acinous g.**, a gland made up of several acini. **aggregate g's**, Peyer's patches. **agminated g's**, the glands of Peyer's patches. **albuminous g's**, certain glands of the digestive tract secreting a watery fluid. **axillary g's**, lymphatic glands situated in the axilla. **g. of Bartholin**, a minute gland on either side of the vagina; vulvovaginal gland. **Bowman's g's**, glands in the olfactory region of the nose. **bronchial g's**, lymph glands at the root of a bronchus. **Bruch's g's**, lymph follicles in conjunctiva of lower lid. **Brunner's g's**, glands in the duodenum secreting intestinal juice. **carotid g.**, a small oval gland at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. **ceruminous g's**, glands which secrete cerumen. **cervical g's**, lymph glands of the neck. **coccygeal g.**, a vascular body near tip of coccyx. **Cobelli's g's**, glands in the mucous membrane of the esophagus. **compound g.**, a gland made up of various pouches or acini. **conglobate g.**, a lymphatic gland. **Cowper's g.**, two glands near bulb of corpus spongiosum. **ductless g.**, a glandlike organ having no true duct. **duodenal g's**.

See *Brunner's g's*. **Duverney's g's**. See *Bartholin's g's*. **Fränkel's g's**, minute glands that open below the edge of the vocal cords. **fundus g's**, the true glands of the stomach which secrete gastric juice. **Galeati's g's**, the crypts of Lieberkühn. **Gay's g's**, numerous highly developed sweat glands. **Genal's g's**, glands in the submucous tissue of the cheek. **gingival g's**, infoldings of epithelium at the junction of the gums with a tooth. **haversian g's**, folds on synovial surfaces regarded as secretors of synovial fluid. **hematopoietic g's**, glands which take a part in the making of the blood, such as spleen, thyroid, and lymphatic glands. **hemolymph g's**, glands containing blood sinuses occurring along with the lymph glands. They are probably concerned in the formation of leukocytes and the destruction of red corpuscles. **Interscapular g.**, a mass of lymphoid tissue in the embryo. **intestinal g's**, solitary, isolated lymph glands distributed in intestinal mucous membrane. **Krause's g's**, mucous glands in the middle portion of the conjunctiva. **lacrimal g.**, the gland whose function it is to secrete the tears. **Lieberkühn's g's**. See *crypts*. **Littre's g's**, racemose glands in spongy portion of urethra. **Luschka's g.** See *coccygeal g.* **lymph g.**, **lymphatic g.** Same as *lymph node*. **mammary g.**, the mamma; the milk-secreting organ. **meibomian g's**, sebaceous follicles between the cartilage and conjunctiva of eyelids. **Moll's g's**, small glands of the eyelid. **Montgomery's g's**, sebaceous glands in the mammary areola. **Morgagni's g's**. Same as *Littre's g's*. **muciparous g's**, **mucous g's**, glands which secrete mucus. **pachionian g's**. See *pachionian bodies*. **parotid g.**, the large salivary gland in front of the ear. **Peyer's g's**, lymphatic glands, chiefly in the ileum, partly solitary and partly in patches. **pineal g.** See *pineal body*. **pituitary g.** See *pituitary body*. **prostate g.** See *prostate*. **pyloric g's**, the pepsin-secreting glands of the stomach situated near the pylorus. **racemose g.** Same as *acinous g's*. **Rivini's g.** See *sublingual g.* **salivary g.**, any gland that secretes saliva, as the parotid, submaxillary, or sublingual. **serous g's**. Same as *albuminous g's*. **Skene's g's**, two glands just within the meatus of the female urethra. **sublingual g.**, a salivary gland on either side under the tongue. **submaxillary g.**, a salivary gland on either side under the tongue. **sudoriparous g's**, **sweat g's**, glands of the skin which excrete sweat. **thymus g.** See *thymus*. **thyroid g.** See *thyroid body*. **tubular g's**. Same as *follicle*. **tubular g., compound**, one made up of a number of tubules with only one duct. **Tyson's g's**, small sebaceous glands of the corona of the penis and of the labia pudendi. **urethral g's**. See *Littre's g's*. **vaginal g.**, any gland of vaginal mucous membrane. **vulvovaginal g's**. See *Bartholin's g's*. **Waldeyer's g's**, glands in the attached edge of the eyelid. **Weber's g's**, the tubular mucous glands of the tongue. **Willis' g's**, the corpora albicantia. **Zelss' g's**, sebaceous glands of the free edge of the eyelids. **Zuckerkindl's g.**, small yellow mass sometimes seen between the geniohyoid muscles.

glan'ders. A contagious disease of horses communicable to man and caused by the glanders bacillus, *Malleomyces mallei*. It is characterized by nodules on the skin and mucous membranes which tend to suppurate and break down, and is accompanied by a purulent and bloody discharge from the nose.

glandlem'ma. Capsule or outer envelop of a gland.

glan'don. A therapeutic preparation of thyroid gland.

glan'dula (glan'du-lah). A small gland.

glan'dular. Pertaining to a gland.

- glan'dule** (glan'dül). . A small gland.
- glan'dulin**. A therapeutic preparation of gland tissue.
- glans**. L. for *gland*. **g. clito'ridis**, distal end of clitoris. **g. pe'nis**, head of penis.
- glase'rian artery**. Branch of internal maxillary: goes to tympanum.
- g. fissure**. See *fissure*.
- glas'sy**. Hyaline; vitreous; like glass.
- Glau'ber's salt** (glaw'berz). Sodium sulfate; a purgative.
- glauco'ma**. Excessive pressure within the eye, causing hardness of the eye and blindness.
- glaucom'atous**. Of the nature of glaucoma.
- glaze** (gläz). In dentistry, the vitreous coating fused onto porcelain to simulate enamel.
- gleet**. Chronic gonorrheal urethritis.
- Glénard's disease** (gla-nahrz'). Same as *enteroptosis*.
- glenohu'meral ligaments**. See *ligaments*.
- gle'noid**. Resembling a pit or socket. **g. cavity**. See *cavity*.
- gli'a** (gli'ah). Same as *neuroglia*. **g. cells**, neuroglia cells; Deiters's cells.
- gli'acyte** (gli'as-it). A cell of the neuroglia.
- gli'adin**. Tough protein from wheat gluten.
- gli'al** (gli'al). Pertaining to glia or neuroglia.
- gli'arase** (gli'ar-üs). A mass of astrocytes whose cytoplasm has undergone fission.
- gli'dine**. A proprietary vegetable protein food prepared from wheat.
- globacte'ria**. Rod-shaped schizomycetes surrounded by a zooglea.
- globlasto'ma**. Same as *glioma*.
- glococ'cus**. Micrococcus forming gelatinous matter.
- gli'ocyte** (gli'o-sit). Same as *gliacyte*.
- gliocyto'ma**. A tumor composed of neuroglia cells.
- gliog'enous** (gli-oj'en-us). Produced or formed by neuroglia.
- glio'ma**. A tumor composed of tissue which represents neuroglia in any one of its stages of development. **g. ret'inæ**, a tumor of the retina resembling glioma.
- gliomato'sis**. Overdevelopment of neuroglia in spinal cord.
- glio'matous**. Affected with or of the nature of glioma.
- gllomyo'ma**. Glioma blended with myxoma.
- glloneuro'ma**. Glioma with neuromatous elements.
- glliosarco'ma**. Glioma combined with sarcoma.
- glio'sis**. Excessive development of neuroglia tissue.
- gli'osome**. One of the small granules seen in neuroglia cells.
- glis'chrin** (glis'krin). Mucin formed in the urine by *Bacte'rium glischro'genes*.
- glischru'ria**. Presence of glischrin in the urine.
- glisso'nian cirrhosis**. Perihepatitis.
- Glis'son's capsule**. See *capsule*.
- glissoni'tis**. Inflammation of Glisson's capsule.
- glo'bin**. A protein from hemoglobin.
- globinometer**. Instrument for determining proportion of oxy-hemoglobin in the blood.
- globoid bodies**. Minute ultramicroscopical micro-organisms such as have been found in poliomyelitis.
- globomyelo'ma**. A round celled sarcoma.
- glo'bon**. A nutritive preparation of dried albumin.
- glob'ular** (glob'u-lar). Like a globe or globule; spherical.
- globulare'tin**. A derivative, $C_{12}H_{14}O_2$, of globularin: diuretic, cholagogue, and purgative.

globula'rin. A glucoside, $C_{30}H_{44}O_{12}$, from *Globula'ria al'ypum*.

glob'ule (glob'ül). A small spherical mass.

globulici'dal. Destroying the blood corpuscles.

globulim'eter. An instrument for estimating the number of blood corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.

glob'ulin (glob'u-lin). A protein from the lens; any protein of the group of which it is the type. **immune g.**, a globulin preparation from the human placenta used intramuscularly in the prevention and treatment of measles.

globuline'mia. The presence of globulin in the blood.

globulinu'ria. Presence of a globulin or globulins in the urine.

glob'ulism. Abnormal in mass of red corpuscles in the blood.

globulol'ysis. Destruction of red blood corpuscles.

globulolyt'ic. Destroying red blood corpuscles.

glob'ulose (glob'u-lös). A product of the digestion of globulins.

globu'lysis. Hemolysis of red blood corpuscles.

glo'bus (glo'bus). L. for *sphere* or *ball*. **g. hyster'icus**, subjective sensation of choking; lump in the throat. **g. ma'jor**, the head of the epididymis. **g. mi'nor**, distal end of epididymis. **g. pal'lidus**, pale interior of the lenticular nucleus.

glomangio'ma (glöm-an-je-o'mah). A glomus tumor.

glom'erate. Crowded together in a ball.

glomer'ular. Formed into a glomerulus.

glomerull'tis. Inflammation of glomeruli of kidney.

glomerulonephri'tis. Same as *glomerulitis*.

glomer'ulus, glom'erule. Any cluster of vascular tufts in malpighian body of kidney.

glo'mus. A small conglomeration of minute blood vessels containing nerve fibers and forming tumors (**glomus tumors**) under the nail or on the fingers, arms, or leg. **g. carot'icum**, the carotid gland. **g. chorol'deum**, an enlargement of the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle.

glono'in (glo-no'in). Same as *nitroglycerin*.

glono'inism (glo-no'in-izm). Poisoning with glonoin.

glos'sal. Of, or pertaining to, the tongue.

glossal'gia (glos-sal'je-ah). Pain in the tongue.

glossec'tomy (glos-sek'to-me). Surgical removal of the tongue.

glossi'na palpa'lis. The tsetse fly. See *tsetse*.

glossi'tis (glos-si'tis). Inflammation of the tongue.

glos'socele (glos'so-sël). Swelling and protrusion of the tongue.

glossodynamom'eter. Instrument for measuring the power of the tongue to resist pressure.

glossodyn'ia. Pain in the tongue.

glosso-epiglottid'ean. Pertaining to the tongue and epiglottis.

glos'sograph. Apparatus for registering tongue movements in speech.

glossohyal. Pertaining to tongue and hyoid bone.

glossola'lia. Speech in senseless and imaginary language.

glossol'ogy (glos-sol'o-je). 1. Sum of knowledge regarding the tongue. 2. Treatise on nomenclature.

glossol'ysis (glos-sol'is-is). Paralysis of tongue.

glossop'athy (glos-sop'ath-e). Diseased state of the tongue.

glossopharyn'geal. Pertaining to tongue and pharynx. See also *Nerves, Table of*.

glossophyt'ia (glos-so-fit'e-ah). Dark and foul tongue from the presence of microphytes.

glos'soplasty (glos-so-plas'te). Plastic surgery of the tongue.

glossople'gia (glos-so-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of tongue.

glossopto'sis. Downward displacement of the base of the tongue.

glossorrha'phy. Suture of the tongue.

glossos'copy. Examination of the tongue.

glos'sospasm (glos'so-spazm). Spasm of tongue muscles.

glossot'omy. Incision or excision of the tongue.

gloss'y skin. Shining smoothness of skin from nerve lesion.

glot'tis. Aperture or chink between the vocal cords.

glotti'tis. Inflammation of the tongue.

glottol'ogy. Same as *glossology*.

Glov'er's suture (gluv'erz). A form of continuous surgical suture.

glu'case (glu'kās). A ferment from plants changing starch into dextroglucose.

glucato'nia. Excessive reduction of blood sugar as a result of insulin injection.

glu'cides (glu'sidz). A group of sugars including the simple reducing sugars.

glu'cin (glu'sin). Sodium amidotriazinsulfonate; an agent one hundred times as sweet as sugar.

glu'ciphore. A group of atoms which form sweet compounds by combining with other tasteless atoms.

glucogen'ic (glu-ko-jen'ik). Giving rise to or producing glucose.

glucohe'mia. Presence of sugar in the blood.

glucokinet'ic. Activating sugar so as to maintain the sugar level of the body.

glucokin'in. Plant insulin; a substance obtained from vegetable tissues which produces hyperglycemia when injected into animals.

glucopro'tein. Same as *glycoprotein*.

glucosam'ine. A base, $C_6H_{13}NO_5$, from the decomposition of chitin.

glucosa'zone. A crystalline principle found in urine after the phenylhydrazine test.

glu'cose (glu'kōs). 1. Corn syrup, a sweet syrupy liquid made by the incomplete hydrolysis of starch. 2. A name sometimes used for dextrose.

glucose tolerance test. A test of hepatic function based on the power of the normal liver to absorb and store large quantities of glucose. Blood sugar should return to normal in two to two and one-half hours after taking 100 Gm. of glucose into a fasting stomach.

glu'coside (glu'ko-sid). Any vegetable principle decomposable into glucose and another principle.

glu'cosin. Any one of a group of bases derived from glucose by action of ammonia.

glucosu'ria. Sugar in the urine in an abnormally high proportion.

glielike tumor. Glioma; also, colloma.

Glu'ge's corpuscles. See *corpuscle*.

glukhor'ment. A proprietary preparation from the pancreas of animals; said to have a controlling effect on carbohydrate metabolism similar to that of insulin.

glu'side. Saccharin, a sweet crystalline substance, orthosulfobenzoic acid imid, said to be three times as sweet as cane sugar.

glutam'ic acid. Derivative, $C_5H_7NO_4$, from protein decomposition.

glutam'ine. A principle, $C_5H_{10}N_2O_3$, from juices of many plants.

glutan'ol. An intestinal astringent prepared from tannic acid and vegetable fibrin.

glutar'ic acid. Pyrotartaric acid, $C_5H_6O_4$; it exists in decomposing pus.

glutathi'one. A combination of cystine and glutamic acid.

glu'teal. Pertaining to the buttocks.

glu'telin. A simple protein from the seeds of cereals.

glu'ten (glu'ten). Gluelike principle of various grains.

glute'us (gloo-te'us). See *Muscles, Table of*.

glu'tin. The viscid constituent of wheat gluten.

glu'tinous (glu'tin-us). Adhesive; sticky.

gluti'tis. Inflammation of glutei muscles.

glu'toform. A gelatin and formaldehyde compound.

glu'tol. Commercial name of formalin gelatin: used for antiseptic wound dressing.

glu'tolin. A substance found in paraglobulin and thought to be a constituent of blood plasm.

glycase (gli'kās). An enzyme which converts maltose and maltodextrin into dextrose.

glyce'mia. Presence of glucose or sugar in the blood.

gly'cemlin. A substance, secreted by the liver, in the blood of diabetics which has an antagonistic action toward insulin.

glyc'eride (glis'er-id). Glycerin compounded with an acid.

glyc'erin (glis'er-in). A colorless syrupy liquid formed by the hydrolysis of oils and fats. It is used as an emollient application to the skin, as a vehicle for medicines, as a laxative in the form of suppositories, and as a medium for mounting specimens. **g. Jelly**, compound of glycerin and gelatin.

gly'cerite (glis'er-it). Medicated preparation of glycerin.

glycerol (glis'er-ol). Glycerin.

glycerophos'phate. A combination of a base with glycerin and phosphoric acid.

gly'ceroplasm. An antiphlogistic preparation of glycerin, antiseptics, and a mineral salicylate.

glyc'eryl (glis'er-il). The radical, C_3H_5 , of glycerin. **g. trinitrate**, nitroglycerin.

gly'cine, glyco'sine (gli'sin, gli-ko'sin). Amino-acetic acid, CH_2NH_2COOH , derivable from many proteins: used in diseases of the muscles.

Glycobac'ter. A bacterium having the power of converting starch into sugar.

glycocho'late. A salt of glycocholic acid.

glycocholic acid. See *acid, glycocholic*.

glycoclas'tic. Breaking up or digesting sugars.

gly'cocoll (gli'ko-kol). Same as *glycine*.

gly'cogen (gli'ko-jen). A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from liver and other tissues.

glycogenase (gli'ko-jen-ās). An enzyme which splits glycogen into dextrin and maltose.

glycogen'esis (gli-ko-jen'es-is). Production of sugar or glycogen.

glycogenet'ic. Pertaining to the formation of sugar.

glycogen'ic. Pertaining to glycogen.

glycogenol'ysis. The splitting up of glycogen into dextrose.

glycogenolyt'ic (gli-ko-jen-o-lit'ik). Splitting up glycogen.

glycogeno'sis (gli-ko-jen-o'sis). A disease due to the abnormal storage of glycogen in children: marked by enlargement of the liver and hypoglycemia.

glycog'enous (gli-koj'en-us). Glycogenetic.

glycoge'u'sia (gli-ko-ju'se-ah). A sweet taste in the mouth.

glycohe'mia (gli-ko-he'me-ah). Presence of sugar in the blood.

gly'col (gli'kol). Any diatomic alcohol.

glycol'ysis (gli-kol'is-is). The digestion of sugar.

- glycolyt'ic ferment.** A sugar-digesting ferment.
- glycometabol'ic.** Pertaining to the metabolism of sugar.
- glyconeogen'esls.** The formation of carbohydrates from molecules which are not themselves carbohydrates.
- gly'conin.** Preparation of glycerin with yolk of eggs.
- glyconucleoprot'eïn.** A nucleoprotein having the carbohydrate group largely developed.
- glycope'nia.** Abnormally low level of blood sugar.
- glycopex'ic.** Fixing or storing sugar.
- glycopex'is.** The fixation or storing of sugar.
- glycophe'nol.** Same as *gluside*.
- glycophil'ia.** A condition in which a small amount of glucose produces hyperglycemia.
- glycopolyu'ria.** Diabetes with moderate increase of sugar in urine, and large increase of uric acid in blood.
- glycopri'val, glycopri'vous.** Deprived of carbohydrates.
- glycopro'tein.** Any one of a group of proteins consisting of a compound of protein with a carbohydrate group.
- glycopty'alism.** Presence of glucose in the saliva.
- glycoregula'tion.** The control of sugar metabolism.
- glycoreg'ulatory.** Pertaining to the control of sugar metabolism.
- glycorrha'chia.** Presence of sugar in the cerebrospinal fluid.
- glycorrhe'a.** Any sugary discharge from the body.
- gly'cosal.** An ester of glycerin-salicylic acid; used like salicylic acid.
- glycosam'ine.** A base, $C_6H_{13}NO_3$, from decomposition of chitin.
- glycosecre'tory** (gli''ko-se-kre'to-re). Concerned in the secretion of glycogen.
- glycose'mia.** The presence of glucose in the blood.
- glycosta'lia.** Presence of sugar in the saliva.
- glycostialorrh'e'a.** Excessive flow of saliva containing sugar.
- glyco'sine.** A principle which sometimes unites with urea in the kidneys, forming uric acid.
- glycosol'vol** (gli-ko-sol'vol). Same as *antidiabeticum*.
- glycosom'eter.** Instrument for determining proportion of sugar in urine.
- glycosu'ria** (gli-ko-su're-ah). Same as *glucosuria*.
- glycosu'ric acid.** Acid sometimes found in urine.
- glycotax'is.** The metabolic distribution of glucose to the body tissues.
- glycothy'molln.** A nonirritant antiseptic and anodyne.
- glycotrop'ic.** Having an affinity for or attracting sugar; causing hyperglycemia.
- gly'cozone** (gli'ko-zōn). A proprietary ozone and hydrogen peroxide preparation.
- glycure'sis.** An abnormal increase of sugar in the urine.
- glycuron'ic acid.** See *acid*.
- glycuronu'ria.** Presence of glycuronic acid in the urine.
- glycylglyc'ine** (glis-il-glis'in). The simplest polypeptide.
- glycyltryp'tophan.** A dipeptide used as a test for cancer of the stomach.
- glycyrrhi'za** (glis-ir-ri'zah). Same as *licorice*.
- glycyrrhi'zin.** A principle, $C_{24}H_{36}O_9$, from licorice.
- glyka'olin.** A proprietary antiphlogistic and anodyne.
- glyp'tic formula** (glip'tik). A formula intended to represent actual arrangement of atoms.
- Gm.** Abbreviation for *gram*.
- gna'thic index** (na'thik). See *index*.
- gna'thion** (na'the-on). Lowest point of median line of lower jaw.

gnathi'tis (na-thi'tis). Inflammation of the jaw.

gnathoceph'alus. Headless monster with jaws.

gnathodynamom'eter. An instrument for measuring the force exerted in closing the jaws.

gna'thoplasty (na'tho-plas-te). Plastic surgery of jaws or cheek.

gnathos'chisis. Congenital cleft of the upper jaw.

Gnathos'toma. A genus of nematode worms, affecting cats, swine, cattle.

gnathostomi'asis. Infestation with worms of the genus *Gnathostoma*.
G. N. C. General Nursing Council.

gno'sia (no'se-ah). The faculty of perceiving and recognizing.

go'a powder. Powder from wood of *Andira araroba*: it affords chrysarobin.

goat-leap pulse. An irregular and bounding pulse.

goh'let cells. Mucous epithelial cells of globlet shape.

gog'gle eye. Abnormally protruding eye.

gog'gles. Spectacles with wire screens for the eye.

gol'ter, gol'tre (goi'ter). Enlargement of the thyroid body, causing a swelling in the front part of the neck; bronchocele; struma. **aberrant g.**, goiter of a supernumerary thyroid body. **acute g.**, a rapidly developing goiter. **adenomatous g.**, an enlarged thyroid gland caused by an adenoma of the gland. **basedowified g.**, toxic goiter. **colloid g.**, a large and soft form of goiter in which the gland presents distended spaces filled with colloid. **cystic g.**, one in which cysts form by mucoid or colloid degeneration. **diver g.**, **diving g.**, a goiter which is movable and is located sometimes above and sometimes below the sternal notch. **endemic g.**, goiter occurring in certain districts. **exophthalmic g.**, a disease marked by an enlarged pulsating thyroid gland, marked acceleration of the pulse rate, exophthalmos, a tendency to profuse sweats, nervous symptoms, including fine muscular tremors, psychic disturbance, emaciation, and increased basal metabolism. The disease is a manifestation of excessive or perverted thyroid activity. **fibrous g.**, goiter in which the capsule and the stroma of the thyroid gland are hyperplastic. **follicular g.** Same as *parenchymatous g.* **Intrathoracic g.**, goiter in which a portion of the enlarged thyroid has descended into the thoracic cavity. **lingual g.**, an enlargement of the upper end of the original thyroglossal duct, forming a tumor at the posterior part of the dorsum of the tongue. **nodular g.**, thyroid enlargement from circumscribed nodules within the gland. **parenchymatous g.**, goiter marked by increase in the follicles and proliferation of the epithelium. **perivascular g.**, one which is pierced by a large blood vessel. **plunging g.**, diving goiter. **retrovacular g.**, one which sends a process or processes behind an important blood vessel. **simple g.**, simple hyperplasia of the thyroid gland. **substernal g.**, thyroid enlargement affecting the lower part of the isthmus and situated below or back of the sternum. **suffocative g.**, a goiter which causes dyspnea by pressure. **toxic g.**, one which produces a toxic secretion causing toxemia. **vascular g.**, goiter in which the enlargement of the gland is due chiefly to dilatation of the blood vessels. **wandering g.**, diver goiter.

gold. Heavy yellow metal: several of its salts are medicinal.

gold-beaters' skin. Prepared cecum of the ox: used in surgery.

goldenseal. See *hydrastis*.

Goldflam's disease. Myasthenia gravis pseudoparalytica.

gold sol test. Same as *Lange's test*.

goldthread. Same as *coptis*.

Golgi's cells (gol'jēz). Nerve cells with very short processes in the posterior horns of the spinal cord. **G.'s corpuscles**, tendon spindles; spindle-shaped corpuscles at the junction of tendon with the muscular fibers.

Goll's column or tract (golz). See *column*.

gom'enol (gom'en-ol). An antispasmodic and analgesic from the leaves of miaouli, *Melaleuca viridiflora*.

gome-si (go-ma-se'). A Japanese medicine, the dried fruit of *Schizandra ni'gra*.

gomphi'asis. Looseness of the teeth.

gompho'sis. Articulation in which a spike of bone fits into a bony socket.

gon'ad (gon'ad). A reproductive or sex gland.

gonadec'tomy. Removal of a sexual gland, either testicle or ovary.

gonad'ial. Pertaining to a gonad or reproductive gland.

gonado-ad'vent. The beginning of gonadal activity at puberty.

gonad'ogen (go-nad'o-jen). A proprietary sex-stimulating preparation from the blood serum of pregnant mares.

gonadokinet'ic. Stimulating the activity of the gonads.

gonadop'athy. Any disease of the gonads.

gonad'opause. The loss of gonadal activity which accompanies senility.

gonadother'apy. Treatment by the use of gonadal (testicular or ovarian) hormones.

gonad'otrope (gon-ad'o-trōp). A person who exhibits gonadotropism.

gonadotrop'ic (gon-ad-o-trop'ik). Pertaining to gonadotropism.

Gonadot'ropin. A substance having a stimulating effect on the gonads. **chorionic g.**, a gonad-stimulating substance in the human urine of pregnancy.

gonadot'ropism. The condition in which the gonads or sex glands exercise a dominating influence.

gon'aduct. The oviduct or sperm duct.

gonag'ra (gon-ag'rah). Gouty seizure of the knee.

gonal'gia (go-nal'je-ah). Pain in the knee.

gonangiec'tomy. Surgical removal of the vas deferens.

gonarthr'i'tis. Inflammation of the knee joint.

gonarthroc'ace (gon-ar-throk'as-e). White swelling of knee.

gonarthromeningi'tis. Inflammation of the synovial membrane of the knee joint.

gonarthrot'omy. Incision into the knee joint.

gonatag'ra. Gout in the knee.

gonat'ocele. Tumor of the knee.

gon'ecyst, **gonecys'tis**. A seminal vesicle.

gonecysti'tis. Inflammation of a gonecyst.

gonecys'tolith (gon-e-sis'to-lith). A concretion in a seminal vesicle.

gonecystopy'osis. Suppuration in a seminal vesicle.

gonei'tis (go-ne-i'tis). Inflammation of the knee.

gonopole'sis. The secretion of the semen.

gonid'ium, pl. *gonid'ia*. One of the green or chlorophyll-bearing elements of lichens.

goniom'eter. An instrument for measuring angles.

gon'ion (go'ne-on). Tip of angle of lower jaw.

gon'ioscope. An instrument for demonstrating ocular motility and rotation.

goniot'omy. An operation for glaucoma.

gonocamp'sis. Flexion deformity of the knee.

gon'ocele (gon'o-sēl). Spermatocyte.

gon'ocide (gon'o-sīd). Destructive to gonococcus.

gonococ'cal, gonococ'cic. Pertaining to, or caused by, gonococci.

gonococce'mia (gon-o-kok-se'me-ah). Presence of gonococci in the blood.

gonococ'cic. Pertaining to the gonococcus.

gonococ'cide (gon-o-kok'sīd). Destructive to gonococci.

gonococ'cin. A glycerin extract of gonococci used in the cutireaction.

gonococ'cocide (gon-o-kok'o-sīd). Same as *gonococcide*.

gonococ'cus. The coccus of gonorrhea, a product of *Micrococcus* (*Neisseria*) *gonorrhoeae*, a schizomycete.

gon'ocyte. The primitive reproductive cell of the embryo.

gonohe'mia (go-no-he'me-ah). General gonorrhea infection.

gonopep'sin. A proprietary gonorrheal remedy.

gon'ophage (gon'o-fāj). The bacteriophage elaborated by the gonococcus.

gon'ophore. Any accessory generative organ.

gonorrhe'a. Contagious catarrhal inflammation of the genital mucous membrane caused by a specific micro-organism, the gonococcus, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

gonorrhe'al. Pertaining to gonorrhea. **g. arthritis, g. rheumatism**. See *arthritis*.

gon'osan. An antigonorrheic preparation of kava-kava and sandalwood oil.

gonotoxe'mia. Toxemia with gonorrheal pus.

gonycamp'sis. Curvature of the knee.

gonycrote'sis. Knock knee.

gonyectypo'sis. Bowlegs.

gon'yocele (gon'e-o-sēl). Synovitis of the knee.

gonyon'cus. Tumor of the knee.

goose flesh. Same as *cutis anserina*.

Gordon's bodies. Bodies found in the lesions of Hodgkin's disease.

G.'s reflex, dorsal flexure of the great toe caused by pressure on the muscles of the calf of the leg. **G.'s test**, extract of lymphatic tissue from patients with Hodgkin's disease injected into the brain of a rabbit, produces paralysis of the rabbit.

gor'get (gor'jet). Wide-grooved lithotomy director.

go'rit. Calcium peroxide, used as a gastro-intestinal disinfectant.

Gossyp'ium (gos-sip'e-um). 1. Cotton. 2. Cotton root bark.

gouge (gowj). An instrument for cutting bone.

Gou'lard's cerate (goo'larz). Cerate of subacetate of lead. **G. extract**, solution of subacetate of lead.

goun'dou (goon'doo). Osteoplastic periostitis of the nose, seen in natives of West Africa.

gout (gowt). Painful constitutional disease with joint inflammation and chalky deposits due to perversion of the purine metabolism of the body. **latent g.**, **masked g.**, lithemia without the typical features of gout. **misplaced g.**, **retrocedent g.**, gout in which the arthritic symptoms have disappeared and are followed by severe constitutional disturbances. **poor man's g.**, gout ascribed to hard work, exposure, ill-feeding, and excess in the use of malt liquors.

gout'y. Of the nature of, or affected by, gout. **g. diathesis**, predisposition to gout.

Gow'ers's tract (gow'erz). Ascending anterior lateral tract of the spinal cord.

G. P. Abbreviation for *general paresis*. See under *paresis*.

gr. Abbreviation for *grain*.

graaf'ian vesicles or follicles (grah'fe-an). Spherical ovarian bodies each containing an ovum.

gra'cile (gras'il). Slender; delicate. **g. fasciculus**, **g. funiculus**. See *fasciculus gracilis*. **g. nucleus**. Same as *nucleus gracilis*.

gra'cilis (gras'il-is). See *Muscles, Table of*.

grada'tim. Gradually.

Gradenigo's syndrome (grad-en-e'gōz). Acute otitis media followed by temporoparietal pain and abductor paralysis.

grad'uate (grad'u-āt). 1. A measuring vessel marked by a series of lines. 2. Person who has received an academic or professional degree.

grad'uated. Marked by a succession of lines. **g. tenotomy**, incomplete division of the tendon of an eye muscle.

graft. A slip of skin or other tissue for transplantation. **animal g.**, a graft of tissue transferred from one of the lower animals to man. Called also *zooplasmic g.* **autodermic g.**, **auto-epidermic g.**, a skin graft taken from the patient's own body; dermatoplasty. **autoplasmic g.**, a graft that is taken from the patient's own body. **bone g.**, a piece of bone taken from an animal or from some bone of the patient and used to take the place of a removed bone or bony defect. **cable g.**, a nerve graft made up of several sections of nerve in the manner of a cable. **dermic g.**, a graft composed of a bit of the derma, or true skin. **epidermic g.**, a piece of epidermis implanted upon a raw surface. **fascicular g.**, a nerve graft in which the bundles of nerve fibers are approximated and sutured separately. **full-thickness g.**, a skin graft consisting of the full thickness of the skin. **heterodermic g.**, a skin graft taken from the body of a person other than the patient. **heteroplasmic g.**, a graft that is taken from an animal of another species. **homoplasmic g.** Same as *autoplasmic g.* **isoplasmic g.**, a graft taken from another individual of the same species. **omental g's**, strips of omentum to cover the line of enterorrhaphy. **pedicle g.**, a graft consisting of the full thickness of the skin and the subcutaneous tissue. **periosteal g.**, a piece of periosteum to cover a denuded bone. **pinch g.**, a graft consisting of small bits of skin. **Reverdin g.**, epidermic graft; a graft consisting of small pieces of epidermis placed on a raw surface to promote healing. **rope g.**, a graft made by elevating a strip of tissue from its bed except at its upper and lower ends, the cut edges of the tissue being then sutured together to form a rope or tube. **sleeve g.**, a graft so taken that islands of attached skin are left behind on the side of the graft for future regeneration. **skin g.**, a bit of skin implanted to replace a lost part of the integument. **sponge g.**, a bit of sponge inserted into a wound to promote the formation of granulations. **Thiersch's g.**, a skin graft in which long, broad strips of skin are used, which include the epidermis, the rete, and part of the cutis vera. **thyroid g.**, a piece of the thyroid body implanted in the tissues as a remedy for myxedema. **tube g.** See *rope g.* **Wolfe's g.**, a full-thickness graft. **zooplasmic g.**, a piece of tissue transplanted from one of the lower animals to the human body.

grain. 1. Seed of a cereal plant. 2. Twentieth part of a scruple; or, 0.065 of a gram.

gram. Metric weight, equal to 15.434 grains.

gramaci'din, **gramici'din**. A substance isolated from soil bacilli, which kills gram-positive bacilli.

gram-mol'ecule. A quantity in grains equal to the molecular weight of the substance.

gram-neg'ative. Not staining by Gram's method.

gram-pos'itive. Staining by Gram's method.

- Gram's solution.** One part iodine, 2 parts potassium iodide, 300 of water: used as a stain.
- granato'nin.** Same as *pseudopelletierin*.
- grana'tum.** Same as *pomegranate*.
- Grancher's disease** (*grahn-skâz'*). See *splenopneumonia*.
- grand mal** (*grah-mal*). A major epileptic attack attended by loss of consciousness.
- Grandry's corpuscles** (*grahn-drêz'*). Tactile corpuscles in birds.
- gran'ular.** Made up of, or marked by, granules or grains.
- granula'tion.** Formation in wounds of rounded flesh masses; also, a mass so formed.
- gran'ule.** 1. A small rounded body. 2. A medicinal pellet. **g-layer.** 1. One of the layers of the retina. 2. Layer next to cortical layer of cerebellum. **acidophil g's.** Same as *alpha g's*. **agminated g's,** small protoplasmic particles occurring in the blood, supposed to be disintegrated blood corpuscles. **albuminous g's,** granules seen in the cytoplasm of many normal cells, which optically disappear on the addition of acetic acid, but are not affected by ether or chloroform. **aleuronoid g's,** colorless myeloid colloidal bodies found in the base of pigment cells. **alpha g's,** the coarse, highly refractive, eosinophil granules of leukocytes. They are composed of albuminous matter. Called also *eosinophil* and *oxyphil g's*. **Altmann's g's,** rounded masses stainable with acid fuchsin, seen in the glandular cells of vertebrates: they are thought to be concerned in secretory activity. Called also *fuchsinophil g's* and *plasmosomes*. **amphophil g's.** Same as *beta g's*. **azur g., azurophil g.,** a granule which stains easily with azure dyes; they are coarse reddish granules and are seen in many lymphocytes. **Babes-Ernst g's.** See *metachromatic g's*. **Balfour's infective g.,** a small refractive granule seen in the red blood corpuscles in spirochetosis of fowls. **basal g.,** blepharoplast. **basophil g's.** Same as *gamma g's*. **beta g's,** fine, round, amphophil granules found in the marrow cavities and sometimes in leukocytes. **Bettelheim's g's,** small mobile granules seen in the blood. **Bütschli's g's,** swellings on the bipolar rays of the amphiaser in the ovum. **carbohydrate g's,** particles of carbohydrate matter in the body fluids in the course of being assimilated. **chromatic g's, chromophilic g's,** particles of stainable substance, whether within or without a cell or a nucleus. **cone g's,** the nuclei of the visual cells of the retina in its outer nuclear layer which are connected with the cones. **cytoplasmic g's.** See *albuminous g's*. **delta g's,** round basophilic masses from the nonnuclear elements of the blood. **elementary g's,** hemokoniae. **eosinophil g's.** See *alpha g's*. **epsilon g's,** neutrophil granules from the protoplasm of polynuclear leukocytes. **Fauvel's g's,** peribronchitic abscesses. **female g's,** the parts into which the female pronucleus breaks up after fertilization. **fuchsinophil g's.** See *Altmann's g's*. **gamma g's,** basophilic granules found in the blood, marrow, and in the tissues. They are very abundant in leukemic blood. **Grawitz's g's,** minute granules seen in the red blood corpuscles in the basophilia of lead poisoning. **hyperchromatin g.,** azur granule. **infective g.,** a small granular body which carries the infection in trypanosomiasis. **iodophil g's,** granules staining brown with iodine, seen in polymorphonuclear leukocytes in various acute infectious diseases. **kappa g.,** azur granule. **Kölliker's interstitial g's,** various sized granules seen in the sarcoplasm of muscle fibers. **male g's,** the parts (four or six in number) into which the head of the spermatozoon divides after

fertilization has taken place. **malignant g.** See *Hodgkin's disease*, under *disease*. **metachromatic g's**, deeply staining masses irregular in size and number seen in the protoplasm of various bacteria. Called also *metachromatic bodies* and *Babes-Ernst bodies*. **Much's g's**, granules and rods found in tuberculous sputum which do not stain by the usual processes for acid-fast bacilli but do stain with Gram stain; regarded as modified tubercle bacilli. **Neusser's g's**, basophil granules seen about the nuclei of leukocytes. **neutrophil g's**. See *epsilon g's*. **Nissl's g's**. See *Nissl's bodies*, under *body*. **oxyphil g's**. See *alpha g's*. **pigment g's**, small masses of coloring matter occurring in pigment cells. **Plehn's g's**, basophil granules in the conjugating form of malarial parasite. **protein g's**, minute particles of various proteins, some anabolic and others catabolic. **rod g's**, the nuclei of rod visual cells in the outer nuclear layer of the retina which are connected with the rods. **Schridde's g's**, granules similar to Altmann's granules, but smaller, found in plasma cells and lymphocytes. **Schrön-Much g's**. Same as *Much's g's*. **Schrön's g.**, a small body, of doubtful origin, seen in the germinal spot of the ovum. **Schüffner's g's**, coarse red granules seen in parasitized erythrocytes in tertian malarial fever on staining with polychrome methylene blue. **Schüffner's g's**, Plehn's granules. **Schülle's g's**, Plehn's granules. **seminal g's**, the small granular bodies seen in the spermatic fluid. **thread g's**. See *mitochondria*. **zymogen g's**, granules in the cells of the salivary gland thought to contain the preliminary matter from which ptyalin is formed.

granulit'is (gran-u-li'tis). Miliary tuberculosis.

granulo-ad'ipose. Containing granules of fat.

gran'uloblast. An embryonic blood cell developing into a granulocyte.

gran'ulocyte. Any cell, especially a leukocyte, containing granules.

granulocyte'mia. The presence of an excess of granulocytes in the blood.

granulocytepo'nia. Deficiency of granulocytes in the blood.

granulocytopole'sis. The production of granulocytes.

granulocytopolet'ic. Stimulating the formation of granulocytes.

granulocyto'sis (gran''u-lo-si-to'sis). Same as *granulocytemia*.

granulofatty. Same as *granulo-adipose*.

granulofi'locyte (gran''u-lo-fi'lo-sit). A reticulocyte.

gran'ulogen. A proprietary paraffin preparation used as a dressing for burns and skin eruptions.

granulo'ma. A tumor of granulation tissue. **g. malign'um**. Same as *granulomatosis*.

granulomato'sis. The formation of multiple granulomas. **g. siderot'ica**, a condition in which brownish nodules (Gamna nodules) are seen in the enlarged spleen.

granulope'nia. Decrease in the number of granulocytes in the blood.

gran'uloplasm. The inner substance of a unicellular organism.

granuloplas'tic (gran''u-lo-plas'tik). Forming granules.

granulopole'sis. The production of granulocytes.

granulopolet'ic. Concerned in the formation of granulocytes.

granulopo'tent. Able to form granules.

gran'ulose. The more soluble portion of starch.

granulo'sis. The formation of granules. **g. ru'bia na'si**, disease of the skin of the nose marked by a red granular eruption.

granulother'apy. Treatment by stimulating the production of leukocytes.

gra'num. L. for *grain*.

grape cure. Treatment by eating grapes. **g. sugar.** See *glucose*.

graph'ite (graf'it). A form of carbon.

graphol'ogy (graf-ol'o-je). The study of handwriting in diagnosis of nerve disease.

graphorrhe'a. A meaningless flow of words.

graph'ospasm. Writers' cramp; spasm from overuse of hand.

grattage (grah-tahzh'). Removal of granulations by friction with a stiff brush.

grave. Serious; severe. **g. wax.** Same as *adipocere*.

grave'do. Coryza, or nasal catarrh.

grav'el. Minor concretions in kidney or bladder.

Graves' disease (grāvz). Exophthalmic goiter.

grav'id (grav'id). Pregnant; with child.

grav'ida (grav'id-ah). A pregnant woman.

grav'idin. A substance from urine of pregnant women; kystein.

gravidocar'diac. Pertaining to the heart disease of pregnancy.

gravimet'ric. Performed by weight and measure.

gravita'tion. Force tending to draw all bodies together.

grav'ity. Weight; tendency toward the center of the earth.

gray atrophy or degeneration. See *atrophy*.

grease (grēs). An inflammatory swelling in a horse's leg, with the formation of cracks in the skin and the excretion of oily matter.

green blindness. Lack of perception of green tints. **g. sickness.**

See *chlorosis*. **g. softening,** abscess of brain with greenish pus. **g. vitriol,** ferrous sulfate; copperas.

green'stick fracture. See *fracture*.

gref'fotome. An instrument for cutting grafts of skin, nerve substance, etc.

Gregar'ina. A genus of protozoans: parasitic in invertebrates.

gregarino'sls. Infestation of the body with gregarinae.

Greg'ory's powder. Compound powder of rhubarb with magnesia and ginger.

grenz rays. Electromagnetic vibrations, lying between the roentgen rays and the ultraviolet rays.

gres'sion. Displacement of the crown and root of a tooth to an equal degree in the same direction; displacement.

griffe des ortells (grēf da zor-ta'). Same as *clawfoot*.

Grif'sith's mixture. Compound iron mixture.

Grinde'lla robus'ta. A plant: antispasmodic and used in bronchitis and asthma.

grin'ders (grin'derz). The molar teeth.

grind'ers' disease. A lung disease in tool grinders, due to dust inhalation.

grip, grippe. Same as *influenza*.

grippotox'in (grip-po-toks'in). The toxin of influenza.

gro'cers' itch. Eczema of the hands, peculiar to grocers.

groin. Lower lateral part of the abdominal wall.

gross anatomy. Macroscopical anatomy of the tissues. **g. appear-ance,** appearance of a tissue as seen without the microscope.

ground bundle. Either portion of the anterolateral tract of spinal cord.

group test. A test or examination for application to a number of individuals at one time.

grouping of blood. The classification of blood in accordance with its agglutinating and hemolyzing characters: done prior to transfusion. See *blood groups*.

- grow'ing pains.** Neuralgic or rheumatic pains of young persons.
- gru'el.** A decoction of any cereal grain.
- gru'mous** (gru'mus). Lumpy or clotted.
- gru'tum** (gru'tum). See *milium*.
- gry'ochrome.** A nerve cell the stainable portion of which consists of minute granules.
- Gtt.** Abbreviation of *gutta*, a drop.
- guacam'phol** (gwah-kam'fol). The camphoric acid ester of guaiacol: used in tuberculosis.
- guachama'ca** (gwah-chah-mah'kah). A South American plant, *Malouetia nitida*; poisonous.
- gua'cin** (gwah'sin). A stimulant, emetic, and diaphoretic principle from guaco.
- gua'co** (gwah'ko). The South American plant *Mikania guaco*: teniacidal and febrifugal.
- gua'ethol** (gwa'eth-ol). Guaiacol ethyl, $C_6H_4.OC_2H_5.OH$: used like guaiacol.
- gual'ac** (gwi'yak). Resin from *Guaiacum officinale*: alterative, stimulant.
- guaiacam'phol.** A preparation of guaiacol and camphoric acid, used in the night-sweats of phthisis.
- gualac'etin** (gwi-as'et-in). A derivative of guaiacol used in treating phthisis.
- gual'acol** (gwi'ak-ol). A compound, $C_7H_5O_2$: an expectorant and intestinal antiseptic as are *g. benzoate* and *g. carbonate*.
- guaiacophos'phal.** A proprietary preparation of guaiacol phosphite.
- gual'acum wood** (gwi'ak-um). Wood of *G. officinale*: diaphoretic stimulant.
- gual'acyl** (gwi'as-il). Guaiacol sulfonic acid: a local anesthetic.
- gual'aform.** An antiseptic combination of guaiacol and formaldehyde.
- gual'alín.** A proprietary antiseptic, antipyretic, and diuretic.
- gual'amar** (gwi'am-ar). A white powder, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)(OCH_2)CHOH.-CH_2OH$: used in tuberculosis.
- gualap'erol** (gwi-ap'er-ol). Piperidine guaiacolate, $C_6H_{11}N(C_7H_5O_2)_2$.
- gual'aquin** (gwi'ak-win). Guaiacol bisulfonate, $C_6H_4O_2CH_2HSO_3.-C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$: used as an intestinal antiseptic.
- gualar'sin.** Guaiacol cacodylate, used in influenza and tuberculosis.
- gualasa'nol.** Hydrochloride of diethyl-glycocol-guaiacol: antiseptic and anesthetic.
- guan'ase.** A ferment found in the thymus, adrenals, and pancreas.
- guan'idine.** A base, $NH:C(NH_2)_2$, the amidine of aminocarbamic acid.
- guanidine'mia.** The presence of guanidine in the blood.
- gua'nine** (gwah'nin). Leukomaine from guano and other sources.
- gua'no** (gwah'no). Dung of sea fowl; useful in skin diseases.
- guan'ophore** (gwan'o-för). A cell containing guanine crystals.
- guara'na** (gwah-rah'nah). Paste from seeds of *Paullinia cupana*; nerve stimulant.
- guard cells.** See *cell*.
- gubernac'ulum tes'tis.** Fetal cord between epididymis and bottom of scrotum.
- Gub'ler's line** (goob'lerz). Line which connects points of origin of fifth nerve. **G.'s paralysis.** Same as *crossed hemiplegia*. **G.'s tumor,** a swelling on back of wrist in lead poisoning.
- Gud'den's com'missure** (gud'denz). Upper and inner fibers of optic tract. Same as *arcuate commissure*.

- guide** (gid). 1. A grooved sound. 2. A filiform bougie over which a tunneled sound is passed.
- gull'lotine** (gil'lo-tēn). Instrument for cutting off the tonsil, etc.
- Guin'ea worm** (gin'e). A tropical worm, *Dracunculus medinensis*, burrowing in the human body.
- gulp'sine** (gip'sin). A preparation from mistletoe: used for lowering arterial tension.
- gull'et** (gul'et). The esophagus; also the pharynx.
- gum**. 1. Mucilaginous excretion of various plants. 2. See *gingiva*.
- g. arabic**. See *acacia*. **Bassora g.**, gum resembling gum arabic from Persia. **g.-boll**. Same as *parulis*. **British g.**, dextrin. **g.-res'in**, concrete vegetable juices, often medicinal. **g. tragacanth**. Same as *tragacanth*.
- gum'ma**. A soft gummy tumor in tertiary syphilis.
- gum'matous** (gum'at-us). Of the nature of gumma.
- gum'mi**. L. for the *gum of plants*.
- gum'my** (gum'e). Resembling gum or gumma.
- gums**. See *gingiva*.
- guncotton**. See *pyroxylin*.
- gunstock deformity**. Deformity in which the forearm forms an angle owing to fracture of either condyle of the humerus.
- gur'jun balsam** (goor'jun). Oleoresin from *Dipterocarpus laevis*, a tree of Asia: used in gonorrhea and leprosy.
- gusta'tion** (gus-ta'shun). The sense of taste.
- gus'tatory** (gus'tat-o-re). Pertaining to taste.
- gustom'etry**. Measurement of the acuity of the sense of taste.
- gut**. The bowel or intestine.
- gut'ta**. L. for *drop*. **g.-per'cha**, concrete juice of *Isonandra gutta*, a tree of the East Indies. **g. rosa'cea**. Same as *acne rosacea*. **g. sere'na**, amaurosis.
- guttadi'aphot**. A process of demonstrating changes in the blood by the appearance of the blood stains on three strips of absorbent paper: red, green, and blue.
- guttate** (gut'āt). Shaped like or resembling a drop.
- gutta'tim**. Drop by drop.
- gut'tur**. L. for *throat*.
- gut'tural** (gut'er-al). Pertaining to the throat.
- gutturotet'any**. Spasm of the throat with resultant stammer.
- Guy'on's sign** (ghe-ongz'). Ballottement of floating kidney.
- gymnas'tic** (jim-nas'tix). Systematic muscular exercise.
- gymne'mic acid** (jim-ne'mik). A principle from *Gymnema sylvestre*, a shrub of South Asia: it temporarily suspends the sense of taste.
- gymnoco'lon**. Irrigation of the colon.
- gym'noocyte** (jim'no-sit). A cell with no cell wall.
- gymnopho'bia** (jim-no-fo'be-ah). Morbid fear of the naked body.
- gym'nospore** (jim'no-spōr). A spore without an envelop.
- gynan'drism** (jin-an'drizm). Hermaphroditism.
- gynandroblastoma**. A tumor containing elements of both male and female sex cells.
- gynan'droid**. A hermaphrodite woman resembling a man.
- gynatre'sia** (jin-at-re'zhe-ah). Imperforate condition of vagina.
- gynecic** (jin-e'sik). Pertaining to women.
- gynecogen** (jin'e-ko-jen). Any gynecogenic substance.
- gynecogen'ic** (jin-e-ko-jen'ik). Producing female characteristics or reactions.
- gynecog'raphy**. x-Ray diagnosis of the female pelvis.
- gyn'eoid** (jin'e-koid). Womanlike; resembling a woman.

- gynecolog'ic, gynecolog'ical.** Pertaining to gynecology.
- gynecol'ogist.** Person skilled in gynecology.
- gynecol'ogy** (jin-e-kol'o-je). The branch of medicine which is concerned with diseases of women.
- gynecomat'nia.** Same as *satyriasis*.
- gynecomat's'tia.** Large size of male mammary glands.
- gynecop'athy.** Any diseases peculiar to women.
- gynepho'bia** (jin-e-fo'be-ah). Dread of, or aversion to, women.
- gynergen** (jin'er-jen). Ergotamine tartrate.
- gynesic** (jin-e'sik). Pertaining to women or the diseases of women.
- gyniat'rics** (jin-e-at'riks). The treatment of diseases of women.
- gynecar'dia.** See *chaulmugra*.
- gynopath'ic.** Caused by or pertaining to disease of women.
- gynoplas'tics** (jin-o-plas'tiks). Plastic surgery of female genitalia.
- gyn'oval** (jin'o-val). Isoborneol isovalerate; used in functional neurosis.
- gyp'sum** (jip'sum). Plaster of paris; calcium sulfate.
- gyra'tion** (ji-ra'shun). Revolution in a circle.
- gyre** (jir). Same as *gyrus*.
- gyrencephal'ic.** Having a brain marked by convolutions.
- gy'ri** (ji'ri). The plural of *gyrus*.
- gy'rochrome** (ji'ro-krōm). A nerve cell in which the Nissl bodies are scattered throughout the cytoplasm.
- gyro'ma** (ji-ro'mah). A tumor of the ovary, consisting of a convoluted, highly refracting mass.
- gy'romele** (ji'ro-mēl). Flexible catheter tipped with sponge.
- gyrom'eter** (ji-rom'et-er). An instrument for measuring cerebral gyri.
- gyro'sa** (ji-ro'sah). Gastric vertigo in which everything seems to turn round.
- gyrose** (ji'rōs). Marked by curved lines or circles.
- gy'rospasm** (ji'ro-spazm). Rotatory spasm of the head.
- gyrotrope** (ji'ro-trōp). Same as *rheotrope*.
- gyrous** (ji'rus). Same as *gyrose*.
- gy'rus** (ji'rus), pl. *gy'ri*. A convolution of the brain. **angular g.**, a cerebral convolution continuous anteriorly with the supramarginal gyrus. **annectent g.**, any one of the four gyri which connect the occipital and parietotemporal lobes. **gyri bre'ves in'sulæ** [B N A], preinsular gyrus. **Broca's g.**, the inferior frontal gyrus. **g. callo'sus**, the callosal convolution. **g. centra'lis**, central convolution. **g. cin'guli** [B N A], the callosal convolution. **dentate g.**, an imperfect convolution within the dentate fissure. **g. descen'dens**, **Ecker's g.**, the aftermost of the occipital convolutions of the cerebrum. **g. fornica'tus** [B N A], the marginal portion of the cerebral cortex on the medial aspect of the hemisphere, including the gyrus cinguli, gyrus hippocampi, and others. Called also *limbic lobe*. **frontal g., ascending**, a part of the frontal lobe, bounded in front by the precentral fissure, and dorsally by the fissure of Rolando. **frontal g., inferior**, the lower and outer portion of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum. **frontal g., middle**, a convolution between the superfrontal and subfrontal fissures. **frontal f., superior**, a gyrus of the frontal lobe above the superfrontal fissure. **fusiform g., subcollateral g.**, a gyrus connecting the temporal and occipital lobes, and situated under the collateral and over the subtemporal fissure. **g. genic'uli**, a vestigial gyrus at the anterior end of the corpus callosum. **Heschl's g.**, the transverse temporal convolution. **hippocampal g., g. hippocamp'i**, a convolution between the

hippocampal and collateral fissures. **infracalcarine g.**, the lingual lobule on the under surface of the temporal lobe. **g. lim'bicus.** Same as *indusium griseum*. **lingual g.**, the median occipitotemporal convolution of the brain. **g. lon'gus in'sulae** [B N A], a long gyrus forming the postinsula. **marginal g.**, a convolution of the frontal lobe bordering on the callosomarginal fissure. **occipital g.**, any of the three (superior, middle, and inferior) gyri of the occipital lobe. **occipitotemporal g.** Same as *fusiform g.* **g. olfacto'rius media'lis of Retzius.** See *area parolfactoria*. **orbital g.**, the orbital convolution. **paracentral g.**, one on the mesial surface of a cerebral hemisphere, having the paracentral fissure in front and the precuneus behind. **parietal g.**, either one of the gyri (ascending and inferior) of the parietal lobe. **parietal g., ascend-ing,** a gyrus having the fissure of Rolando in front, the intraparietal behind, and the fissure of Sylvius below. **paroccipital g.**, the first, or superior occipital, gyrus of the cerebrum. **preinsular g.**, a number of radiating gyri forming the preinsula. **g. profun'di cer'ebri,** the deep cerebral convolutions. **quadrate g.**, an upward extension of the gyrus fornicatus on the median surface of the parietal lobe. **g. rec'tus** [B N A], a cerebral convolution on the orbital aspect of the frontal, between the olfactory fissure and the mesial margin. **Retzius' g., sagittal g.,** a large convolution of the brain running parallel with the sagittal suture of the skull. **g. subcallo'sus** [B N A], the subcallosal convolution. **g. supra-callo'sus,** the supracallosal convolution. **supramarginal g.,** that part of the inferior parietal convolution which curves around the upper end of the sylvian fissure. **temporal g.,** any gyrus of the temporal lobe. **g. transiti'vus.** Same as *annectent g.* **uncinate g., g. uncina'tus,** the forward continuation of the hippocampal gyrus; its anterior end is hook shaped; called also *uncus*.

H

H. Symbol of *hydrogen*; also abbreviation for *haustus* (a draft), *hypermetropia*, *horizontal*, *Holz knecht* unit, and *L. ho'ra*, hour.

H⁺. The symbol for hydrogen ion concentration.

Haab's magnet. A powerful magnet for extracting metallic foreign bodies from the eye. **H.'s reflex,** bilateral pupillary contraction when a patient sits in a darkened room and without accommodation or convergence directs his attention to a bright object already within the field of vision.

haasim. A coined word indicating conditions common in the newborn, namely, hemorrhagic disease, asphyxia, atelectasis, sepsis and syphilis, inanition, icterus and infections, mastitis and meningitis.

habe'na (ha-be'nah). The peduncle of the pineal gland.

habe'nal, habe'nar. Pertaining to the habena.

haben'ula. 1. Any frenum (a series of structures in the cochlea are especially known as habenulae). 2. A triangular area in the dorso-medial aspect of the thalamus immediately costal to the pineal body on each side.

hab'it. 1. A fixed or constant practice established by frequent repetition. 2. Predisposition; bodily temperament. **h. chorea,** **h. spasm,** spasmodic movements which are frequent and seem to be involuntary. **drug h.** See *addiction*. **full h.,** a plethoric bodily condition.

hab'itat. Natural abode or home of an animal or plant species.

habit'ual abortion. See under *abortion*.

habitu'ation. Acquired tolerance from repeated use.

habitus (hab'it-us). L. for *habit*. **h. apoplec'ticus.** See *full habit*, under *habit*. **h. enterop'ticus**, the bodily conformation seen in enteroptosis, marked by a long narrow abdomen. **h. phthis'icus**, a bodily habit predisposing to pulmonary tuberculosis, marked by pallor, emaciation, poor muscular development, and small bones.

habroma'nia. Insanity with excessive gaiety.

Habronema. A genus of nematode worms causing dermatitis in horses and other animals.

habronema'sis. Infection with *Habronema*.

hachement (ahsh-maw'). See *hacking*.

hack'ing. Chopping stroke in massage. **h. cough**, a short, frequent, and feeble cough.

hac-. For words thus beginning see *hc-*.

Haemoflag'ellates (he-mo-flag'el-äts). Flagellate protozoa parasites in the blood.

Haemogregar'inae. Same as *Haemosporidia*.

Haemophilus (hem-of'il-us). A genus of Bacteriaceae which are strictly parasitic, growing best (or only) in the presence of hemoglobin.

H. conjunctiv'itis. See *h. of Koch-Weeks*. **h. of Ducey**, a minute form found in lesions of chaneroid and probably causing the same. Called also *Ducey's bacillus* and *Bacillus ulceris mollis*. **H. du'plex.** See *H. of Morax-Axenfeld*. **H. haemolyt'icus**, a non-pathogenic species from the respiratory tract. **H. Influen'zae**, a species found in cases of influenza, in various other diseases, and in normal persons. Called also *influenza bacillus* and *Pfeiffer's b.* **h. of Koch-Weeks**, an organism found in the conjunctival sac and probably causing an acute contagious conjunctivitis known as pink eye. Called also *Bacillus aegyptiacus*, *bacillus of pink eye*, *Weeks' bacillus*, and *Bacterium aegyptiacus*. **H. lacuna'tus.** See *h. of Morax-Axenfeld*. **H. melaninogen'icus**, a species found in the oral cavity and on the genitals. **h. of Morax-Axenfeld**, an organism found in cases of subacute conjunctivitis. Called also *Bacillus duplex*, *B. lacunatus*, and *bacillus of Morax-Axenfeld*. **H. pertus'sis**, a small organism found in cases of pertussis and possibly the cause of the disease. Called also *Bordet's bacillus*, *Bordet-Gengou b.*, *Bacillus pertussis*, and *B. tussis convulsivae*.

Haemosporid'ia. Protozoa living parasitically in the red blood corpuscles.

haff'kinize (haf'kin-iz). To immunize with Haffkin's serum.

haff'nium. A supposed new chemical element of atomic number 72.

Hag'edorn needle. A surgical needle flat from side to side, having a straight cutting edge near the point and a large eye.

hahneman'ism. Homeopathy.

hair. The filamentous outgrowth found mainly upon the scalp.

h. bulb, the bulbous expansion at lower end of a hair root. **h. cell**, an epithelial cell with hairlike processes or cilia. **h. follicle**, a depression in the skin which contains a hair root. **h. papilla**, a point of corium projecting into a hair bulb.

hairy heart. A heart covered with a shaggy exudation. **h. tongue**, one whose papillae have a hairlike look.

hala'tion (ha-la'shun). Indistinctness of the visual image by illumination from the wrong direction.

hal'azone. A compound, $\text{Cl}_2\text{N.O}_2\text{S.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COOH}$: used in the disinfection of water in 1 to 300,000.

Haldane's apparatus or chamber (hal'dānz). An air-tight chamber for the analysis of respiratory gases.

halibut liver oil. See under *oil*.

halide (hal'id). A compound of a halogen with an element or radical.

halistere'sis. Deficiency of mineral salts in a part, as bone.

halistere'tic. Pertaining to or affected with halisteresis.

halito'sis (hal-it-o'sis). An offensive breath.

hal'itous. Covered with vapor or moisture.

hal'itus. An exhalation; an expired breath.

hal'iver oil. Oil extracted from the livers of halibut.

Hal'ler's acid elixir. Sulfuric acid mixture. **H.'s circles,** arterial and venous circles within the eye.

Hall's disease (hawlz). Spurious hydrocephalus.

hallucina'tion. A sense perception not founded on an objective reality. **auditory h.,** the hearing of unreal sounds. **depressive h.,** a condition of acute depression with hallucinations. **gustatory h.,** an hallucination of taste. **haptic h.,** a tactile hallucination. **hypnagogic h.,** a hallucination occurring between sleeping and awakening. **reflex h.,** arousal of a secondary sensation by a sensation of a different modality. **olfactory h.,** hallucination of smell. **stump h.,** the sensation of the existence of a limb or part of a limb after its amputation. **tactile h.,** hallucination of touch.

hallucino'sis (hal-u-sin-o'sis). The state of being possessed by hallucinations. **acute h., alcoholic h.,** a form of alcoholic psychosis, marked by auditory hallucinations and loose delusions of persecution.

hal'lus, hal'lux. The great toe. **h. doloro'sa,** a painful disease of the great toe, usually associated with flatfoot. **h. flex'us, h. mal'leus,** hallux flexus secondary to talipes cavus; hammer toe affecting the great toe. **h. rig'idus,** a painful flexion deformity of the great toe in which there is limitation of motion at the metatarsophalangeal joint. **h. val'gus,** a displacement of the hallux toward the other toes. **h. va'rus,** displacement of hallux away from the other toes.

halmatogen'esis. A sudden alteration of type from one generation to another.

ha'logen (ha'lo-jen). Any element capable of forming haloid salts; such as chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine.

ha'lo glaumato'sus. A whitish ring around the optic disk in glaucoma.

ha'loid salt. Any binary compound formed on the type of common salt.

halom'eter. An instrument for measuring ocular halos; particularly for measuring the size of blood corpuscles by measuring the diffraction halos which they produce.

ha'lophile. Having an affinity for haloid salts.

halostere'sis. Same as *halisteresis*.

ha'lo symptom. Seeing of colored rings around lights; a symptom of incipient glaucoma.

Hal'sted's operation. An operation for inguinal hernia. **H.'s suture,** a plain quilt suture for suturing wounds in the intestines.

Hal'stern's disease. Epidemic or endemic syphilis.

hal'zoun. A disease of Syria caused by *Fasci'ola hepatic*a.

ham. 1. The popliteal region. 2. The hip and buttock.

Hamame'lls virginia'na. The witch hazel: astringent, sedative, and tonic.

hamarthri'tis. Arthritis of all the joints.

hamar'tia. Defect of tissue combination in development.

hamarto'ma. 1. A tumor due to new growth of blood vessels. 2. A tumor due to defect of tissue combination.

- hamartomato'sis.** The development of multiple hamartomas.
- hamartopla'sia.** Overdevelopment of a tissue due to the attempts of that tissue to repair.
- ham'ate bone.** See *hamatum*.
- hama'tum.** The unciform bone.
- ham'mer toe.** The clawlike bending of the toe.
- ham'string.** Either one of the tendons which laterally bound the popliteal space. **inner h.,** tendons of gracilis, sartorius, and two other muscles. **outer h.,** tendon of biceps flexor femoris.
- ham'ular.** Shaped like a hook.
- ham'ulus.** Any hook-shaped process.
- hand elec'trode.** An electrode to be held in the hand.
- hang'ing-drop culture.** A bacterial culture made by inoculating a drop of bouillon under a coverglass.
- hang'nail.** The splitting of epidermis at the side of a fingernail.
- Hanot's disease (an-ôz').** Hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver with icterus.
- Han'son's bacillus.** *Mycobacterium leprae*.
- hapalonych'ia.** A soft condition of the nails.
- haphalge'sia (haf-al-je'-ze-ah).** Pain on touching objects.
- haphopho'bia (haf-ef-o'-be-ah).** Morbid fear of touching or being touched.
- haplodermati'tis.** Uncomplicated inflammation of the skin.
- haplop'athy.** An uncomplicated disease.
- hap'loscope (hap'lo-skôp).** A form of stereoscope.
- hap'tic (hap'tik).** Tactile.
- hap'tics.** The science of the sense of touch.
- hap'tin (hap'tin).** A partial or incomplete antigen which needs to be continued with another substance to cause antibody production.
- hap'tophile.** That portion of a receptor that has a special affinity for a haptophore.
- hap'tophore, heptoph'orous.** Causing the combination of an anti-toxin with cells. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.
- hara'ra.** A skin disease produced in the backs of the hands by the bite of sandflies.
- hard chancre.** True syphilitic chancre.
- hare'lip.** Congenitally cleft lip. **h. suture.** Same as *twisted suture*.
- har'lequin fetus.** Child born with ichthyosis.
- har'maline.** Alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$, from *Peganum harmala*, of Turkey: stimulant and vermifuge.
- har'monia, har'mony.** Form of suture in which the articulating surfaces are nearly smooth.
- Har'rison's groove.** Groove on the thorax caused by the contraction of the diaphragm.
- Hartman's solution.** A solution for dental analgesia: $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts thymol, 1 part ethyl alcohol, 2 parts sulfuric ether.
- Hartmann's solution.** A solution of sodium chloride, sodium lactate and calcium and potassium phosphates for injection in acidosis.
- harts'horn.** 1. Horn of the stag. 2. Popular name for ammonia.
- Hä'ser's for'mula (ha'serz).** Same as *Trapp's formula*.
- hashish', hasheesh'.** Stalks and leaves of *Cannabis indica*.
- Has'ner's valve.** Membranous fold at the nasal orifice of the nasolacrimal duct.
- Has'sall's corpuscles.** Nucleated cells in the thymus.
- Hath'cock's sign.** Tenderness on pressure at the angle of the jaw in mumps.
- hat'ter's disease.** Mercurial poisoning or lung disease in hatters.

- Hau'dek's niche.** A projecting shadow in the x-ray picture of the stomach wall seen in gastric ulcer.
- haunch bone.** The ilium.
- haus'tral.** Pertaining to the haustra of the colon.
- haus'trum.** The recess formed by a sacculation of the colon.
- haus'tus.** L. for *draft*. **h. ni'ger,** black draught; compound infusion of senna.
- haut-mal (ô-mahl).** Epileptic attack in its full development.
- haver'sian canals.** Anastomosing canals in bony tissue. **h. canaliculi,** system of minute passages connected with a haversian canal.
- h. glands,** synovial folds within the joints.
- hay fever, h. asthma.** Acute annually recurrent conjunctivitis with nasal catarrh, followed by bronchitis and asthma. It is due to an allergic reaction to the presence of some substance to which the patient is sensitive.
- Hay'garth's deformities or nodosities.** Knobs on joints in arthritis deformans.
- H. C.** Abbreviation for *hospital corps*.
- H. D.** Abbreviation for *hearing distance*.
- head.** That part of the organism which contains the brain and the organs of special sense. **h. drop,** malarial disease of Japan, with drooping of head. **h. fold,** fold of blastoderm at cephalic end of young embryo. **h. gut.** Same as *foregut*. **h. kidney.** Same as *pronephros*. **h. lock,** hooking together of chins in twin labor. **h. louse.** Same as *Pediculus capitis*.
- head'ache (hed'äk).** Pain in the head; cephalalgia.
- hea'ling (he'ling).** The process of cure; restoration of wounded parts. **h. by first intention,** union which leaves no scar. **h. by second intention,** union by adhesion of granulating surfaces. **h. by third intention,** union by filling of wound with granulations.
- health (helth).** Normal condition of body and mind. **h. center.** See under *center*.
- health'y pus.** Same as *laudable pus*. **h. ulcer,** ulcer that has a tendency to heal.
- hear'ing distance.** Utmost distance at which a given sound can be heard.
- heart (hart).** Muscular viscus which maintains the circulation of the blood. **h. clot,** blood clot within the heart. **fibroid h.,** heart affected with fibroid degeneration.
- heart block.** Interruption of muscular connection between the auricle and ventricle so that they beat independently of each other. The condition is known as *Adams-Stokes disease*. **arborization h.,** a form in which there is interference with the fine terminal subendocardial fibers of the Purkinje system. **atrioventricular h.** Same as *auriculoventricular h.* **auriculoventricular h.,** a form in which the blocking is at the auriculoventricular junction. **bundle-branch h.** See *interventricular h.* **complete h.,** a condition in which the functional relation between the parts of the bundle of His is destroyed by a lesion, so that the auricles and ventricles act independently of each other. **dextauriculoseptolevauricular h.,** a form in which the blocking is at the line of union of the right auricle with the left auricle plus the interauricular septum. **interventricular h.,** a form in which one ventricle contracts without the other on account of obstruction in one of the branches of the bundle of His; called also *bundle-branch block*. **septodextauriculolevauricular h.,** a form in which the blocking is at the line of union of the right auricle plus the interauricular septum with the left auricle. **sino-auricular h.,** :

form in which the blocking is located between the auricles and the mouths of the great veins and coronary sinus.

heart burn. Burning sensation in the esophagus; cardialgia.

heart-failure. Sudden and fatal cessation of the heart's action. **congestive h.**, myocardial insufficiency; failure of the right ventricle with engorged systemic veins, enlarged liver, swollen legs, cyanosis, pleural effusion and ascites. **left ventricular h.**, failure of the left ventricle to maintain a normal output of blood.

heart hurry. Extreme rapidity of the pulse, a form of tachycardia.

heart sac. The pericardium.

heart tire. The condition of myocardial fatigue.

heartom'eter (hart-om'et-er). An instrument serving as a combined sphygmotonomograph and plethysmograph.

heart-water, heart-water disease. A highly fatal disease of sheep, goats and cattle in South Africa, caused probably by *Rickettsia*.

heat (hēt). 1. A form of kinetic energy communicable from one body to another, and appreciable by the thermal sense. 2. Sexual ardor in animals. **atomic h.**, the amount of heat required to raise an atom from 0 to 1 C. **conductive h.**, heat applied to the body by continuity from a heated object, such as a hot-water bag. **convective h.**, heat thrown onto the surface of the body from some outside source. **conversive h.**, heat developed in the tissues by the resistance of the tissues to the passage of high frequency waves through them. **dry h.**, heat that is not moist. Heated dry air is used in an apparatus such as a covered "baker" designed for the production of hyperemia. The dry air rapidly absorbs the moisture of perspiration from the skin, induced in the apparatus during treatment. **initial h.**, the heat produced in muscle during the development of tension. Cf. *recovery h.* **latent h.**, that which apparently disappears when it is absorbed by bodies which are not thereby rendered warmer; the heat which a body may absorb without changing its temperature. **molecular h.**, the product of the molecular weight of a substance multiplied by its specific heat. **prickly h.** See *miliaria*. **radiant h.**, electromagnetic waves longer than the waves of red light and shorter than the hertzian waves. **recovery h.**, that part of the heat developed by muscular contraction which is evolved after shortening has begun. Cf. *initial h.* **sensible h.**, the heat which, when absorbed by a body, produces a rise in temperature. **specific h.**, the amount of heat needed to raise the unit volume of any substance through 1 C. **h. unit**, a calorie.

heaves. A disturbance of respiration in horses.

hebaral sodium. A sodium salt of hexyl-ethyl-barbituric acid: sedative and hypnotic.

hebeostot'omy. Same as *pubiotomy*.

hebephre'nia. A form of dementia praecox coming on soon after puberty and marked by rapid deterioration, hallucinations, absurd delusions, and silly mannerisms.

Heb'erden's asthma. Same as *angina pectoris*. **H.'s nodes**, nodosities at sides of distal phalanges of fingers.

hebet'ic. Pertaining to, or occurring at, the time of puberty.

hebet'omy. Same as *pubiotomy*.

heb'etude (heb'et-üd). Mental dulness.

heboid-paranoid. A name for the group of mental disorders which consist of the juvenile insanities, dementia praecox, and paranoia.

heboidophre'nia. Dementia praecox marked by simple dementia.

hebstot'omy. Same as *pubiotomy*.

hebot'omy. Same as *pubiotomy*.

hecatermer'ic (hek-at-o-mer'ik). Having processes which divide into two, one going to each side of the spinal cord: said of certain neurons.

hec'tic fever. See *fever*. **h. flush**, flush of face in wasting diseases.

hec'tin, hec'tine. An arsenical compound, used like atoxyl.

hec'togram, hec'toliter, hec'tometer. One hundred grams, liters or meters.

Hedeo'ma pulegioi'des. American pennyroyal: emmenagogue and stimulant.

hedge'hog crys'tals. A spiny form of uric acid concretions.

hediosit (he'de-o-sit). A white crystalline compound, used as a sweetener of foods for diabetics.

he'donal (he'do-nal). Methyl-propyl-carbinol-urethan: hypnotic crystalline compound.

he'donism. Excessive devotion to pleasure.

hed'rocce (hed'ro-sel). Anal hernia; anal prolapse.

heel bone. Same as *calcaneum*.

heg'onon. A silver protein compound: used in gonorrhea.

Held'enbain's demilunes (hi'den-hinz). Same as *Giannuzzi's crescents*. **H.'s rods**, rodlike epithelial striations in tubules of kidney.

Heis'ter's valves (his'terz). Folds within the neck and duct of gall-bladder.

hel'coid (hel'koid). Like an ulcer.

helcol'ogy (hel-kol'o-je). The science of ulcers.

hel'coplasty (hel'ko-plas-te). Plastic surgery of ulcers.

helco'sis. The formation of an ulcer.

hel'cosol (hel'ko-sol). Bismuth pyrogallate, $C_6H_3(OH)_2OBiO$: internal antiseptic.

hel'enin (hel'en-in). A principle, C_6H_5O , from elecampane; also a proprietary derivative from the same: antiseptic.

hellan'thin (he-le-an'thin). An orange-yellow aniline dye.

hel'icine (hel'is-in). Spiral. **h. arteries**, spiral arteries of the penis.

hel'icoid (hel'ik-oid). Coiled; spiral.

hel'icopod (hel'ik-o-pod). The peculiar dragging gait of certain paralyzes.

helicotre'ma. A foramen between the scala tympani and scala vestibuli.

hellencephall'itis. Encephalitis from exposure to the sun.

hellopho'bia. Morbid fear of sunlight.

hellother'apy (he-le-o-ther'ap-e). The sun cure.

hellot'ropin (he-le-ot'ro-pin). Piperonal, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$: antiseptic and antipyretic.

he'lum (he'le-um). A gaseous element from certain minerals.

he'lix (he'lix). The margin of the external ear.

hel'lebores. Root of *Helleborus niger*; cathartic and emmenagogue.

Heller's test. A test for albumin and blood in urine.

Helm'holtz's ligament. Part of anterior ligament of malleus.

H.'s line. See *line*.

hel'minth. An intestinal worm or wormlike parasite.

helminth'agogue (hel-minth'ag-og). Same as *vermifuge*.

helminthem'esis. The vomiting of worms.

helminth'asis, helmin'thism. Morbid state due to infestation with worms.

helmin'thic. Anthelmintic; vermifugal.

helmin'thicide. Vermicide.

helminthol'ogy. Sum of knowledge of endoparasitic worms.

helmintho'ma. A tumor caused by a parasitic worm.

- helminthopho'bia.** Morbid dread of worms.
- hel'mitol.** Methylene citronate of urotropin: a urinary antiseptic.
- helo'ma** (he-lo'mah). A corn or callosity of the hand or foot.
- helo'nin** (he-lo'nin). A diuretic and anthelmintic preparation from *Helo'nias dioi'ca*.
- helo'sis** (he-lo'sis). The condition of having corns.
- helotomel'a** (he-lo-to-mi'ah). The surgery of corns.
- helot'omon.** A knife for cutting corns.
- helot'omy** (he-lot'o-me). The surgery of corns.
- hemabaron'meter.** Instrument for ascertaining specific gravity of blood.
- hemabo'lids.** A preparation of organic compounds, bone marrow, beef peptones, and nuclein.
- hem'achrome.** The red coloring matter of blood.
- hemachro'sis.** Abnormal red coloration of blood.
- hemacy'anine** (hem-as-i'an-in). Same as *hematocyanine*.
- hemacytom'meter.** Device used in counting blood corpuscles.
- hemacytozo'on.** Any cellular microparasite inhabiting the blood.
- he'mad** (he'mad). Toward the ventral or hemal side.
- hem'aden.** A ductless gland.
- hemadenol'ogy.** The study of the relation of the internal secretions to general disease.
- hemadosteno'sis.** The narrowing of a blood vessel.
- hemadromom'meter.** See *hemodrometer*.
- hemadynamom'meter.** Instrument for measurement of blood pressure.
- hemadynamom'etry.** Measurement of blood pressure.
- hemafa'cient.** An agent producing blood.
- hemafe'cia.** Blood in the feces.
- hemagglutina'tion** (hem-ag-lu-tin-a'shun). The agglutination of blood corpuscles.
- hemagglu'tinin** (hem-ag-lu'tin-in). An agglutinin which acts on blood corpuscles.
- hem'agogue** (hem'a-gog). Promoting the flow of blood.
- he'mal** (he'mal). Pertaining to blood or blood vessels. **h. arch,** arch made up of bodies of vertebrae, ribs, and sternum. **h. spine,** sternum and linea alba together.
- hemalbu'min.** Albuminate of iron: used as a remedy.
- hemalex'in.** An alexin of the blood.
- hemalex'is.** The manufacture of alexin of the blood.
- hemanal'ysis.** Analysis of the blood.
- hemanglec'tasis.** Dilatation of blood vessels.
- hemangioblasto'ma.** A capillary hemangioma of the brain.
- hemangio-endothelio'ma.** A new growth of the endothelium of the capillary vessels.
- hemangio'ma.** True angioma.
- hemangiomato'sis.** Development of multiple hemangiomata.
- hemangiosarco'ma.** Same as *angiosarcoma*.
- hemaphe'in** (hem-af-e'in). Brown coloring matter of blood.
- hemapole'sis** (hem-ap-oi-e'sis). The formation of blood.
- hemapole'tic.** Same as *hematopoietic*.
- hemapoph'ysis** (hem-ap-of'is-is). A costal cartilage.
- hemar'thros.** Same as *hemarthrosis*.
- hemarthro'sis.** Presence of blood in a joint cavity.
- hem'ase.** A ferment found in the blood.
- hemastheno'sis.** Defective state of the blood, or defective circulation of the blood.

- hematachom'eter** (hem-at-ak-om'e-ter). Instrument for measuring speed of blood currents.
- hematacrom'eter**. An instrument for measuring gases in the blood.
- hematallos'copy**. Examination of blood to distinguish one kind from another.
- hematapos'tasis**. Metastasis of blood.
- hemataposte'ma**. Abscess containing effused blood.
- hematei'kon**. The blood picture as seen by the microscope.
- hematem'esis** (hem-at-em'es-is). The vomiting of blood.
- hematenceph'alon**. Effusion of blood in the brain.
- hemather'apy** (hem-ath-er'ap-e). Treatment of disease by the administration of blood.
- hemather'mous**. Warm blooded; having warm blood.
- hemat'ic** (he-mat'ik). Pertaining to the blood.
- hematidro'sis**. The excretion of bloody sweat.
- hematim'eter**. Device for counting blood corpuscles.
- hem'atin**. A principle from hemoglobin. Same as *heme*.
- hematine'mia**. Presence of hematin in the blood.
- hematin'ic** (hem-at-in'ik). 1. Increasing the hemoglobin of the blood.
2. Hematic.
- hematinom'eter**. Instrument used in measuring the hemoglobin of the blood.
- hematinu'ria**. Coloration of urine by hematin.
- hematis'thesis**. Arrest of bleeding.
- hemato'blum**. Any organism that lives in the blood.
- hem'atoblast**. Cell which develops into a red blood corpuscle.
- hemat'ocele** (he-mat'o-sēl). Effusion of blood into a cavity, as the tunica vaginalis testis.
- hematoce'lia**. Effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity.
- hematoceph'alus**. Fetus born with head distended with blood.
- hematoche'zia** (hem''at-o-ke'ze-ah). Passage of bloody stools.
- hematochromato'sis**. Staining of the tissues with blood pigment.
- hematochylu'ria**. Discharge of blood and chyle with the urine.
- hematocolpome'tra**. Accumulation of menstrual blood in the vagina and uterus.
- hematocol'pos**. Accumulation of blood in vagina.
- hem'atocrite**. Centrifuge for separating corpuscles from blood.
- hematocry'al** (hem-at-o-kri'al). Having cold blood.
- hematocrys'tallin** (hem-at-o-kris'tal-in). Same as *hemoglobin*.
- hematocy'anin** (hem''at-o-si'an-in). Blue coloring matter of octopus blood.
- hem'atocyst** (hem'at-o-sist). Effusion of blood in the bladder or in a cyst.
- hem'atocyte** (hem'at-o-sit). Any blood corpuscle.
- hematocy'toblast**. Same as *myeloblast*.
- hematocytol'ysis** (hem''at-o-si-tol'is-is). Dissolution of the blood corpuscles.
- hematocytom'eter**. Same as *hematimeter*.
- hematocytope'nia**. Decrease in the cellular elements of the blood.
- hematocyto'sis**. Increase in the cellular elements of the blood.
- hematocy'tozoon**. A parasite of red blood corpuscles.
- hematocytu'ria** (hem''at-o-si-tu're-ah). Presence of blood corpuscles in urine.
- hematodys'trophy**. Any disordered condition of blood nutrition.
- hemat'ogen** (hem-at'o-jen). A preparation of egg albumin.
- hematogen'esis** (hem-at-o-jen'es-is). The formation of blood.

- hematogen'ic, hematog'enous** (hem-at-oj'en-us). 1. Produced in the blood. 2. Producing blood.
- hematoglob'ulin.** Same as *hemoglobin*.
- hem'atogone, hematogo'nia.** A myeloblast having a nucleus and no visible cytoplasm.
- hematohidro'sis.** Same as *hematidrosis*.
- hematohis'tioblast.** Hemohistioblast.
- hem'atoid** (hem'at-oid). Like blood; bloody.
- hematoid'in.** A reddish principle from blood clots.
- hematokol'pos.** See *hematocolpos*.
- hem'atokrit** (hem'at-o-krit). See *hematocrite*.
- hem'atolith.** Same as *hemolith*.
- hematol'ogist.** A specialist in blood work.
- hematol'ogy.** Sum of what is known regarding the blood.
- hematolymphangio'ma.** A tumor composed of blood vessels and lymph vessels.
- hematol'ysis.** Disintegration and degeneration of the blood.
- hematolyt'ic.** Pertaining to hematology.
- hemato'ma.** Tumor containing effused blood. *h. au'ris*, blood tumor in the perichondrium of the ear.
- hematomediast'i'num.** Effusion of blood in the mediastinum.
- hematometach'ysis** (hem'at-o-met-ak'is-is). Blood transfusion.
- hematom'eter.** A hemometer; also, hemodynamometer.
- hematome'tra.** Accumulation of blood in the uterus.
- hematom'etry.** Estimation of the hemoglobin and the various types of cells of the blood.
- hematomphal'occele.** Umbilical hernia containing blood.
- hematom'phalus.** 1. Hematomphaloccele. 2. Blue navel; blue discoloration of the navel of the mother in ruptured uterine pregnancy.
- hematomyco'sis.** The presence of a fungus in the blood.
- hematomye'lia.** Blood effusion in spinal cord.
- hematomyeli'tis.** Acute myelitis with bloody effusion.
- hematomy'elopore.** Formation of canals in the spinal cord due to hemorrhage.
- hematoncom'etry.** The measurement of the volume of the blood.
- hematonephro'sis.** The presence of blood in the renal pelvis.
- hematon'ic.** A blood tonic.
- hematon'osis.** Any disease of the blood.
- hematopathol'ogy.** The study of diseases of the blood.
- hematopericar'dium.** Blood effusion in pericardium.
- hematoperitone'um.** Blood in the peritoneal cavity.
- hematopex'in.** Same as *hemopexin*.
- hematopex'is.** Same as *hemopexis*.
- hem'atophage.** A phagocyte which destroys red blood corpuscles.
- hematoph'agous** (hem-a-tof'ag-us). Subsisting on blood.
- hematophil'ia** (hem-at-of-il'e-ah). Same as *hemophilia*.
- hematophthal'mia.** The presence of blood in the vitreous humor.
- hem'atophyte** (hem'at-o-fit). Vegetable parasite in blood.
- hematopla'nia.** Vicarious menstruation.
- hematoplas'tic.** Concerned in the elaboration of blood.
- hematopne'ic.** Pertaining to the oxygenation of the blood.
- hematopoie'sis.** Formation of blood or blood corpuscles.
- hematopoi'et'ic.** Making, or regenerating, the blood.
- hematoporph'y'ria.** A condition due to the presence of large quantities of hemoporphyrin in the urine.
- hematopor'phyrin.** An iron-free derivative of heme, a product of the decomposition of hemoglobin.

- hematoporphyrine'mia.** The presence of hematoporphyrin in the blood.
- hematopor'phyrinism.** A condition marked by hematoporphyrinemia and sensitiveness to sunlight.
- hematoporphyrinu'ria.** Presence of hematoporphyrin in urine: due to unwise use of sulfonal.
- hematopo'sia** (hem-a-to-po'ze-ah). Blood drinking.
- hematoprecip'itin.** A precipitin specific for the blood.
- hemator'rhachis, hemor'rhachis** (hem-a-tor'ra-kis, hem-or'ra-kis). Hemorrhage into the spinal membranes.
- hematorrhe'a** (hem-at-o-re'ah). Free or copious hemorrhage.
- hematosal'pinx.** Collection of blood in oviduct.
- hematos'cheocele.** Hematoma of the scrotum.
- hem'atoscope** (hem'at-os-kōp). Device used in examining thin layers of blood.
- hematos'copy** (hem-at-os'ko-pe). The inspection of blood.
- hematosep'sis** (hem-at-o-sep'sis). Same as *septicemia*.
- hemato'sin** (hem-at-o'sin). Same as *hematin*.
- hemato'sis.** The formation or aeration of the blood.
- hematospec'troscope.** Spectroscope for examining the blood.
- hematospectros'copy.** Use of the hematospectroscope.
- hematospermat'ocele.** A spermatocoele containing blood.
- hematosper'mia.** Presence of blood in the semen.
- hematos'teon.** Hemorrhage into the medullary cavity of a bone.
- hematother'apy.** Treatment with blood or blood preparations.
- hematother'mal.** Having warm blood; hemathermous.
- hematotho'rax.** Same as *hemothorax*.
- hematotox'ic.** Pertaining to blood poisoning.
- hematotoxico'sis.** Toxic damage to the blood-forming system of the body.
- hematotrache'los.** Distention of the cervix uteri with blood.
- hematotym'panum.** Hemorrhagic exudation in the drum cavity.
- hematox'ylin** (hem-at-ox'il-in). A stain from logwood.
- Hematox'ylon campechla'num.** Logwood; a tree and its astringent wood.
- hematozo'on** (hem-at-o-zo'on). Animal that lives in the blood.
- hematozymo'sis.** Fermentation of the blood.
- hemature'sis** (hem'at-u-re'sis). Same as *hematuria*.
- hematu'ria** (hem-at-u're-ah). The discharge of bloody urine. **endemic h.,** bilharziasis of the bladder. **enzootic bovine h.,** a disease of cattle marked by passing of blood in the urine, anemia, and debilitation. **essential h.,** renal bleeding for which a cause cannot be determined. **false h.,** redness of the urine due to food or drugs containing pigment. **microscopic h.,** blood in the urine the presence of which can be discovered only by the microscope. **renal h.,** hematuria in which the blood comes from the kidney. **urethral h.,** hematuria in which the bleeding is in the urethra. **vesical h.,** hematuria in which the blood comes from the bladder.
- hema-u'rochrome.** A hematin derivative found in the urine in sarcoma and carcinoma.
- hemau'tograph.** Tracing made by an arterial blood jet.
- hemautog'raphy.** Formation of a hemautograph.
- heme** (hēm). The non-protein, iron porphyrin constituent of hemoglobin and other respiratory pigments: formerly known as hematin.
- hemeralo'pia.** 1. Same as *day blindness*. 2. Same as *nyctalopia*.
- hemlachromatop'sia.** Color blindness in one half, or in corresponding halves, of visual field.

- hemialbu'min** (hem-e-al-bu'min). The same as *antialbumin*.
- hemialbu'mose**. A digestion product of certain proteids: normally found in bone marrow.
- hemialbumosu'ria**. Discharge of hemialbumose in urine.
- hemial'gia**. Neuralgia on one side only.
- hemilamauro'sis**. Same as *hemianopia*.
- hemilamblyo'pia**. Impairment of visual power of one half of the retina.
- hemlamiyosthe'nia**. Lack of muscular power on one side of the body.
- hemianacu'sia**. Loss of hearing on one side.
- hemianalge'sia**. Analgesia on one side of the body.
- hemianesthe'sia**. Anesthesia of either lateral half of body.
- hemiano'pia, hemianop'sia**. Blindness for one half the field of vision in one or both eyes. **absolute h.**, hemianopsia to light, color and form. **altitudinal h.**, blindness for either the upper or the lower half of the field of vision. **bilateral h., binocular h.**, hemianopsia affecting both eyes. **binasal h., nasal h.**, blindness on the nasal side of the visual field as to both eyes. **bitemporal h., temporal h.**, blindness on the temporal side of the visual field affecting both eyes. **h. bitempora'lis fu'gax**, transient bitemporal hemianopsia, sometimes seen in syphilitic patients. **complete h.**, hemianopsia affecting the entire half of each eye. **congruous h., homonomous h.** in which the defects in each field are symmetrical and identical. **crossed h., heteronymous h., heteronomous h., binasal or bitemporal hemianopsia.** **equilateral h., homonymous h., homonomous h.**, one which affects the nasal half of one eye and the temporal half of the other. **horizontal h., altitudinal h. incongruous h., homonomous h.** in which the defects in the two fields differ in one or more characters. **incomplete h.**, hemianopsia affecting less than the entire half of the visual field of each eye. **quadrantic h., incomplete h.** which has a quadrant-shaped defect. **relative h.**, hemianopsia to only form or color, the light sense being retained. **unilateral h., unilocular h.**, hemianopsia affecting but one eye. **vertical h., h.** in which lateral halves of the field are involved.
- hemianos'mia**. Absence of sense of smell in one nostril.
- hemilaprax'ia**. Inability to perform coordinated movements on one side of the body.
- hemiarthro'sis** (hem-e-ar-thro'sis). A spurious synchondrosis.
- hemiasyner'gia**. Asynergy affecting one side of the body.
- hemilatax'ia**. Ataxia on one side of the body.
- hemilatheto'sis**. Athetosis of one side of the body.
- hemilat'rophy**. Atrophy of one side of the body.
- hemibal'lism** (hem-e-bal'izm). Jerking and twitching movements of one side of the body.
- hem'ic** (hem'ik). Pertaining to or generated in blood.
- hemicanit'ies** (hem''e-kan-ish'e-ēz). Grayness on one side of the body.
- hemicar'dia** (hem-e-kar'de-ah). Either half of a four-chambered heart.
- hemice'l'lulose** (hem-e-sel'lu-lōs). A general name for various cellular plant materials.
- hemicen'trum** (hem-e-sen'trum). Either lateral half of a vertebral centrum.
- hemicepha'lia**. Congenital absence of one lateral half of the skull.
- hemiceph'alus**. A monster with one cerebral hemisphere.
- hemichore'a** (hem-e-ko-re'ah). Chorea which affects but one side.

- hemichromatop'sia.** Color blindness in one half of the visual field.
- hemicra'nia.** 1. Headache on one side of the head. 2. Absence of anterior bones of the skull.
- hemicraniec'tomy.** Division of the skull from before backward and forcing the entire side outward, thus exposing half of the brain.
- hemicranio'sis.** Hyperostosis confined to one side of the cranium and face.
- hemidiaphore'sis.** Sweating of one side of the body.
- hemidi'aphragm.** Paralysis of one half of the diaphragm.
- hemidro'sis.** Same as *hematidrosis*.
- hemidyser'gia.** Dysergia on one side of the body.
- hemidysesthe'sia.** Disorder of sensation affecting one half of the body.
- hemidys'trophy.** Unequal development of the two sides of the body.
- hemiectrome'lia.** Monstrosity characterized by imperfect limbs on one side of the body.
- hemienceph'alus.** Fetus without the sense organs of the brain.
- hemiep'ilepsy.** Epilepsy of one side of the body.
- hemifa'cial.** Affecting one side of the face.
- hemigastrec'tomy.** Excision of one half of the stomach.
- hemigeu'sia.** Absence of taste on one side of the tongue.
- hemiglossi'tis.** Inflammation of one half of the tongue.
- hemihidro'sis.** Sweating on one side of the body.
- hemihyperesthe'sia.** Abnormal sensitiveness of one side.
- hemihyperidro'sis.** Excessive perspiration on one side of the body.
- hemihyperto'nia.** Increased tonicity of the muscles on one side of the body.
- hemihyper'trophy.** Overgrowth of one half or side.
- hemihypesthe'sia.** Diminished sensitiveness on one side.
- hemihypoto'nia.** Defective tonicity of one side of the body.
- hemilat'eral.** Affecting one side only.
- hemile'sion.** A lesion on one side of the spinal cord.
- hemim'elus** (hem-im'el-us). Fetus with defective limbs.
- he'min** (he'min). A crystalline salt of hematin.
- hemineurasthe'nia.** Neurasthenia exhibited in one side only.
- hemio'pla** (hem-e-o'pe-ah). Same as *hemianopia*.
- hemio'pic** (hem-e-op'ik). Affecting one eye.
- hemip'agus** (hem-ip'ag-us). Twin fetuses joined at the thorax.
- hemiparal'ysis.** Paralysis of one side of the body.
- hemiparanesthe'sia.** Anesthesia of lower half of one side.
- hemiparaple'gia** (hem-e-par-ap-le'je-ah). Paralysis of the lower half of one side.
- hemipar'esis.** Paresis affecting one side.
- hemiparesthe'sia.** Perverted sensation on one side.
- hemipep'tone** (hem-e-pep'tōn). One of the forms of peptone obtained from pepsin digestion.
- hemiple'gia** (hem-e-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of one side of the body. **alternate h.,** that which affects one side of face and opposite of body. **cerebral h.,** that which is due to brain lesion. **facial h.,** paralysis of one side of face. **hephestic h.:** See *hephestic*. **spastic h.,** hemiplegia with spasms and atrophy: usually infantile. **spinal h.,** hemiplegia due to lesion of spinal cord.
- hemiple'gic** (hem-e-ple'jik). Pertaining to or marked by hemiplegia.
- hemipro'tein** (hem-e-pro'te-in). Same as *antialbumide*.
- hemirrhachis'chisis.** Rhachischisis without prolapse of the spinal cord.
- hemisacraliza'tion.** Sacralization of one half of the fifth lumbar vertebra.

hemisection. Section of one half; also, bisection.

hem'ispasm (hem'e-spazm). Spasm affecting only one side.

hem'isphere (hem'is-fēr). Either lateral half of cerebrum or cerebellum.

hemispherec'tomy. The operation of removing a cerebral hemisphere.

hemisphyg'mia (hem-e-sfig'me-ah). A condition in which there are twice as many pulse beats as there are heart beats.

hemisporo'sis. A mycosis due to infection with *Hemispora*.

hemistrumec'tomy. Excision of one half of a goiter.

hemisyn'drome (hem-e-sin'drōm). A syndrome indicative of a unilateral lesion of the spinal cord.

hemisys'tole. Systole of only one side of the heart.

hemiter'ic. Congenitally deformed, but not monstrous.

hemivagot'ony. Irritability of the vagus nerve on one side.

hem'lock. 1. Conium. 2. A fir tree of the genus *Tsuga*.

hemo-agglutina'tion. The agglutination of red blood cells by the action of alien cells.

hemo-agglu'tinin. An agglutinin which agglutinates the red blood corpuscles.

hemo-alkalm'eter. An apparatus for estimating the alkalinity of the blood.

hemo-antitox'in. A 20 per cent solution of Maragliano's serum.

hemobillinu'ria. Presence of urobilin in the blood and urine.

hem'oblast. A primitive blood cell; one of the inner cells of the angioblast from which the blood cells are developed.

hemoblasto'sis. Proliferation of the blood-forming tissues.

hemocata-tonis'tic. Lessening the cohesion between the hemoglobin and erythrocytes.

hemocathere'sis. The destruction of red blood corpuscles.

hemocatheret'ic (hem''o-kath-er-et'ik). Destroying blood corpuscles.

hemoce'lom, haemocoe'lom. Part of celom whence the heart is developed.

hemochromato'sis. A disease marked by pigmentation of the skin and viscera with blood pigments causing fibrosis and sclerosis of those tissues, and by diabetes; bronze diabetes.

hem'ochrome. Any one of the oxygen-carrying pigments of the blood.

hemochro'mogen. A derivative from hemoglobin.

hemochromom'eter. An instrument for making color tests of the quality of the blood.

hemoc'i'dal. Destroying blood cells.

hemoc'lasis. Destruction of red blood corpuscles.

hemoclas'tic. Destroying red blood corpuscles.

hemoco'nia. Same as *hemokonia*.

hemoconio'sis. Same as *hemokoniosis*.

hemocri'n'ia. The presence of hormones in the blood.

hemocri'nother'apy. Treatment by injection of the patient's own blood mixed with an endocrine extract.

hemocrys'tallin (hem-o-kris'tal-in). Same as *hemoglobin*.

hem'oculture. A bacteriological culture of the blood.

hemocu'prein. A copper and protein compound isolated from erythrocytes.

hemocy'anin. Same as *hematocyanin*.

hem'ocyte (hem'o-sit). A blood corpuscle or blood cell.

hemocy'toblast. An embryonic blood cell.

hemocy'toblasto'ma. A tumor containing blood marrow cells.

- hemocytocathere'sis.** The destruction of blood corpuscles.
- hemocytogen'esis.** The formation of red blood corpuscles.
- hemocytol'ogy** (hem-o-si-tol'o-je). The study of blood cells.
- hemocytol'ysis** (hem-o-si-tol'is-is). Disintegration of the blood corpuscles.
- hemocytom'eter** (hem-o-si-tom'et-er). Same as *hematimeter*.
- hemocytopole'sis.** The formation of blood cells.
- hemocytotrip'sis.** Disintegration of the blood corpuscles by reason of pressure.
- hemocytozo'on.** An animal microparasite inhabiting the blood cells.
- hemodiagno'sis.** Diagnosis by examination of the blood.
- hemodl'astase.** A ferment found in the blood.
- hemodromom'eter.** Instrument for measuring speed of the blood current.
- hemodynam'ics.** The study of the movements of the blood.
- hemodynamom'eter.** Same as *hemodynamometer*.
- hemodys'trophy.** Faulty nutrition of the blood.
- hemofer'rum** (hem-o-fer'um). Oxyhemoglobin.
- hemofus'cin** (hem-o-fus'in). Brown coloring matter of blood.
- hemogal'ol.** Medicinal preparation containing hemoglobin.
- hemogen'esis** (hem-o-jen'es-is). Formation of blood.
- hemoge'nia.** A hemorrhagic diathesis due to functional disturbance of the blood-forming apparatus.
- hemogen'ic.** Pertaining to the production of blood.
- hemoglo'bin.** Coloring matter of red blood corpuscles.
- hemoglobine'mia.** Abnormal presence of hemoglobin in the plasma of the blood.
- hemoglobinocho'lia.** Presence of hemoglobin in the bile.
- hemoglobinol'ysis.** The splitting up of hemoglobin.
- hemoglobinom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the hemoglobin in the blood.
- hemoglobinopep'sia.** Same as *hemoglobinolysis*.
- hemoglobinoophil'ia.** Fondness for hemoglobin.
- hemoglobinoophil'ic.** Living on hemoglobin.
- hemoglobinnorrhe'a.** The escape of hemoglobin from the red blood corpuscles.
- hemoglo'binous.** Containing hemoglobin.
- hemoglobinu'ria.** Presence of hemoglobin in the urine. **epidemic h.,** hemoglobinuria of young infants, with cyanosis, jaundice, etc. **intermittent or paroxysmal h.,** a form with recurrent paroxysms. **toxic h.,** that which is consequent upon the ingestion of various poisons.
- hemoglobinu'ric.** Affected with or marked by hemoglobinuria.
- hemo'gram.** A graphic representation of the differential blood count.
- Hemogregar'ina.** A genus of parasites found in the blood corpuscles of reptiles and amphibians.
- hemohis'tioblast.** A connective tissue cell which undergoes transformation into specific blood cells.
- hemohydraul'ics.** The branch of science which deals with blood in motion.
- he'moid.** Resembling blood.
- hemoko'niae.** Small refractive bodies in the blood, said to be fragments of blood corpuscles.
- hemokonlo'sis.** The presence of an excess of hemokoniae in the blood.
- he'mol.** Medicinal preparation of hemoglobin.

- hemoleu'kocyte** (hem-o-lu'ko-sit). A white blood corpuscle.
- hem'ollth**. A concretion in the walls of a blood vessel.
- hem'olymph**. 1. Blood and lymph. 2. Nutrient fluid or blood of certain invertebrates.
- hemol'ysin** (he-mol'is-in). A substance produced in the body of an animal into which red corpuscles of another animal have been introduced, and capable of dissolving the red corpuscles of the animal from which the blood was derived. When the injected blood is from the same species of animal, the hemolysin is called *isolysin* or *homolysin*; when from another species, a *heterolysin*. A hemolysin which destroys cells of the animal's own body is an *autolysin*.
- hemol'ysis** (hem-ol'is-is). Same as *hematolysis*.
- hemolyt'ic** (hem-o-lit'ik). Breaking down the blood corpuscles.
- hemolytopolet'ic** (hem-o-lit''o-poi-et'ik). Pertaining to the formation and destruction of blood cells.
- hemomedlasti'num**. Same as *hematmediastinum*.
- hemom'eter**. Instrument used in inspecting the blood.
- hemome'tra** (hem-o-me'trah). Same as *hematometra*.
- hemonephro'sis**. The presence of blood in the pelvis of the kidney.
- hemopath'ic**. Pertaining to disease of the blood; due to blood disorder.
- hemopathol'ogy**. The study of diseases of the blood.
- hemop'athy**. Any disease of the blood.
- hemopericar'dium**. Same as *hematopericardium*.
- hemoperitone'um**. Blood in the peritoneal cavity.
- hemopex'in**. A ferment which coagulates the blood.
- hemopex'is**. Coagulation of the blood.
- hem'ophage**. A cell which destroys red blood corpuscles.
- hemophag'ocyte** (hem-o-fag'os-it). A white blood corpuscle.
- hemophil'ia** (hem-o-fil'e-ah). Strong tendency to bleeding.
- hemophil'iac** (hem-o-fil'e-ak). A person affected with hemophilia.
- Hemoph'ilus**. A genus of bacterial organisms which grow best in the presence of hemoglobin. **H. influen'zac** is the organism of influenza.
- hemopho'bia**. Fear of blood.
- hemophor'ic**. Carrying or conveying blood.
- hemophthal'mia, hemophthal'mus**. Extravasation of blood inside the eye.
- hemoplas'tic**. Concerned in the elaboration of the blood.
- hemoplas'tin**. A proprietary hemostatic preparation.
- hemopleu'ra** (hem-o-ploo'rah). Hemothorax.
- hemopneumopericar'dium**. The presence of air and blood in the pericardium.
- hemopneumotho'rax**. Hemothorax and pneumothorax together.
- hemopole'sis**. Same as *hematopoiesis*.
- hemopolet'ic**. Pertaining to blood formation.
- hemop'tysis** (hem-op'tis-is). Spitting of blood. **parasitic h.**, a disease caused by the *Paragon'imus westerman'ii* in the lungs.
- hemoqu'none**. A preparation of iron, manganese, arsenic, and quinine.
- hem'orrhage** (hem'or-ej). Escape of blood from the blood vessels. **accidental h.**, caused by premature detachment of placenta. **capillary h.**, oozing from minute vessels. **concealed h.**, hemorrhage without escape from the body. **consecutive h.**, that which does not directly follow an injury. **critical h.**, that which occurs at a crisis. **petechial h.**, subcutaneous hemorrhage occurring in minute spots.

postpartum h., that which follows soon after labor. **primary h.**, that which soon follows an accident. **secondary h.**, that which follows an accident after a considerable lapse of time. **unavoidable h.** follows the detachment of a placenta prævia. **vicarious h.**, flow of blood from a part in consequence of the suppression of a discharge from another part.

hemorrhagen'ic (hem-o-raj-en'ik). Causing hemorrhage.

hemorrhag'ic (hem-or-aj'ik). Pertaining to hemorrhage.

hemorrha'gin. The lysin of snake poison which causes the hemorrhagic extravasations that follow snake bite.

hemorrhagip'arous (hem-o-raj-ip'ar-us). Causing hemorrhage.

hemorrh'e'a (hem-or-e'ah). Copious hemorrhage.

hemor'rroid. A pile or vascular tumor of the rectal mucous membrane.

hemorrhoi'dal (hem-o-roi'dal). Pertaining to hemorrhoids.

hemorrhoidect'omy. Excision of hemorrhoids.

hemosal'pinx. Dilatation of an oviduct with blood.

hemosid'erin. Preparation containing iron from the blood.

hemoso'zic. Preventing destruction of blood corpuscles.

hemospa'sia (hem-os-pa'zhe-ah). Withdrawal of blood.

hemosper'mia. Bloody condition of the semen.

hemosporid'ium. Same as *plasmodium*.

hemos'tasis (hem-os'tas-is). 1. The arrest of hemorrhage. 2. Stoppage of the blood current.

hemostat'ic (hem-os-tat'ic). Checking the escape of blood.

hemosta'tin. A proprietary hemostatic preparation.

hemostyp'tic. Chemically hemostatic.

hemotachom'eter. Instrument for measuring speed of the blood current.

hemotherapeu'tics. The use of blood in treating disease.

hemother'apy. Hemotherapeutics.

hemothig'mic. Touching blood without inducing coagulation of it.

hemotho'rax. Collection of blood in the thoracic cavity.

hemothy'mia. An insane impulse to murder.

hemoto'nia. The tonus of the solid elements of the blood.

hemotox'in. A toxin that destroys red blood cells.

hemotrip'sia. A condition in which hemorrhage in one part provokes hemorrhage in another part.

hemotym'panum. Presence of blood in the tympanic cavity.

hemp. See *Cannabis*; also *Apocynum*.

hen'bane. Same as *hyoscyamus*.

Hen'le's layer. Outermost layer of inner root sheath of hair follicle.

H.'s loop, the U-shaped loop of the uriniferous tubule of kidney.

H.'s membrane, fenestrated membrane of an artery. **H.'s sheath**, sheath which envelops an isolated nerve fiber outside of the neurilemma. **H.'s sphincter**, muscular fibers around the prostatic urethra.

Hen'och's purpura. Purpura with intestinal disturbances.

henpu'e, **henpu'ye** (hen-pu'e). Same as *goundou*.

Hen'sen's disk, **H.'s line**. Line which passes transversely through sarcous elements. **H.'s prop cells**, cylindrical cells outside the outer hair cells in organ of Corti.

he'par (he'par). L. for *liver*. **h. sulfuris**, potassium sulfide with sulfur.

hepar'aden (he-par'ad-en). A preparation of animal livers: used in jaundice.

he'parin. A phosphatide occurring in various tissues, but particularly in the liver. It has the property of preventing the clotting of blood and has been injected for the treatment of thrombosis.

- hep'arinize.** To render blood incoagulable with heparin.
- hep'armone.** A liver extract whose use is said to lower blood pressure.
- hepatal'gia** (hep-at-al'je-ah). Pain in the liver.
- hepatar'gy.** Auto-intoxication from defective liver action.
- hep'atase.** A hypothetical detoxicating ferment of the liver.
- hepatatro'phia.** Atrophy of the liver.
- hepatau'xe.** Enlargement of the liver.
- hepatec'tomy.** Excision of part of liver.
- hepat'ic** (hep-at'ik). Pertaining to the liver. **h. duct.** See *duct*.
h. lobes, the five lobes of the liver. **h. veins,** three veins from the liver to postcava. **h. zones,** the arterial, venous, and portal areas of the liver.
- hepaticoduodenos'tomy.** The formation of an opening between the hepatic duct and the duodenum.
- hepatico-enteros'tomy.** Operation of forming an anastomosis between the hepatic duct and the intestine.
- hepaticogastros'tomy.** The operation of joining the hepatic duct to the stomach.
- hepaticolith'otripsy.** The crushing of a stone in the hepatic duct.
- hepaticos'tomy.** Creation of artificial fistula into hepatic duct.
- hepaticot'omy.** The operation of opening the hepatic duct.
- hep'atin** (hep-at-in). Glycogen.
- hepati'tis** (hep-at-i'tis). Inflammation of the liver.
- hepatiza'tion.** Change of tissue into a liver-like substance.
- hepato-.** Prefix denoting some relation to the liver.
- hep'atocele** (hep-at-o-sël). Hernia of the liver.
- hepatocholangiocystoduodenostomy** (hep''at-o-ko-lan''je-o-sis''to-du-o-de-nos'to-me). The operation of establishing drainage of the bile ducts into the duodenum by way of the gallbladder.
- hepatocholangioduodenostomy** (hep''at-o-ko-lan''je-o-du-o-de-nos'to-me). The operation of establishing drainage of the bile ducts into the duodenum.
- hepatocholangio-enterostomy** (hep''at-o-ko-lan''je-o-en-ter-os'to-me). Surgical formation of a communication between the liver and the intestine.
- hepatocholangiogastrostomy** (hep''at-o-ko-lan''je-o-gas-tros'to-me). The operation of establishing drainage of the bile ducts into the stomach.
- hepatocholangiostomy** (hep''at-o-ko-lan-je-os'to-me). The operation of establishing drainage of the gallbladder either through the abdominal wall (*external h.*) or through internal drainage into some part of the gastro-intestinal tract (*internal h.*).
- hepatocirrho'sis** (hep-at-o-sir-o'sis). Cirrhosis of liver.
- hepatocol'ic.** Pertaining to the liver and colon.
- hepatocys'tic.** Pertaining to liver and gallbladder.
- hepatoduodenos'tomy.** Surgical formation of an opening from the liver into the duodenum.
- hepatodyn'ia** (hep-at-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the liver; hepatalgia.
- hepatodys'entery.** Dysentery due to inflammation of the liver.
- hepatodys'trophy.** Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.
- hepato-enter'ic.** Pertaining to the liver and intestines.
- hepatofla'vin.** A flavin occurring in the liver.
- hepatogas'tric.** Pertaining to the liver and stomach.
- hepatogen'ic, hepatog'enous.** Produced in the liver.
- hepatog'raphy.** A treatise on the liver.
- hepatoh'e'mia.** Congestion of the liver.

hep'atoid. Resembling the liver in structure.

hepatolenticular degeneration. Progressive lenticular degeneration; Wilson's disease.

hepatolienog'raphy. Roentgenographical representation of the liver and spleen.

hep'atolith (hep'at-o-lith). A bile stone.

hepatolithec'tomy. Excoision of a calculus from the liver.

hepatolithi'asis. Formation of calculi in liver or gall cyst.

hepatol'ogy. The study of the liver and its diseases.

hepatol'ysin. A cytolsin destructive to liver cells.

hepatol'ysis. Destruction of the liver cells.

hepatolyt'ic. Destructive to liver tissue.

hepato'ma (hep-at-o'mah). A tumor of the liver.

hepatomala'cia (hep-at-o-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of the liver.

hepatomeg'aly, hepatomega'lla. Enlargement of the liver.

hepatomelano'sis. Melanosis of the liver.

hepatonephri'tis. Inflammation of the liver and kidneys.

hepatonephromeg'aly. Enlargement of the liver and kidney.

hepatop'athy (hep-at-op'ath-e). Any disease of liver.

hepatoperitoni'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the liver.

hep'atopexy. Fixation of displaced liver to abdominal wall.

hepatoph'age (hep'at-o-fāj). Giant cell reputed to destroy liver cells.

hepatop'tosis. Dislocation of the liver.

hepatopul'monary. Pertaining to the liver and lungs.

hepatore'nal. Pertaining to the liver and kidneys.

hepator'rhapsy (hep-at-or'af-e). The suturing of the liver.

hepatorrh'e'a. A morbid flow from the liver.

hepatorrh'ex'is. Rupture of the liver.

hepatos'copy. Examination of the liver.

hepatospleni'tis. Inflammation of the liver and spleen.

hepatosplenomeg'aly. Enlargement of the liver and spleen.

hepatos'tomy (hep-at-os'to-me). The making of an opening into the liver.

hepatother'apy. Treatment by administration of liver or liver extract.

hepatot'omy (hep-at-ot'o-me). Surgical incision of liver.

hepatotoxe'mia. Blood poisoning originating in the liver.

hepatotox'in. A toxin that destroys liver cells.

hepatotroph'ic. Having a special affinity for the liver.

hephes'tic hemiplegia, h. spasm. A hemiplegia and spasm of blacksmiths.

hepp'tin. Pure gastric juice obtained from living pigs.

heptachro'mic. Possessing full color vision for all seven colors of the spectrum.

hep'tad. Any element having a valency of seven.

hep'tane. A hydrocarbon, C_7H_{16} , from pine and petroleum.

hep'tose. A sugar whose molecule contains seven atoms.

heptosu'ria. Heptose in the urine.

her'apathite. Iodosulfate of quinine.

herb. A plant with a stem not woody.

herbiv'orous. Living on grasses and herbs.

herd instinct. The instinct to act as one of a group and to adopt its standards of thought and action.

hered'itary. Derived from ancestry, or by inheritance. **h. ataxia.** See *Friedreich's disease*.

hered'ity. Inheritance of qualities from ancestry.

heredo-ataxi'a. Friedreich's ataxia.

- heredoluet'ic.** Pertaining to hereditary syphilis.
- heredopath'ia.** Any inherited pathological condition.
- heredosyph'ills.** Inherited syphilis.
- heredotuberculo'sis.** Inherited tuberculosis.
- Her'ing's the'ory.** Doctrine that color perceptions are dependent on a visual substance in the retina which is variously modified by anabolism for black, green, or blue, and by catabolism for white, red, and yellow.
- Her'mann's fluid.** A hardening fluid for tissues for microscopic study.
- hermaph'rodism.** Double, or doubtful, sex. **complex h.,** when internal and external organs of both sexes are present. **dimidiate h., lateral h.,** when the organs of one side are male and of the other female. **spurious h., doubtful sex.** **transverse h.,** when the outward organs appear to be of one sex, and the internal ones are of the other. **true h., double sex.** **unilateral h.,** when one side has an ovary or testis, and the other has both an ovary and a testis.
- hermaph'rodite.** A person having, or appearing to have, both male and female characters.
- hermaphrod'itism.** Same as *hermaphrodism*.
- hermet'ical** (her-met'ik-al). Impervious to the air.
- hermophen'yl.** Mercuric-phenol-disulfonate of sodium: used as an antiseptic.
- her'nia** (her'ne-ah). Protrusion of a loop or knuckle of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening. **abdominal h.,** protrusion of some internal structure through the abdominal wall. **h. of bladder,** protrusion of a part of the bladder through any normal or other opening. **h. cer'ebral,** protrusion of brain substance through the skull. **Cloquet's h.,** a variety of femoral hernia. **complete h.,** one in which the sac and its contents have passed through the orifice. **congealed h.,** hernia not perceptible on palpation. **congenital h.,** presence at birth of a knuckle of the bowel in the scrotum. **crural h.** Same as *femoral h.* **cystic h.** Same as *cystocele*. **diaphragmatic h.,** hernia through the diaphragm. **diverticular h.,** protrusion of a congenital diverticulum of the gut. **encysted h.,** scrotal hernia enveloped by the tunica vaginalis. **femoral h.,** hernia into the femoral canal. **funicular h.,** hernia of the umbilical or spermatic cord. **Holthouse's h., inguino-crural h.,** that which is both inguinal and femoral. **Incarcerated h.,** hernia so occluded as to completely obstruct the bowels. **Incomplete h.,** one which has not passed quite through the orifice. **Infantile h.,** oblique inguinal hernia behind funicular process of peritoneum. **Inguinal h.,** one into the inguinal canal. **Irreducible h.,** one that cannot be restored by taxis. **Ischiatic h.,** hernia through sacro-sciatic foramen. **labial h.,** protrusion into labium majus. **lumbar h.,** hernia in the loin. **mesocolle h.,** hernia into a pouch of the mesocolon. **nuckian h.,** protrusion into canal of Nuck. **ob-turator h.,** protrusion through obturator foramen. **omental h.,** hernia containing omentum. **properitoneal h.,** hernia through peritoneum and within the abdominal wall. **reducible h.,** one that may be returned by manipulation. **retroperitoneal h.,** hernia of intestine into the duodenojejunal fossa. **Richter's h.,** one in which only a part of the caliber of the gut is protruded. **scrotal h.,** inguinal hernia which has passed into the scrotum. **strangulated h.,** one which is tightly constricted, and has become, or is likely to become, sphacelated. **umbilical h.,** protrusion at navel. **vaginal h.,** hernia in the vagina. **ventral h.,** hernia through abdominal wall.

- her'nial.** Pertaining to a hernia.
- her'niated.** Affected with hernia.
- hernia'tion** (her-ne-a'shun). Formation of hernia.
- hernio-enterot'omy.** Herniotomy with enterotomy.
- her'nioid.** Resembling hernia.
- herniolaparot'omy.** Laparotomy for the cure of hernia.
- herniol'ogy.** The study of hernia.
- her'nioplasty.** Radical operation for hernia.
- her'niopuncture.** Surgical puncture of a hernia.
- hernior'rhaphy.** Radical operation for hernia.
- herniot'omy** (her-ne-ot'om-e). An operation for the cure of hernia.
- hero'ic.** Severe; rash.
- her'oin** (her'o-in). A crystalline anodyne and sedative, $C_{17}H_{17}(O.O.C.CH_3)_2.NO$, the diacetic ester of morphine.
- hero'inism.** Addiction to the use of heroin.
- heroinoma'nia.** Same as *heroïnism*.
- heroter'pin.** A preparation of heroin and terpin hydrate.
- herpan'gina.** A febrile disease of children marked by minute ulcers in the throat.
- herpencephali'tis.** A virus disease resembling equine encephalomyelitis.
- her'pes** (her'pēz). Skin disease marked by clusters of small vesicles.
- h. circina'tus.** Same as *tinea circinata*. **h. febril'is**, so-called fever sores. **h. gestatio'nis**, a herpes peculiar to pregnant women. **h. i'ris**, a form seen in rings on the hands and feet. **h. praeputia'llis** occurs on the genitalia. **h. zos'ter**, shingles; a vesicular eruption on one side of the body along the area of distribution of a cutaneous nerve.
- herpet'ic.** Pertaining to herpes. **h. neuralgia**, painful neurosis associated with herpes zoster.
- herpet'iform.** Resembling herpes.
- her'petism.** Predisposition to chronic skin disease.
- Herpetom'onas.** A genus of parasites which inhabit the blood of various animals.
- hersage'** (ār-sahzh'). The loosening of the fibers of a diseased nerve trunk.
- hertzian rays or waves.** Electrically excited waves of long wavelength in the ether.
- Herr'heimer's fibers or spirals.** Spiral fibers in the stratum mucosum of the skin. **H.'s reaction**, a reaction in syphilitic tissues sometimes following treatment with salvarsan or mercury.
- hesperano'pia.** Nightblindness.
- hesper'idin.** A citrin factor which has an influence on permeability of blood vessels.
- Hess'elbach's hernia.** Femoral hernia with a pouch through the cribriform fascia. **H.'s triangle**, the triangular space bounded by Poupart's ligament, rectus muscle, and epigastric artery.
- heteradel'phia.** Twin monstrosity in which one fetus is more developed than the other.
- heteradel'phus** (het'er-ad-el'fus). Twin monster affected with heteradelphia.
- heterade'nia.** Any abnormality of gland tissue.
- heteraden'ic.** Pertaining to heteradenia.
- heteradeno'ma.** Any hyaline cylindroma.
- hetera'llus.** An extreme example of heteradelphia.
- hetero'clous** (het-er-e'shus). Living upon one host in one stage, or generation, and on another in the next.

- heteresthe'sia.** Variation of the cutaneous sensibility on adjoining areas of the body surface.
- hetero-al'bumose.** Hemialbumose insoluble in water.
- hetero-au'toplasty.** Plastic transfer of tissue from one part of the body to another.
- heteroblas'tic.** Having origin in different kinds of tissue.
- heteroceph'alus.** A monster with two unequal heads.
- heterochromato'sis.** Abnormal staining.
- heterochro'mia.** Diversity of color in a part that should normally be of one color. **h. i'ridis,** difference in the color of the two eyes.
- heterochro'nia.** Irregularity in the time of development of organs or tissues.
- heterochron'ic.** Irregular; occurring at abnormal times.
- heterochy'lla.** A condition marked by rapid change in the chemical condition of the stomach contents.
- heterocine'sia.** Performance of movements different from those indicated.
- heterocom'plement.** A complement derived from an animal of a species different from the one which furnishes the amboceptor.
- heterocri'sis.** An irregular crisis.
- heterocy'cllic.** Noting chemical compounds which have an abnormal chain structure.
- heteroder'mic.** Performed with another person's skin: said of a method of skin grafting.
- het'erodont.** Having teeth of different sorts, as molars, incisors, etc.
- heterod'ymus.** Monster with a second head on abdomen.
- hetero-er'otism.** Sexual feeling directed toward another person.
- heteroge'neous** (het-er-o-je-ne-us). Of dissimilar nature.
- heterogen'esis.** 1. Alternation of generation. 2. Asexual generation.
- heterogenet'ic.** 1. Pertaining to heterogenesis. 2. Not arising in the organism.
- heterograft.** A graft taken from an individual other than the one in which it is to be implanted.
- heterog'raphy.** The writing of words different from those intended by the writer.
- hetero-infec'tion.** Infection by virus from outside the organism.
- hetero-inocula'tion.** Inoculation from any other organism.
- heterola'lla** (het'er-o-la'le-ah). Same as *heterophasia*.
- heterol'ogous.** Made up of tissue not normal to the part.
- heterol'ysin** (het-er-ol'is-in). See *hemolysin*.
- heterol'ysis** (het-er-ol'is-is). Destruction of cells of an animal by serum from another species.
- heteromer'ic** (het-er-o-mer'ik). Sending processes through one of the commissures to the white matter of the other side of the spinal cord.
- heterometapla'sia.** Formation of tissue foreign to the part where it is formed.
- heteromor'phous.** Of abnormal shape or structure.
- heteron'omous.** 1. Not independent. 2. Abnormal.
- heteron'yous.** Reversed: opposite in position.
- hetero-os'teoplasty.** Osteoplasty with bone taken from an animal.
- heterop'agus.** Fetus to which another rudimentary fetus is attached by the abdomen.
- heterop'athy.** Abnormal or morbid sensibility to stimuli.
- heteroph'any.** A difference in the manifestations of the same condition.

- heteropha'sia.** A condition in which the patient says one thing when he means another.
- heterophe'mia.** The saying of one thing for another.
- het'erophile.** Having affinity for other antibodies besides the one for which it is specific.
- heteropho'nia** (het''er-o-fo'ne-ah). Any abnormality of the voice.
- heterophoral'gia.** Heterophoria with pain.
- heteropho'ria.** Absence of parallelism between visual lines.
- heterophthal'mos.** Condition in which irides differ in color.
- heteropla'sia.** Replacement of normal by abnormal tissues.
- heteroplas'tic** (het-er-o-plas'tik). Pertaining to heteroplasia.
- het'eroplasty.** Plastic surgery in which tissue is removed from a sound person.
- heterop'sia.** Unequal vision in the two eyes.
- heteros'copy.** Inequality of vision in the two eyes.
- heteroseroth'er'apy.** Treatment of a patient by serum derived from some other individual.
- heterosex'ual.** Pertaining to the opposite sex.
- heterosexual'ity.** Sexual attraction to persons of the opposite sex.
- heterotax'ia.** Abnormal position of viscera.
- heterot'opy.** Displacement or misplacement of parts.
- heterotox'in.** A toxin derived from an external source.
- heterotrans'plant.** A piece of tissue taken from one individual and transplanted into another individual of different species.
- heterotricho'sis.** Growth of hairs of different colors on the body.
- heterotro'pia** (het-er-o-tro'pe-ah). Same as *strabismus*.
- heterovac'cine.** A vaccine made from a bacterium other than that of the disease for which the vaccine is used.
- heteroxan'thine.** A leukomaine from urine; methyl xanthine.
- hetocre'sol.** The cinnamic acid ester of metacresol: an antiseptic in tuberculosis.
- het'oform.** Bismuth cinnamate: used in tuberculosis.
- he'tol** (he'tol). Sodium cinnamate: used in tuberculosis.
- hettocyrt'o'sis.** A slight curvature.
- Heublein method** (hoyb'lin). Treatment of cancer by low voltage doses of x-ray over the entire body.
- Heub'ner's disease** (hoib'nerz). Syphilitic endocarditis.
- heurteloup** (her'tel-ooop). An artificial leech.
- hexaba'sic.** Having six atoms replaceable by a base.
- hexachro'mic.** Able to distinguish only six of the seven spectral colors.
- hex'ad** (heks'ad). A sexivalent element.
- hex'al.** Hexamethylenamine sulfosalicylate: used in cystitis and nephritis.
- hexamethylenam'ine.** Same as *urotropin*.
- hexamethylenetetram'ine.** Same as *urotropin*.
- hex'amine.** Same as *urotropin*.
- hexatom'ic** (heks-at-om'ic). Containing six replaceable atoms.
- hexavac'cine.** A vaccine containing six different organisms.
- hexav'alent** (heks-av'al-ent). Sexivalent.
- hex'one bases.** Bases containing six atoms of carbon. They include arginine, lysin, and histidine.
- hexon'ic.** Pertaining to hexone bases.
- hex'ose.** Any one of a certain group of sugars having six carbon atoms.
- hexosphos'phate** (hex-ös-fos'fât). A substance occurring in muscle, which, during contraction of muscle, splits into lactic acid and phosphoric acid.

hexylam'ine. Poisonous base, $C_6H_{15}N$, from yeast and cod liver oil.
hexylresor'cinol. A white waxy solid, $CH_3(CH_2)_5C_6H_3(OH)_2$; a powerful germicide.

Hey's ligament. Part of falciform ligament of fascia lata.

Hg. Symbol of *mercury*.

HgCl₂. Mercuric chloride.

Hg₂Cl₂. Mercurous chloride.

HgO. Mercuric oxide.

HgS. Mercuric sulfide.

HgSO₄. Mercuric sulfate.

hi'a'tus (hi-a'tus). A fissure or gap. **h. aor'ticus**, the aortic opening in the diaphragm. **h. fallo'pil**, opening for vidian nerve in petrous bone. **h. maxilla'ris**, an opening into the antrum of Highmore on the nasal surface of the superior maxilla. **h. oesoph-age'us**, the opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the esophagus. **h. semiluna'ris**, the groove in the nasal fossa into which open the antrum of Highmore and the middle ethmoid cells.

hiberna'tion. The dormant state in which certain animals pass the winter.

hic'cup, hic'cough. Sharp inspiratory sound with spasm of glottis and diaphragm; singultus.

Hick's sign. See under *sign*.

hide'bound. Affected with scleroderma.

hidraden'itis. Inflammation of a sweat gland.

hidradeno'ma. Adenoma of the sweat glands.

hidro'a (hi-dro'ah). 1. Sudamina. 2. Hydros.

hidrocysto'ma. A retention cyst of a sweat gland.

hidropole'sis. The process of the formation of sweat.

hidropolet'ic. Concerned in, or relating to, hydropoiesis.

hidrorrhe'a (hi-dro-re'ah). Profuse perspiration.

hidrosaden'itis. Inflammation of the sweat glands.

hidrosche'sis. Suppression of the perspiration.

hidro'sis. 1. Sweating. 2. Any disease of the sweat glands.

hiera'l'gia (hi-er-al'je-ah). Pain in the sacrum.

hi'era pl'era. The powder of aloes and canella.

hierollsthe'sis (hi'er-o-lis-the'sis). Displacement of the sacrum.

high lithotomy. Suprapubic lithotomy.

High'more's antrum. See under *antrum*. **H.'s body.** Same as *mediastinum testis*.

highmorl'itis. Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore.

hi'lar (hi'lar). Pertaining to a hilus.

hill'itis (hi-li'tis). Inflammation of a hilus.

Hil'ton's muscle. The compressor sacculi laryngis. **H.'s sac.** Same as *sacculus laryngeus*.

hi'lum, hi'lus. A depression at the entrance and exit of vessels, nerves, and duct into a gland.

himanto'sis. Elongation of the uvula.

hind'brain. See *epencephalon*. **hindgut,** embryonic structure whence the colon is formed. **h.-kidney,** the metanephros.

hinge joint. Same as *ginglymus*.

Hin'ton's test. A serum test for syphilis.

hip. The region on either side of the pelvis. **h. joint,** articulation of the innominate bone and femur. **h. joint disease.** Same as *coxalgia*. **snapping h.,** slipping around of the hip joint, with sometimes an audible snap, due to slipping of a tendinous band over the great trochanter.

hippanthro'pia. A condition in which the patient thinks he is a horse.

- hippocam'pal convolution.** See *convolution*. **h. fissure**, fissure above the temporal lobe on mesial surface of cerebrum.
- hippocam'pus ma'jor.** A curved structure on floor of the middle horn of the lateral ventricle. **h. mi'nor**, a white elevation on floor of posterior cornu of lateral ventricle.
- hippocrat'ic face.** See *facies hippocratica*. **h. sound**, splashing succussion sound.
- hip'pol.** A crystalline urinary antiseptic.
- hippomel'anin.** Black pigment from tumors or marrow of melanotic horses.
- hippu'ria** (hip-pu're-ah). Excess of hippuric acid in urine.
- hippu'ric acid.** See *acid*.
- hip'pus** (hip'us). Tremor of the iris.
- Hirschsprung's disease.** See under *disease*.
- hir'sute** (her'süt). Shaggy; hairy.
- hirsu'ties** (hur-su'she-êz). Excessive hairiness.
- hirudicide** (hi-ru'dis-id). Destructive to leeches; a substance which destroys leeches.
- hiru'do** (hi-ru'do). L. for *leech*.
- His's bursa, bundle**, etc. See under the nouns.
- histaffine.** 1. Having affinity for tissues. 2. A substance present in the blood serum of animals which takes part in the phenomenon of fixation of the complement.
- histam'inase.** An enzyme which splits up histamine.
- his'tamine.** An amine, $C_3H_3N_2(CH_2)_2NH_2$, used like pituitary solution in the form of histamine hydrochloride.
- histamine'mia.** The presence of histamine in the blood.
- histamin'ia.** The condition of shock produced by histamine in the body.
- his'tase.** An enzyme which splits up tissue.
- histen'zyme.** An enzyme from the kidney which splits up hippuric acid.
- his'tidine** (his'tid-in). A substance, $C_6H_9N_3O_2$, obtainable from ptomaines by action of sulfuric acid.
- his'tioblast** (his'te-o-blast). An immature histiocyte.
- histioblasto'ma** (his'te-o-blas-to'mah). Reticulo-endothelioma.
- his'tiocyte.** A large phagocytic interstitial cell of the reticulo-endothelial system.
- histiocyto'ma.** A tumor containing histiocytes.
- histiocyto'mato'sis.** Any general disorder of the reticulo-endothelial system.
- histiogen'ic** (his-te-o-jen'ik). Formed by the tissues.
- his'tioid.** Same as *histoid*.
- histio-ir'ritative.** Irritative to tissue.
- his'toblast.** A tissue cell.
- histochem'istry.** Chemistry of organized or living tissues.
- histochromato'sis.** A general term for affections of the reticulo-endothelial system.
- histoclas'tic.** Breaking down tissue.
- histocytomato'sis.** Same as *histochromatosis*.
- histocyto'sis.** Abnormal appearance of histiocytes in the blood.
- histodiagno'sis.** Diagnosis by microscopical examination of the tissues.
- histodial'ysis.** Disintegration or breaking down of tissue.
- histogen'esis** (his-to-jen'es-is). Formation of tissues.
- histogenet'ic** (his-to-jen-et'ik). Pertaining to histogenesis.
- his'togram** (his'to-gram). A diagram of frequency distributions.

- histog'raphy.** Description of the tissues.
- histohem'atin.** Any one of a group of red tissue pigments.
- histohematog'enous.** Formed from the tissues and the blood.
- his'toid (his'toid).** Developed from but one tissue.
- histokin'esis.** Movement in the tissues of the body.
- histol'ogy (his-tol'o-je).** The science of the minute structure and composition of tissues. **normal h.,** science of healthy tissues. **pathologic h.,** science of diseased tissues.
- histol'ysis (his-tol'is-is).** Dissolution or breaking down of tissues.
- histolyt'ic.** Destroying tissues.
- histo'ma.** Any tissue tumor.
- his'ton, histone.** A simple protein from cell nuclei.
- histonec'tomy.** Periarterial sympathectomy.
- histon'omy.** Statement of the laws of tissue development.
- histonu'ria.** Presence of histon in the urine.
- histopathol'ogy.** Pathologic histology.
- histophysiol'ogy.** Physiology of the minute elements of tissues.
- histoplasmo'sis.** A disease caused by *Histoplasma* in the body. It is marked by emaciation, fever, and splenomegaly.
- historadiog'raphy.** x-Ray examination of sections of tissue.
- historeten'tion.** Retention of matter by the tissues.
- historrh'ex'is.** The breaking up or destruction of tissue of a non-infectious nature.
- his'tosan.** A preparation of guaiacol and albumin: used in tuberculosis.
- histother'apy.** Treatment by administration of animal tissues.
- histothrom'bin.** Thrombin derived from connective tissue.
- his'totome (his'to-tōn).** A cutting instrument in microtomy.
- histot'omy (his-tot'om-e).** Dissection of tissues; microtomy.
- his'totribe.** An instrument for securing hemostasis by crushing the tissues.
- histotroph'ic.** Encouraging the formation of tissue.
- histotrop'ic.** Having affinity for tissue cells.
- his'tozyme (his'to-zīm).** Any enzyme which causes a fermentation in a tissue.
- histrion'ic spasm.** See *tic, convulsive*.
- hives (hīvz).** 1. Urticaria. 2. Croup or laryngitis.
- Hl.** Symbol for *latent hypermetropia*.
- Hm.** Symbol for *manifest hypermetropia*.
- HNO₂.** Nitrous acid.
- HNO₃.** Nitric acid.
- H₂O.** Water.
- H₂O₂.** Hydrogen dioxide.
- hoang-nan (ho-ang-nahn').** Chinese remedy for leprosy and syphilis; bark of *Strychnos malaccensis*.
- hoarse'ness.** Harshness or roughness of voice.
- hob-nail liver.** Liver marked with nail-like masses, due to cirrhosis or passive congestion.
- Hoch'singer's sign.** Indicanuria as a sign of tuberculosis.
- hock.** The joint on the hind leg of an animal between the knee and the fetlock. **capped h.,** a cyst or thickening of the skin over the point of the calcaneum in the horse.
- hodgeet'ics (hod-e-jet'iks).** Medical etiquette.
- Hodg'kin's disease.** Pseudoleukemia.
- hodi-pot'sy.** A skin disease of Madagascar resembling tinea flava.
- hodoneu'romere (ho-do-nu'ro-mēr).** A segment of the embryonic trunk with its pair of nerves and their branches.

- hof.** The area of the cytoplasm of a cell encircled by the concavity of the nucleus.
- Hoffmann's anodyne.** The compound spirit of ether.
- hog cholera.** Contagious febrile disease of swine.
- hol'adin.** A preparation of the pancreas: used in indigestion.
- hol'agogue.** A medicine capable of expelling all diseases.
- holarthri'tis.** Inflammation of all the joints.
- Hol'den's line.** See *line*.
- holergas'tic.** A term applied to major psychoses in which the social personality is deranged.
- hol'gin (hol'jin).** An antiseptic compound of menthol, formaldehyde, and methyl alcohol.
- hol'low-back.** Same as *lordosis*.
- Holm'gren's worsteds.** Skeins of worsted yarn for testing color blindness.
- holoblas'tic ova.** Ova of which all the yolk undergoes segmentation.
- holoca'ine.** A derivative of phenetidin: used as a local anesthetic.
- hol'ocrine.** A term applied to glands whose secretion contains the cells of those glands; as the sebaceous glands.
- holodiastol'ic.** Pertaining to the entire diastole.
- holomas'tigote.** Having flagella over the body.
- holorrhachis'chisis.** Fissure of the entire spinal cord.
- holos'chisis (hol-os'kis-is).** Same as *amitosis*.
- holosystol'ic.** Pertaining to the entire systole.
- holotet'anus (hol-o-tet'an-us).** General tetanus.
- holoto'nia.** Muscular spasm of the whole body.
- holoton'ic.** Affected with holotonia.
- Holt'house's hernia.** Inguinocrural hernia. See *hernia*.
- Holtz machine.** A machine for generating frictional electricity.
- hol'zin.** A solution of formaldehyde in methyl alcohol.
- hol'zinol.** Holzin combined with menthol: used as a germicide and disinfectant.
- homat'ropine (ho-mat'ro-pin).** Mydriatic alkaloid obtained by the condensation of tropine and mandelic acid.
- homax'al, homaxon'ic.** Having the axes all similar: said of cocci growing alike in all directions.
- homeomor'phous (ho-me-o-mor'fus).** Of like form and structure.
- homeo-osteoplas'ty.** Osteoplasty with a piece of bone from the same person.
- homeop'athy.** System which professes to cure by infinitesimal doses of medicines which are capable of producing symptoms like those of the disease treated.
- homeopla'sia.** Formation of new tissue like that adjacent to it.
- homeoplas'tic.** Resembling the structure of adjacent parts.
- homeos'tasis.** A tendency to uniformity or stability in the normal body states of the organism.
- homeostat'ic.** Pertaining to or characterized by homeostasis.
- homeotherapy (ho'me-o-ther'ap-e).** Treatment of disease with a substance similar to but not the same as the causative agent of the disease.
- homeothermal (ho-me-o-ther'mal).** Same as *homothermal*.
- homeotransplant (ho'me-o-trans'plant).** A piece of tissue taken from one individual and transplanted into another individual of the same species.
- homeotransplantation (ho'me-o-trans-plan-ta'shun).** Transplantation of tissue from one individual to another of the same species.

- homeotypical** (ho''me-o-tip'ik-al). Resembling the normal or usual type. The term is applied to the second mitotic division of the germ cells.
- homergy** (hom'er-je). Normal metabolism.
- home'sickness**. Intense longing for home; nostalgia.
- homiculture** (hom'e-kult-ūr). The stirpiculture of the human species.
- homme rouge** (om-roozh'). A stage in mycosis fungoides in which the red plaques run together over a wide area of the body.
- homocen'tric rays**. A conic pencil of light rays.
- homocer'ebria**. Principle obtainable from brain substance.
- homoco'caine**. Same as *coca-ethylin*.
- homo-er'otism**. Homosexuality.
- homoge'neous** (ho-mo-je'ne-us). Of uniform quality, composition or structure.
- homogen'esis, homog'eny**. Reproduction of the same process in each generation.
- homogenize** (ho-moj'en-iz). To render homogeneous.
- homogentis'ic acid**. An acid from urine: of bacterial origin.
- homogentisu'ria**. The presence of homogentisuric acid in the urine; alkaptonuria.
- homoglan'dular** (ho-mo-glan'du-lar). Pertaining to the same gland.
- homolop'odal**. Having processes of one kind only: said of nerve cells.
- homolat'eral**. On the same side.
- homol'ogous** (ho-mol'og-us). Of similar structure or place.
- hom'ologue** (hom'ol-og). Any homologous organ or part.
- homol'ogy** (ho-mol'o-je). Quality of being homologous.
- homol'ysin** (ho-mol'is-in). See *hemolysin*.
- homon'omous** (ho-mon'om-us). Under the same law.
- homon'ymous** (ho-mon'im-us). Of corresponding name or place.
- h. diplopla**. See *diplopia*.
- ho'mophil**. Acting only with a specific antigen: said of an antibody.
- homoplas'tic**. Pertaining to homoplasty.
- homoplasty**. Transplantation of a tissue of the same sort as the one it replaces.
- homorgan'ic**. Produced by the same or by homologous organs.
- homosex'ual**. Sexually attracted by persons of the same sex.
- homosex'uality**. Sexual perversion toward those of same sex.
- homostim'ulant**. Stimulating the organ that it is derived from.
- homother'mal**. Of uniform temperature.
- homoton'ic** (ho-mo-ton'ik). Of uniform course or tension.
- ho'motype** (ho'mo-tip). A part having reversed symmetry with its fellow.
- homun'culus**. A dwarf without deformity or disproportion of parts.
- Hondu'ras bark**. Same as *cascara amarga*.
- hon'eycomb ringworm**. Same as *farus*.
- honora'rium** (hon-or-a're-um). Physician's professional fee.
- hoof-bound**. Dryness and contraction of a horse's hoof, causing lameness.
- hook**. Curved instrument for traction or holding.
- hook'worm**. See *Ankylostoma* and *Necator*.
- hoop'ing cough**. Same as *whooping cough*.
- hoose**. Sheep cough; a disease of sheep and lambs caused by a worm, *Strongylus filaria*, in the lungs, and marked by cough, loss of appetite, constipation, and dyspnea.
- hoo'ven**. Same as *horen*.

hop. See *humulus*.

horde'olum. Sty; inflammation of sebaceous glands of eyelid.

hor'deum. See *barley*.

hore'bound. The plant *Marrubium vulgare*: sudorific, bechic, and tonic.

horis'mascope. An instrument for examining the urine for albumin.

horizocar'dia. Horizontal position of the heart.

hor'mion. Median anterior point of spheno-occipital bones.

hormo'nagogue. Increasing the production of hormones.

hor'monal. A liquid extract from the spleen of an animal killed at the height of digestion: used for stimulating intestinal peristalsis.

hormone (hor'mōn). A chemical substance produced in an organ, which, being carried to an associated organ by the blood stream, excites in the latter organ a functional activity. **Allen-Doisy h.**, the follicular hormone of the ovary. See *amniotin*. **Aschheim-Zondek h.**, a hormone from the anterior part of the pituitary body discovered in the urine; it causes ripening of immature ovarian follicles and the formation of corpora lutea. **bleeding h.**, a supposed hormone of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis, the causative agent in uterine bleeding. **cardiac h.** See *sinus h.* **chromaffin h.**, epinephrine. **circulatory h's**, a name given to extracts of muscle and other tissues which have vasodepressor and vasodilating action. **cortical h.**, a hormone from the suprarenal cortex. See *cortin*. **disassimilatory h.**, a hormone which produces increased disassimilation and increase of normal activity in tissues. **estrogenic h.** See *prolan A* and *estrin*. **follicle h.**, *estrin*. **growth h.**, any hormone that has an influence on body growth, i. e., *estrin* is the growth hormone of the anterior hypophysis. **h. hunger**, deficiency of hormone supply. **lactation h.**, hypothetical hormone of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis that regulates lactation. **langerhansian h.**, the internal secretion of the pancreas, supposed to be formed in the islands of Langerhans, and to influence the metabolism of sugar. **luteal h.** See *progestin*. **lutelizing h.**, *prolan B*. **metabolism h.** See *prephyson*. **ovarian h.**, *estrin*. **paratyphoid h.**, an aqueous solution of the hormone of the parathyroids of cattle: used subcutaneously in the treatment of tetany. **peristaltic h.** See *hormonal*. **placental h.**, an estrogenic hormone contained in the placenta, such as *emmenin* and *theelin*. **sex h. (female)**, a hormone found in the liquor folliculi of the ovary, the corpus luteum, the placenta, the blood, the urine, and other tissue fluids, which will induce the estrual cycle in an ovariectomized animal. See *estrin*. **sinus h.**, a substance given off by the beating sinus of a frog's heart which seems to be a physiologic tonic to the heart. **Swingle and Pfaffner's h.**, *cortin*.

hormon'ic. Having the influence of a hormone.

hormonogen'esis (hor'mon-o-jen'es-is). Hormonopoiesis.

hormonogen'ic (hor'mon-o-jen'ik). Forming hormones.

hormonol'ogy. The science of hormones.

hormonopex'ic. Fixing hormones.

hormonopole'sis. The production of hormones.

hormonopoiet'ic. Forming hormones.

hormonother'apy. Treatment by the use of hormones.

hormopole'sis (hor-mo-poi-e'sis). Hormonopoiesis.

hormopoiet'ic (hor-mo-poi-et'ik). Forming hormones.

hormothy'rin. An anterior pituitary hormone which causes hyperplasia of the thyroid.

- hor'motone.** A mixture of extracts from the thyroid, pituitary, ovary, and testes: used in neurasthenia.
- hor'mozone.** A substance produced in the body which helps to regulate chemical processes in the body.
- Horner's muscle.** See *tensor tarsi* in *Muscles, Table of*. **H.'s syndrome**, miosis, ptosis, enophthalmus, and anhidrosis caused by paralysis of the cervical sympathetic.
- hor'ny epithellum.** Trachomatous conjunctivitis. **h. layer.** Same as *stratum corneum*.
- horop'ter.** Sum of all points seen in binocular vision with the eyes fixed.
- horripilla'tion.** *Cutis anserina*, or goose flesh.
- horsepox.** A disease of the horse, a modified smallpox.
- horserad'ish.** A plant, *Cochlearia armoracia*: root stimulant and antiscorbutic.
- horseshoe fistula.** A semicircular fistulous tract about the anus.
- h. kidney,** union of the kidneys by the lower ends.
- hos'pital.** Institution for treatment of the sick. **base h.,** a hospital unit within the line of communication of the army, usually in a permanent building designed for the reception of wounded and other patients received via the field hospitals from the front, and for cases originating within the line of communication itself. - **camp h.,** an immobile military unit organized and equipped for the care of the sick and wounded in camp, in order to prevent immobilization of field hospitals or other mobile sanitary organizations. **cottage h.,** a small hospital not having a resident staff; also a hospital consisting of a number of detached cottages. **evacuation h.,** a mobile advance hospital unit within the line of communication, designed to take over the functions of field hospitals when they move away with their divisions and to supplement base hospitals in their functions. **field h.,** a portable military hospital, manned by non-commissioned officers and men, located beyond the zone of conflict, 3 to 4 miles beyond the dressing stations, designed to shelter and care for wounded brought in by ambulance companies until they can be transported to the line of communications.
- hos'pitalism.** Morbid state due to impure air in hospital.
- host.** Any animal or plant which supports a parasite. **definitive h., final h.,** the animal in which a parasite undergoes its sexual life. **intermediary h.,** the animal in which a parasite passes its larval existence.
- hot drops.** Tincture of capsicum and myrrh. **h. eye,** temporary congestion of the eye, seen in gouty patients.
- Hot'tentot apron.** *Velamen vulvae*; hypertrophy of nymphae or labia minora. **H. deformity.** See *steatopygia*.
- hot'tentotism.** Exaggerated form of stuttering.
- hour'glass contraction.** Contraction of the uterus which assumes an hourglass shape.
- housemaids' knee.** Inflammation of the bursa of knee cap.
- house surgeon.** Resident surgeon of a hospital.
- Hous'ton's muscle** (hew'stunz). The compressor venae dorsalis.
- H.'s valves,** folds of mucous membrane in rectum.
- ho'ven** (ho'ven). Indigestion in cattle and sheep, with abnormal collection of gas in the first stomach; bloat.
- How'ship's lacunae.** Depressions in bone beneath periosteum.
- HPO₃.** Metaphosphoric acid.
- H₃PO₂.** Hypophosphoric acid.
- H₃PO₃.** Phosphorous acid.
- H₄P₂O₆.** Hypophosphoric acid.

H₂S. Hydrogen sulfide.

H₂SO₃. Sulfurous acid.

H₂SO₄. Sulfuric acid.

Ht. Symbol for *total hypermetropia*.

Hubbard tank. A tank in which a person may perform under-water exercises.

Huguier's canal (u-ghe-āz'). See *canal*. **H.'s glands**, two minor vaginal glands.

humag'solan. A proprietary keratin preparation given with the food for the purpose of promoting the growth of hair.

hu'manized virus. Vaccine virus from the human subject.

hu'manol. Fluid human fat: used to prevent the formation of adhesions in operations upon tendons and nerves.

hu'meral (hu'mer-al). Of, or pertaining to, the humerus.

humerora'dial. Pertaining to humerus and radius.

hu'merus (hu'mer-us). The bone between shoulder and elbow.

hu'mid gangrene. See under *gangrene*.

humid'ity (hu-mid'it-e). Degree of moisture in the air.

hu'mor (hu'mor). Any fluid or semifluid of the body. **aqueous h.**, the fluid filling the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye in front of the lens. **crystalline h.**, the crystalline lens. See *lens*. **ocular h.**, any one of the humors of the eye—aqueous, crystalline, and vitreous. **vitreous h.**, the gelatinous matter that fills the posterior chamber of the eye behind the lens.

hu'moral pathology, humor'alism. Obsolete doctrine that all diseases arise from some change of the humors.

hu'mulus. Stróbles of *Humulus lupulus*, or hops; stimulant and sedative.

hu'mus (hu'mus). Dark mold of decayed vegetable tissue.

hun'ger cure. Treatment of disease by severe fasting.

hunte'rian chancre. True, hard, or syphilitic chancre.

Hun'ter's canal. See *canal*.

hunya'dl já'nos (hun-yah'de yah'nosh). An aperient mineral water.

Huschke's canal (hoosh'kēz). See *canal*.

Hut'chinson teeth. Notched and narrow-edged teeth indicative of inherited syphilis.

Hux'ham's tincture. Compound tincture of cinchona bark.

Hux'ley's layer. A layer of the root sheath of a hair follicle within Henle's layer.

hy'allin (hi'al-in). A principle obtainable from the products of amyloid degeneration.

hy'aline. Glassy; pellucid. See *degeneration*.

hyalino'sis. Hyaline degeneration.

hyallnu'ria. Discharge of hyalin in the urine.

hyall'tis (hi-al-i'tis). Inflammation of a hyaloïd membrane or of the vitreous humor. **asteroid h.**, hyalitis marked by the presence of spherical or star-shaped bodies in the vitreous. **h. puncta'ta**, a form marked by the formation of small opacities. **h. suppurati'va**, a purulent inflammation of the vitreous humor of the eye.

hyalo-enchondro'ma. A chondroma of hyaline cartilage.

hyal'ogen (hi-al'o-gen). An albuminous substance occurring in cartilage, vitreous humor, etc., and convertible into hyalin.

hy'aloid (hi'al-oid). Pellucid; like glass. **h. artery**, fetal branch of central artery of retina. **h. fossa.** See *fossa*.

hyalol'din. A carbohydrate radical from mucoproteins.

hyaloldi'tis (hi'al-oid-i'tis). See *hyalitis*.

hyalo'ma (hi-al-o'mah). Colloid milium. See *milium*.

- hy'alomere** (hi'al-o-mēr). The pale homogeneous portion of a blood platelet, as contrasted with the chromomere.
- hyalomit'ome** (hi'al-o-mit'ōm). Same as *hyaloplasm*.
- Hyalomma** (hi-al-om'ah). A genus of ixodin ticks. *H. aegypticum* is a cattle tick of Africa, India, and southern Europe.
- hyalomu'coid**. The mucoid of the vitreous body.
- hyalonyx'is** (hi'al-o-niks'is). The act of puncturing the vitreous body.
- hyalopha'gia** (hi'al-o-fa'je-ah). The eating of glass.
- hyaloph'agy** (hi-al-of'aj-e). Hyalophagia.
- hyalopho'bia**. Fear of glass.
- hy'aloplasm** (hi'al-o-plazm). 1. The more fluid, finely granular substance of the cytoplasm of cells. Called *paraplasm*, *interfilar mass*, *paramitome*, *enchylema*, and *cytolymph*. 2. The conducting medium of the axon. **nuclear h.**, **karyolymph**.
- hyaloserosi'tis** (hi'al-o-se-ro-si'tis). A form of inflammation of serous membranes marked by the formation of a fibrohyaline investment. **progressive multiple h.**, **polyorrhomenitis**.
- hyal'osome** (hi-al'o-sōm). A structure resembling the nucleolus of a cell, but staining only slightly.
- hyal'otome** (hi-al'o-tōm). See *paramitome*.
- hy'brid** (hi'brid). An animal or plant bred from two species.
- hy'bridism**. The state of being a hybrid; the production of hybrids.
- hybridiza'tion**. The production of hybrids; the development of hybrids.
- hychlo'rite** (hi-klo'rit). Same as *hyclorite*.
- hyclo'rite** (hi-klo'rit). A proprietary preparation for making a solution similar in certain respects to surgical solution of chlorinated soda.
- hy'col** (hi'kol). A proprietary disinfectant and antiseptic preparation.
- hycy'an** (hi-si'an). Mercury oxycyanide in tablet form: used for disinfecting.
- hydan'toin**. A crystalline base, glycolyl urea, derivable from allantoin. **phenyl-ethyl-h.**, **nirvanol**.
- hy'datid** (hi'dat-id). An echinococcus or the vesicle containing it. See under *cyst*. **h. of Morgagni**, the cystlike remnant of the müllerian duct attached to an oviduct or testicle. See *appendix testis* and *appendix vasculosa*. **sessile h.**, the hydatid of Morgagni which is connected with the testicle. **stalked h.**, the hydatid of Morgagni which is connected with an oviduct.
- hydatid'iform**, **hydat'iform**. Resembling a hydatid in form.
- hydatid'occele** (hi-da-tid'o-sēl). Tumor of the scrotum containing hydatids.
- hydatido'ma**. A tumor containing hydatids.
- hydatido'sis**. Infestation with hydatids.
- hydatidos'tomy**. The opening and draining of a hydatid cyst.
- hy'datism**. The sound caused by fluid in a cavity.
- Hydnocar'pus**. A tropical tree, the oil of whose seeds is used in leprosy.
- hydrace'tin**. Poisonous antipyretic, $C_6H_5N_2O_2(C_2H_5O)$, from coal tar
- hydra'cid**. Any hydrogen acid containing no oxygen.
- hydradeni'tis**. Inflammation of a lymph gland.
- hydradeno'ma**. Adenoma of the sweat glands.
- hydraeroperitone'um**. Collection of water and gas in the peritoneal cavity.
- hy'dragogue** (hi'drag-og). Causing watery purgation.
- hydram'nion**. Dropsy of the amnion; excess of amniotic fluid.

- hydrargyra'la.** Mercurial medicinal preparations.
- hydrargy'ria, hydrar'gyrism.** Same as *mercurialism*.
- hydrargy'rol** (hi-drar-jí'rol). Mercury paraphenylthionate, $C_6H_4-OH.SO_2Hg$; used like corrosive sublimate.
- hydrargy'rum.** L. for *mercury*.
- hydrarthro'sis, hydrar'thus.** Dropsical effusion into a joint.
- hydras'tine.** Medicinal alkaloid; also a precipitate from *Hydrastis canadensis*.
- hydras'tinine** (hi-dras'tin-in). An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2 + H_2O$, from hydrastine: used like ergot.
- Hydras'tis canadén'sis.** Goldenseal; a plant with aperient, diuretic, and tonic properties.
- hy'drate** (hi'drát). 1. Compound of hydroxyl with a radical. 2. A salt or other compound which contains water.
- hy'drated** (hi'dra-ted). Combined with water.
- hydrau'lics** (hi-draw'lix). Science of liquids in motion.
- hy'drazine** (hi'dra-zin). A gaseous diamine, H_4N_2 ; also, any member of a group of its substitution derivatives.
- hydre'mia** (hi-dre'me-ah). Excess of water in the blood.
- hydreencephal'ocele.** Protrusion of brain tissue enclosing part of a ventricle.
- hydreenceph'alus** (hi-dren-sef'al-us). Same as *hydrocephalus*.
- hydrepigas'trium.** Fluid between the peritoneum and the abdominal muscles.
- hydriat'ics.** Same as *hydrotherapeutics*.
- hydriat'rist.** A specialist in hydrotherapy.
- hy'drid.** Compound of hydrogen with an element or radical.
- hydriod'ic acid.** See *acid*.
- hydro'a.** Skin disease with vesicular patches.
- hydro-appen'dix.** Distention of the vermiform appendix with watery fluid.
- hydrobiliru'bin.** One of the bile pigments.
- hydrobro'mate.** Any salt of hydrobromic acid.
- hydrobro'mic acid.** See *acid*.
- hydrocar'bon.** Any compound of hydrogen and carbon.
- hy'drocele** (hi'dro-sél). Collection of fluid about testicle. **h. mulle'bris**, watery dilatation of canal of Nuck.
- hydroceno'sis.** Removal of a dropsical fluid.
- hydrocephal'ic.** Of, or pertaining to, hydrocephalus.
- hydroceph'aloccele.** Same as *hydreencephaloccele*.
- hydroceph'aloid.** Resembling hydrocephalus. **h. disease**, state simulating hydrocephalus, but with depressed fontanels following diarrhea.
- hydroceph'alus.** Fluid effusion within the cranium.
- hydrochin'one** (hi-dro-kin'ón). An alkaloid, $C_6H_7O_2$, from quinine: antipyretic and antiseptic in gonorrhea and conjunctivitis.
- hydrochinonu'ria.** Presence of hydrochinone in the urine.
- hydrochlo'rate.** Any salt of hydrochloric acid.
- hydrochlo'ric acid.** See *acid*.
- hydrocholecys'tis.** Dropsical inflation of gallbladder.
- hydrocinnam'ic acid.** A crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.CH_2.CH_2-COOH$; used in tuberculosis.
- hydrocitr'soccele** (hi-dro-sir'so-sél). Hydrocele combined with varicocele.
- hydrocol'idine.** A dangerous ptomaine from putrefying flesh.
- hydrocol'pos.** Cyst of the vagina containing a watery fluid.
- hydroco'nion** (hi-dro-ko'ne-on). An atomizer or vaporizer.
- hydrocra'nia.** Same as *hydrocephalus*.

hydrocu'preine (hi-dro-ku'pre-In). An artificial alkaloid which can be prepared by demethylating dihydroquinine or by reducing cupreine. It is $\text{OH.C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N.CHOH.C}_6\text{H}_7\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$. **ethyl h., ethyl h. hydrochloride**, optochine; a white crystalline powder, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O.C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N.CHOH.C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{N.C}_2\text{H}_5$; used in pneumococcus infection, as croupous pneumonia, and in malaria. **iso-amyl h.**, eucupine; an antiseptic and anesthetic derivative of quinine. It is $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}.\text{CH}_2.\text{CH}_2\text{O.C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N.CHOH.C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{N.C}_2\text{H}_5$. **iso-octyl h.**, vuzine. **iso-propyl h.**, cinchaine; an anesthetic; it is $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHO.C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N.CHOH.C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{N.C}_2\text{H}_5$. It is used in urological practice in 0.1 per cent solution. **methyl h.**, hydroquinine.

hydrocyan'ic acid (hi-dro-si-an'ik). See *acid*.

hy'drocyst (hi'dro-sist). Cyst with watery contents.

hydrocysto'ma. Disease characterized by small hydrocysts.

hydrodi'ascope. An instrument used in treating astigmatism.

hydrodictio'tomy. An operation for displacement of the retina.

hydro-elec'tric bath. Bath in which electricity is administered through water.

hydro-electriza'tion. Treatment by hydro-electric bath.

hydro-enceph'alocele (hi'dro-en-sef'al-o-sel). Hernial protrusion of a portion of cranial dura distended with fluid.

hydrofluor'ic acid. See *acid*.

hy'drogel. A gel that contains water.

hy'drogen (hi'dro-jen). Light inflammable gaseous element; symbol

H. h. acid. Same as *hydracid*. **h. disulfide**, ill-smelling gas, H_2S .

heavy h., hydrogen having double the mass of ordinary hydrogen.

It combines with heavy oxygen to form heavy water: called also *deuterium*. **h. ion concentration**. See under *concentration*. **h.**

monoxide, water. **h. peroxide**, disinfectant and cleansing liquid, H_2O_2 .

hy'drogenase. An enzyme which reduces perhydrates.

hy'drogenate. To cause to combine with hydrogen.

hydroglos'sia. Ranula.

hydrogymnas'tics. Exercise performed under water.

hydrohematonephro'sis. Distention of the pelvis of the kidney with bloody urine.

hydrohepato'sis. The collection of fluid in the liver.

hydrohymen'itis. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

hydrokinet'ics. That branch of mechanics which treats of fluids in motion.

hy'drolase (hi'dro-lās). A ferment which causes hydrolysis.

hydro'lein (hi-dro'le-in). Cod liver oil emulsified with borax and pancreatin.

hydrol'ogy (hi-drol'o-je). The study of water and its uses.

hy'drolymph. The thin blood of certain animals.

hydrol'ysis. Decomposition due to absorption of water.

hy'drolyst (hi'dro-list). A ferment which causes hydrolysis.

hydrolyt'ic. Pertaining to hydrolysis.

hydro'ma. Same as *hygroma*.

hy'dromel (hi'dro-mel). Water sweetened with honey.

hydromeningi'tis. 1. Meningitis with serous effusion. 2. Des-cemetitis.

hydromenin'gocele. Encephalocele; also, spina bifida with protrusion of spinal meninges.

hydrom'eter. Instrument for finding specific gravities of fluids.

hydrome'tra. Collection of watery fluid in the uterus.

hydrom'phalus (hi-drom'fal-us). Watery tumor at navel.

- hydromye'lia, hydromyel'ocele.** Formation of spaces filled with water in spinal cord of children.
- hydromyo'ma** (hi-dro-mi-o'mah). A cystic myoma containing fluid.
- hy'dronal.** Polymerized chloral: used as a hypnotic.
- hydronaph'thol.** A disinfectant preparation of naphthol.
- hydronephro'sis.** Collection of urine in pelvis of kidney.
- hydro-oligocythe'mia.** Anemia with excess of serum.
- hydroparasal'plnx.** Accumulation of watery fluid in the accessory tubes of the oviduct.
- hydroparoti'tis.** Distention of the parotid gland with fluid.
- hydropath'ic.** Of, or pertaining to, hydropathy.
- hydrop'athy** (hi-drop'ath-e). Water cure; hydrotherapy.
- hydropericardi'tis.** Pericarditis attended with watery effusion.
- hydropericar'dium.** Dropsy of pericardium.
- hydroperinephro'sis.** A collection of fluid around the kidney.
- hydrop'er'ion** (hi-dro-per'e-on). The fluid between the decidua reflexa and the decidua vera.
- hydrop'eritone'um.** Ascites; abdominal dropsy.
- hydrop'hagocyto'sis.** The surrounding of drops of plasma by phagocytes.
- hydrophil'ia.** The property of absorbing water.
- hydroph'ilous** (hi-drof'il-us). Absorbing water; bibulous.
- hydropho'bia** (hi-dro-fo'be-ah). Same as *rabies*.
- hydrophobopho'bia.** Morbid dread of hydrophobia.
- hydrophthal'mia, hydrophthal'mus.** Distention of eyeball from watery effusion.
- hydrophysome'tra.** Presence of gas and water in uterus.
- hydrop'ic** (hi-drop'ik). Affected with dropsy.
- hydropig'enous** (hi-dro-pij'en-us). Causing dropsy.
- hydroplas'ma, hydrop'las'mia.** Dilution of the blood plasma.
- hydropneumato'sis.** Collection of fluid and gas in the tissues.
- hydropneumog'ony.** The injection of air into a joint to ascertain whether or not there is effusion in the joint.
- hydropneumopericar'dium.** Gas and fluid in pericardium.
- hydropneumoperitone'um.** The presence of fluid and gas in the peritoneal cavity.
- hydropneumotho'rax.** Same as *pneumohydrothorax*.
- hydropother'apy.** Therapeutic injection of ascitic fluid.
- hy'drops** (hi'drops). L. for *dropsy*.
- hydropyonephro'sis.** Accumulation of urine and pus in the kidney and its pelvis.
- hydropy'rin.** Lithium acetylsalicylate: used in rheumatism and neuralgia.
- hydroqui'none.** An antipyretic, $C_6H_4O_2H_2$, from quinone.
- hydroshe'ostat.** A rheostat in which water affords resistance.
- hydros'rachis.** Collection of fluid in vertebral canal.
- hydor'rachi'tis.** Hydror'rachis with inflammation.
- hydor'rhe'a** (hi-dror-re'ah). A watery discharge. **h. grvida'rum,** watery discharge from the gravid uterus.
- hydrosal'plnx.** Dropsy of an oviduct.
- hydrosar'cocele.** Hydrocele and sarcocele together.
- hydros'cheocele** (hi-dros'ke-o-sel). Scrotal hernia containing fluid.
- hy'droscope.** An instrument for detecting the presence of water.
- hydro'sis** (hi-dro'sis). Incorrect spelling of *hidrosis*.
- hydrosphyg'mograph.** Sphygmograph with water for an index.
- hydrostat'ic test.** Floating of lungs on water as a test of live birth.
- hydrostat'ics.** Science of equilibrium of fluids.

- hydrosudother'apy.** Hydrotherapy with the induction of perspiration.
- hydrosulfu'ric acid.** See *acid*.
- hydrosyringomye'lia.** Distention of central canal of spinal cord, with formation of cavities and degeneration.
- hydrotherapeu'tics, hydrother'apy.** Treatment of disease by means of water.
- hydrothionammone'mia.** Ammonium sulfide in the blood.
- hydrothione'mia.** Hydrogen sulfide in the blood.
- hydrothionu'ria.** Hydrogen sulfide in the urine.
- hydrotho'rax** (hi-dro-tho'raks). Effused fluid in pleural cavity.
- hydro'tis** (hi-dro'tis). Dropsy of the ear.
- hydrot'omy.** Dissection of parts by injections of water.
- hydrotym'panum.** Dropsy of the tympanic cavity.
- hydro-ure'ter.** Distention of the ureter with fluid.
- hydrova'rium** (hi-dro-va're-um). Ovarian dropsy.
- hydrox'ide.** Any compound of hydroxyl with another radical.
- hydroxyben'zene** (hi-drox-e-ben'zēn). Phenol or carbolic acid.
- hydrox'yl** (hi-drok'sil). The univalent radical HO.
- hydroxylam'ine hydrochloride.** A preparation useful in skin diseases.
- hy'drozone** (hi'dro-zōn). Water charged with hydrogen peroxide.
- hydru'ria** (hi-dru're-ah). Same as *diabetes insipidus*.
- hyenan'chin.** A strychnine-like substance from a South African fruit.
- hyetom'etry** (hi-e-tom'et-re). Measurement of the rainfall.
- hygiene** (hi-jeen'). Science of health and its preservation. **mental h.**, the science which deals with the development of healthy mental and emotional reactions and habits. **oral h.**, the proper care of the mouth and teeth. **social h.**, the prevention and cure of venereal disease.
- hygien'ic** (hi-je-en'ik). Pertaining to hygiene or to health.
- hygien'ics.** A system of principles for promoting health; hygiene.
- hygi'enist.** A specialist in hygiene. **dental h.**, a person trained in dental prophylaxis.
- hygieniza'tion** (hi''je-en-iz-a'shun). The establishment of hygienic conditions.
- hyglogen'esis.** The mechanism of the processes which lead to recovery of health.
- hy'grine** (hi'grin). A mydriatic base from coca leaves.
- hy'grol** (hi'grol). Colloidal mercury: used in ointments.
- hygro'ma** (hi-gro'mah). A sac, cyst, or bursa filled with fluid.
- hygrom'eter.** Instrument for measuring moisture of atmosphere.
- hygrom'etry.** Measurement of moisture in atmosphere.
- hy'groscope.** Instrument for estimating the moisture in the air.
- hygroscop'ic** (hi-gro-skop'ik). Readily absorbing moisture.
- hygros'copy.** Estimation of the moisture in the atmosphere.
- hygrosto'mia** (hi-gro-sto'me-ah). Salivation; ptyalism.
- hy'la** (hi'lah). A lateral extension of the mesocele; the paraqueduct.
- hy'le.** The primitive substance from which all matter is made up.
- hy'lic.** Composed of embryonic pulp tissue.
- hylo'ma.** A tumor made up of hylic tissues.
- hy'men.** Membranous fold which partly closes vaginal orifice. **an-nular h.**, a hymen with a ring-shaped opening. **h. bifenestra'tus, h. biso'ris**, a hymen with two openings side by side and a broad septum between them. **cribriform h.**, a hymen in which the opening is filled by a membrane pierced by many small perforations. **denticular h.**, a hymen with an opening which has serrate edges.

imperforate h., one which completely closes the vaginal orifice.
infundibuliform h., a hymen that has a central opening with sloping sides. **sculptured h.**, a hymen showing an irregularly curved edge, as if carved out of a thickened tissue. **h. sep'tus**, a form of hymen in which the opening is divided by a narrow septum. **h. subsep'tus**, a form of hymen in which the opening is partially filled by a septum growing out of one wall, but not reaching the other.

hy'menal (hi'men-al). Pertaining to the hymen.

hymenec'tomy. 1. Excision of a membrane. 2. Excision of the hymen.

hymenit'is (hi-men-i'tis). Inflammation of the hymen.

Hymenolepis (hi-men-ol'ep-is). A genus of tapeworm of which *H. na'na* is found in the human ileum.

hymenol'ogy (hi-men-ol'o-je). Science of the membranes.

hymenor'rhap'hy (hi-men-or'af-e). Suturing of the hymen.

hymen'otome. Instrument for cutting membranes.

hymenot'omy. Incision of an imperforate hymen.

hyobasloglos'sus. Basal part of hyoglossal muscle.

hyocholal'ic acid. An acid from swine's bile.

hyo-epiglottid'ean. Pertaining to hyoid bone and epiglottis.

hyoglos'sal. Pertaining to the hyoid and tongue.

hyoglos'sus. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

hy'oid. 1. Shaped like Greek letter υ . 2. Hyoid bone. **h. arch**, second visceral or branchial arch. **h. bone**, bone at base of tongue.

hyopharyng'eus. See *constrictor*, *middle*, in *Muscles*, *Table of*.

hyos'cine (hi-os'in). A nerve depressant and mydriatic alkaloid from hyoscyamus.

hyoscy'amine. Alkaloid like atropine, from hyoscyamus.

Hyoscy'amus n'ger. Henbane, a poisonous plant: narcotic, sedative, and mydriatic.

hypacou'sia, **hypacu'sia**, **hypacu'sis**. Defect of hearing.

hypalbumino'sis. Deficiency of albumins in blood.

hypalge'sia, **hypal'gia**. Diminished sensibility to pain.

hypam'nios. Deficiency of amniotic fluid.

hypanakine'sis. Deficiency of mechanic action, as of the stomach.

hypax'al (hip-aks'e-al). Situated ventrad to bodily axis.

hypeosin'ophil (hi-pe-o-sin'o-fil). Imperfectly staining with eosin.

hypera'eid (hi-per-as'id). Abnormally or excessively acid.

hyperacidaminu'ria. Excess of amino-acids in the urine.

hyperacid'ity (hi-per-as-id'it-e). Excessive degree of acidity.

hyperacti'vity. Overactivity.

hyperacu'sis. Abnormally acute sense of hearing.

hyperacute' (hi-per-ak-ūt'). Very acute.

hyperadeno'sis. Enlargement of glands.

hyperadipo'sis, **hyperadipos'ity**. Extreme fatness.

hyperadrenale'mia. Increased amount of adrenal secretion in the blood.

hyperadre'nalism. Abnormal activity of adrenal secretion.

hyperadre'nia. Abnormal activity of adrenal secretion.

hyperalbumino'sis. Excess of albuminoids in the blood.

hyperalge'sia. Excessive sensitiveness to pain.

hyperal'gia (hi-per-al'je-ah). Abnormal sensitiveness to pain.

hyperalkalin'ity. Excessive alkalinity.

hyperanakine'sis. Excessive mechanic activity, as of the stomach.

hypera'phia (hi-per-a'fe-ah). Excessive tactile sensibility.

hyperaph'ic. Characterized by hyperaphia.

- hyperazote'mia.** The presence of an abnormally large amount of nitrogenous matter in the blood.
- hyperazotu'ria.** Presence of an excess of nitrogenous matter in the urine.
- hyperbillrubine'mia.** Excess of bilirubin in the blood.
- hyperblasto'sis.** An overgrowth of some specific tissue.
- hyperbrachycephal'ic** (hi-per-bra-ki-sef-al'ik). Excessively brachycephalic.
- hyperbu'lla.** Excessive or morbid wilfulness.
- hypercalce'mia.** An excess of calcium in the blood.
- hypercalcu'ria.** An excess of calcium in the urine.
- hypercap'mia.** Excess of carbon dioxide.
- hypercathar'sis.** Excessive purgation.
- hypercemento'sis.** Excessive growth of tooth cement.
- hypercenesthe'sia.** A feeling of exaggerated well-being.
- hyperchlore'mia.** Excessive chloride content of the blood.
- hyperchlorhyd'ria.** Excess of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.
- hyperchlorida'tion.** The administration of large amounts of sodium chloride.
- hypercholestere'mia.** Hypercholesterinemia.
- hypercholesterolemia.** An excess of cholesterol in the blood.
- hypercholestero'llia.** Same as *hypercholesterolemia*.
- hypercho'lla** (hi-per-ko'le-ah). Excessive secretion of bile.
- hyperchroma'sia** (hi''per-kro-ma'ze-ah). Hyperchromatism.
- hyperchromat'ic** (hi''per-kro-mat'ik). Excessively high colored.
- hyperchro'matin.** The part of the chromatin that stains with azure.
- hyperchro'matism.** 1. Excessive pigmentation. 2. Increased staining capacity.
- *hyperchromatop'sia.** A state in which objects appear colored.
- hyperchromato'sis.** Excess of pigment in any part.
- hyperchrome'mia.** A high color index of the blood.
- hyperchro'mia** (hi-per-kro'me-ah). Hyperchromatism.
- hyperchy'lla** (hi-per-ki'le-ah). Excessive secretion of gastric juice.
- hypercine'sia** (hi-per-sin-e'zhe-ah). Preternatural mobility.
- hy'percrine.** Due to endocrine hyperfunction.
- hypercrin'ia** (hi-per-krin'e-ah). Hypercrinism.
- hypercrinism.** The bodily state caused by excessive activity of any endocrine gland.
- hypercryalge'sia** (hi-per-kri-al-je'zhe-ah). Excessive sensitiveness to cold.
- hypercryesthe'sia.** Same as *hypercryalgesia*.
- hypercyanot'ic** (hi-per-si-an-ot'ik). Extremely cyanotic.
- hypercy'e'sis.** Same as *superfetation*.
- hypercythe'mia** (hi-per-si-the'me-ah). Excess in the number of red corpuscles.
- hypercyto'sis** (hi-per-si-to'sis). Same as *hyperleukocytosis*.
- hyperdactyl'ia.** An excessive number of fingers or toes.
- hyperdias'tole** (hi''per-di-as'to-le). Excessive cardiac diastole.
- hyperdirot'ic.** Markedly dirotic.
- hyperdisten'tion** (hi-per-dis-ten'shun). Excessive distention.
- hyperdiure'sis.** Excessive secretion of urine.
- hyperdyna'mia.** Excess of muscular action.
- hypereccris'ia, hyperec'crisis.** Excessive excretion.
- hypereccretic, hyperecritic.** Pertaining to excessive excretion.
- hyperem'esis.** Excessive vomiting. **h. grvida'rum**, the pernicious vomiting of pregnancy. **h. lacten'tium**, the vomiting of nursing babies.

- hypere'mia, hyperae'mia** (hi-per-e'me-ah). Excess of blood in any part of the body (Andral). **active h.**, that due to increased inflow of blood. **arterial h.**, active hyperemia. **Bier's passive h.**, the induction of venous congestion by applying a thin rubber band, for the treatment of joint affections and inflammatory conditions. **constriction h.** See *Bier's passive h.* **fluxionary h.** Same as *active h.* **leptomeningeal h.**, congestion of the pia-arachnoid. **passive h.**, that due to decreased outflow of blood. **venous h.**, passive hyperemia.
- hyperemiza'tion.** The production of hyperemia, especially when done for therapeutic purposes.
- hyperemotiv'ity.** Abnormally excessive emotivity; abnormal responsiveness to mild stimuli.
- hyperenceph'alus** (hi''per-en-sef'al-us). A monster fetus with the brain exposed.
- hyperendocrin'ia.** Hyperendocrinism.
- hyperendoc'rinism.** Abnormal activity of any of the organs of internal secretion.
- hyperendocris'ia** (hi''per-en-do-kris'e-ah). Hyperendocrinism.
- hyperener'gia, hyperen'ergy.** Excessive energy or activity.
- hypereosinophil'ia** (hi''per-e-o-sin-o-fil'e-ah). Excessive eosinophilia.
- hyperephidro'sis.** Excessive sweating.
- hyperepinephrine'mia.** Same as *hyperadrenalemia*.
- hyperep'inephry** (hi-per-ep'in-ef-re). Excessive activity of adrenal secretion, causing heightened arterial tension.
- hyperequib'rium.** An excessive tendency to vertigo.
- hyperer'ethlism** (hi-per-er'eth-izm). Extreme irritability.
- hyperergasia** (hi''per-er-ga'se-ah). Abnormally increased functional activity.
- hyperer'gia** (hi-per-er'je-ah). Hyperergasia.
- hy'perergy** (hu'per-er-je). Bacterial allergy up to the point of toxicity.
- hypererythrocythe'mia.** Excess of red corpuscles in the blood.
- hyperesopho'ria** (hi''per-es-o-fo're-ah). Upward and inward strabismus.
- hyperesthe'sia** (hi''per-es-the'ze-ah). Excessive sensitiveness of the skin or of a special sense. **acoustic h.**, **auditory h.**, morbid sensitiveness of the ear to sounds. **cerebral h.**, that which is due to a cerebral lesion. **gustatory h.** Same as *hypergeusia*. **muscular h.**, muscular oversensitiveness to pain or fatigue. **olfactory h.** Same as *hyperosmia*. **oneiric h.**, increase of sensitiveness or of pain during sleep and dreams. **optic h.**, abnormal sensitiveness of the eye to light. **sexual h.**, abnormal increase of the sexual impulse. **tactile h.** Same as *hyperaphia* or *hyperpsclaphesia*.
- hyperesthet'ic.** Pertaining to, or affected with, hyperesthesia.
- hyperestrine'mia.** An excessive amount of estrin in the blood.
- hyperes'trinism.** Excessive secretion of estrin.
- hyperestrogene'mia** (hi-per-es''tro-jen-e'me-ah). An excessive amount of estrogen in the blood.
- hyperexopho'ria.** Extreme upward and outward strabismus.
- hyperexten'sion.** Extreme or excessive extension.
- hyperfollic'ulitism.** Any condition due to excess of estrogen in the body.
- hyperfunction.** Excessive functioning of a part or organ.
- hypergalac'tia.** Excessive secretion of milk.
- hypergen'esls** (hi-per-jen'es-is). Excessive development.
- hypergen'italism.** Excessive activity of the internal secretion of the genital glands, causing precocious puberty and genital overdevelopment.

- hypergeusesthe'sia, hypergeu'sia.** Abnormal acuteness of sense of taste.
- hyper'gia** (hi-per'je-ah). Hypersensitivity in allergy.
- hypergigantoso'ma** (hi''per-ji-gan-to-so'mah). Excessive size of body; gigantism.
- hyperglan'dular.** Marked by excessive glandular (hormonal) activity.
- hyperglobu'lia.** Excess in number of red blood corpuscles.
- hyperglobuline'mia.** An excess of globulin in the blood.
- hyperglyce'mia.** Excess of glucose in the blood.
- hyperglycis'tia.** Excess of sugar in the tissues.
- hyperglycogenol'ysis.** Excessive splitting up of glycogen in the body.
- hyperglycoplas'mia.** The presence of an excessive amount of sugar in the blood plasma.
- hyperglycorrha'chia.** The presence of an excessive amount of sugar in the cerebrospinal fluid.
- hyperglycose'mia** (hi-per-gli-ko-se'me-ah) **Hyperglycemia.**
- hyperglycosu'ria** (hi-per-gli-ko-su're-ah). Excessive glycosuria.
- hypergno'sis.** The projection of mental conflicts.
- hypergo'nadism.** Excessive activity of the internal secretion of the testicle or ovary.
- hyperguanidine'mia.** Excess of guanidine in the blood.
- hyperhedo'nia.** Morbid increase of enjoyment.
- hyperhepa'tia.** Excessive functioning of the liver.
- hyperhidro'sis** (hi-per-hid-ro'sis). Excessive sweating.
- hyperhor'monism.** Endocrine hyperfunction.
- hyperhypercyto'sis.** Hyperleukocytosis with special increase of neutrophils.
- hyperhypocyto'sis.** Leukopenia with relative increase of neutrophils.
- hyperi'deal.** Same as *salvarsan*.
- hyperidro'sis** (hi-per-id-ro'sis). Same as *hyperhidrosis*.
- hyperinose'mia, hyperino'sis.** Excess of fibrin in the blood.
- hyperin'sulinism.** Excessive secretion of insulin, resulting in hypoglycemia.
- hyperinterrenop'athy.** Any disease due to overactivity of the cortex of the suprarenal gland.
- hyperinvolu'tion.** Too complete involution, as of the womb.
- hyperisoto'nia** (hi''per-i-so-to'ne-ah). Marked equality of tone.
- hyperisoton'ic.** Noting a serum containing more salt than is necessary to preserve the red corpuscles.
- hyperkeratomyco'sis.** Hypertrophy of corneous tissue due to a microphyte.
- hyperkerato'sis.** 1. Hypertrophy of cornea. 2. Keratoglobus. 3. Hypertrophy of the stratum corneum.
- hyperkine'sia, hyperkine'sis.** Abnormal mobility.
- hyperleukocyto'sis.** Excess in number of leukocytes.
- hyperlipe'mia.** Excess of fat in the blood.
- hyperlipo'sis.** Excess of liposin in the blood serum.
- hyperlithu'ria.** Excess of lithic (uric) acid in the urine.
- hypermas'tia.** Excessive size of mammary gland.
- hypermature** (hi-per-mat-ur'). Past the stage of maturity.
- hypermegaso'ma.** Excessive bodily development.
- hypermenorrhe'a.** Profuse and frequent menstruation.
- hypermetab'olism.** Increased metabolism.
- hypermetapla'sia.** Excessive metaplasia.
- hyperme'tria.** Excessive range of movement in a part.

- hypermetrope** (hi-per'met-rōp). A far-sighted person.
- hypermetro'pia**. Farsightedness; hyperopia.
- hypermne'sia**. Extreme retentiveness of memory.
- hy'permorph** (hi'per-morf). A person who is tall, but of low sitting height.
- hypermotil'ity**. Excessive motility.
- hypermyat'rophy**. Abnormal wasting of muscle.
- hypermyesthe'sia**. Excessive sensitiveness of muscles.
- hypermyoto'nia**. Excess of muscular tonicity.
- hypermyot'rophy**. Excessive development of muscular tissue.
- hyperneocyto'sis**. Hyperleukocytosis with presence of immature forms.
- hypernephro'ma**. Tumor derived from suprarenal tissue.
- hyperneurotiza'tion**. The implantation of a foreign motor nerve into a muscle in order to increase the energy of the muscle.
- hypernitre'mia**. Excessive quantity of nitrogen in the blood.
- hypernoe'a, hypernoi'a**. Excessive mental activity.
- hypernor'mal**. In excess of what is normal.
- hypernormocyto'sis**. Excessive proportion of neutrophils in the blood.
- hypernutri'tion**. Overfeeding and its ill effects.
- hyperon'tomorph**. A person with a tendency to hyperthyroidism.
- hyperonych'ia** (hi-per-o-nik'e-ah). Hypertrophy of the nails.
- hy'perope** (hi'per-ōp). Same as *hypermetrope*.
- hypero'pia**. Farsightedness; focussing of parallel rays behind the retina. **absolute h.**, that which can be partially corrected by accommodation. **axial h.** is due to shortness of the anteroposterior axis of the eye. **facultative h.** can be entirely corrected by accommodation. **latent h.**, that part of the total hyperopia which is not corrected by accommodation. **manifest h.**, that which may be corrected by accommodation aided by convex lenses. **relative h.**, that in which vision is distinct only when excessive convergence is made. **total h.**, manifest and latent hyperopia combined.
- hyperor'chidism** (hi-per-or'kid-izm). Abnormal activity of the internal secretion of the testicle.
- hyperorex'ia** (hi'per-o-rex'e-ah). Excessive appetite; bulimia.
- hyperorthocyto'sis** (hi-per-or'tho-si-to'sis). Hyperleukocytosis with normal proportion of various forms.
- hyperos'mia, hyperosphre'sis**. Morbid sensitiveness to odors.
- hyperosto'sis**. Excessive growth of bony tissue.
- hyperova'ria**. Sexual precocity in girls from excessive ovarian activity.
- hyperpan'creatism**. Abnormal activity of the pancreas.
- hyperparathy'roidism**. Abnormal activity of the parathyroid.
- hyperpep'sia**. Dyspepsia with excess of chlorides.
- hyperpepsin'ia** (hi'per-pep-sin'e-ah). Abnormally copious secretion of pepsin in the stomach.
- hyperphal'angism** (hi-per-fal'an-jizm). Presence of a supernumerary phalanx on a finger or toe.
- hyperpha'sia**. Excessive volubility.
- hyperphone'sis**. Intensification of the auscultation sound or of the percussion sound.
- hyperpho'nia** (hi-per-fo'ne-ah). Excessively energetic phonation.
- hyperpho'ria**. Elevation of one visual axis above the other.
- hyperphosphate'mia**. Same as *hyperphospheremia*.
- hyperphosphatu'ria**. Increased secretion of phosphates in the urine.
- hyperphosphere'mia**. An excessive amount of phosphorus compounds in the blood.

- hyperphre'nia** (hi-per-fre'ne-ah). 1. Extreme mental excitement. 2. Accelerated mental activity.
- hyperpie'sis** (hi''per-pi-e'sis). Abnormally high pressure.
- hyperpiet'ic** (hi''per-pi-et'ik). Showing high blood pressure.
- hyperpi'nealism**. Abnormal activity of pineal secretion.
- hyperpitu'itarism**. Excessive activity of the pituitary gland.
- hyperpla'sia**. Abnormal multiplication of tissue elements in an organ or part resulting in increase in size. **lipoid h.**, increased formation of lipoid-containing cells.
- hyperplas'mia**. 1. Excess in the proportion of blood plasm to corpuscles. 2. Increase in size of erythrocytes.
- hyperplas'tic** (hi-per-plas'tik). Pertaining to hyperplasia.
- hyperpne'a** (hi-perp-ne'ah). Exaggerated breathing movements.
- hyperporo'sis**. Excessive callus formation.
- hyperpotasse'mia**. Excess of potassium in the blood.
- hyperpra'gic**. Characterized by excessive activity.
- hyperprax'ia**. Abnormal activity; restlessness.
- hyperprochore'sis**. Hyperperistalsis.
- hyperprosex'ia**. Occupation of the mind by one idea to the exclusion of all others.
- hyperproteine'mia**. The presence of abnormally high amount of protein in the blood.
- hyperproteinu'ria**. The presence of an abnormally high amount of protein in the urine.
- hyperproteo'sis**. A condition due to excess of protein in the diet.
- hyperpselaphe'sia** (hi''perp-sel-af-e'ze-ah). Morbid tactile sensitiveness.
- hyperpsycho'sis**. Exaggeration of the function of thought.
- hyperpyre'mia**. Excess of carbonaceous matter in the blood.
- hyperpyret'ic** (hi-per-pi-ret'ik). Affected by hyperpyrexia.
- hyperpyrex'ia**. Excessively high fever.
- hyperpyrex'ial**. Marked by high temperature.
- hyperreflex'ia**. Exaggeration of reflexes.
- hyperres'onance**. Exaggerated resonance.
- hypersecre'tion** (hi-per-sek-re'shun). Too copious secretion.
- hypersensibil'ity**. Same as *anaphylaxis*.
- hypersensitiza'tion**. An abnormally sensitive condition: especially a state of increased susceptibility to infection.
- hypersialo'sis**. Excessive secretion of the salivary glands.
- hyperskeocyto'sis**. Same as *hyperneocytosis*.
- hypersom'nia**. Pathologically excessive sleep.
- hypersphyx'ia**. Increased activity of the circulation.
- hyperesthe'nia**. Exalted strength of tonicity.
- hypersthen'ic**. Marked by hypersthenia.
- hypersthenu'ria**. Dilute condition of the urine.
- hypersusceptibil'ity**. *Anaphylaxis*.
- hypersys'tole**. Abnormal exaggeration of the systole.
- hypersystol'ic**. Having heart beats of excessive force.
- hyper'arack'ia**. Extreme irritability of the nervous system.
- hyperte'lorism**. Abnormal width between two organs or parts.
- hyperten'sion**. Abnormally high tension; especially high blood pressure.
- hyperten'sive**. Marked by increased blood pressure.
- hyperthe'lia**. The presence of supernumerary nipples.
- hyperthermalge'sia** (hi-per-ther-mal-je'ze-ah). Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.
- hyperther'mia** (hi-per-ther'me-ah). Abnormally high temperature.

- hyperthermo-esthe'sia.** Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.
- hyperther'my** (hi-per-ther'me). Hyperthermia.
- hyperthrombine'mia.** An abnormal increase of thrombin in the blood.
- hyperthymergas'tic.** Noting a psychic state marked by excitement, exaltation, and rebellion against conventions.
- hyperthy'mia** (hi-per-thi'me-ah). Excessive emotionalism.
- hyperthy'mism, hyperthymiza'tion.** Excessive activity of the thymus gland.
- hyperthyroida'tion.** Overaction of thyroid gland, as in exophthalmic goiter.
- hyperthy'roidism.** The condition produced by excessive activity of thyroid secretion.
- hyperthyro'sis.** Same as *hyperthyroidation*.
- hyperto'nia.** Excessive tonicity, strength, or tension.
- hyperton'ic.** 1. Having greater tension. 2. A person affected with hypertonia. **h. salt solution,** a solution of sodium chloride of such strength that it has a greater osmotic pressure than the blood.
- hypertonic'ity.** Hypertonia.
- hypertoxic'ity.** The condition of being highly poisonous.
- hypertrich'asis, hypertricho'sis.** Excessive hairiness.
- hypertrichoph'bia.** A state of worry over hypertrichiasis.
- hypertrichophryd'ia.** Excessive length of the eyebrows.
- hypertroph'ic** (hi-per-trof'ik). Characterized by hypertrophy.
- hyper'trophy** (hi-per'trof-e). Morbid enlargement of an organ or part. **compensatory h.,** that which results from increased functional activity due to some physical defect. **concentric h.,** increased thickness of the walls of an organ with no enlargement, but with diminished capacity. **eccentric h.,** hypertrophy with dilatation of cavity. **false h.,** increase in one constituent substance only. **Marie's h.,** chronic enlargement of the joints following chronic periostitis. **numeric h.,** that due to increased number of structural elements. **physiologic h.** Same as *compensatory h.* **simple h.** is due to increased size of structural elements. **true h.** is due to increase of all component tissues.
- hypertro'pia.** Elevation of one of the visual axes.
- hyperure'sis** (hi-per-u-re'sis). Polyuria.
- hyperurice'mia** (hi-per-u-ris-e'me-ah). Excess of uric acid in the blood.
- hyperuricu'ria.** Excess of uric acid in the urine.
- hypervas'cular.** Extremely vascular.
- hypervenos'ity.** Excessive development of veins.
- hyperventila'tion.** Abnormally prolonged and deep breathing.
- hyperviscos'ity.** Excessive viscosity.
- hypervitamins's.** A condition produced by the administration of an excessive amount of vitamin.
- hypervole'mia.** Abnormally high blood volume.
- hypesthe'sia** (hi-pes-the'ze-ah). Lessening of tactile sensibility.
- hy'pha** (hi'fab). A filament composing the mycelium of a fungus.
- hyphedo'nia.** Diminution of power of enjoyment.
- hyphe'mia.** 1. Hemorrhage within the eye. 2. Oligemia.
- hyphidro'sis** (hi-fid-ro'sis). Too scanty perspiration.
- Hyphomyce'tes** (hi-fo-mi-se'tēz). A genus of fungi including the molds, etc.
- hyplno'sis** (hip-in-o'sis). Lack of fibrin in the blood.
- hypnac'etin** (hip-nas'et-in). A hypnotic and antiseptic compound, $\text{CH}_2\text{CO.NH.C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{OCH}_2.\text{CO.C}_6\text{H}_5$.

hypnagogic (hip-nag-oj'ik). 1. Producing sleep. 2. Occurring during sleep.

hyp'nagogue (hip'nag-og). Hypnotic.

hyp'nal (hip'nal). Hypnotic preparation of antipyrine and chloral.

hypnal'gia. Imaginary pain during sleep.

hyp'nocyst. A quiescent cyst.

hypnogenet'ic. Causing or producing sleep. **h. spots**, superficial areas, stimulation of which brings on sleep.

hyp'noid, hypnoi'dal. Resembling hypnosis.

hypnoidiza'tion. The production of light hypnosis.

hyp'nolepsy (hip'no-lep-se). Abnormal sleepiness.

hypnol'ogy (hip-nol'o-je). Scientific view of sleep or of hypnotism.

hypnonarco'sis. Light hypnosis combined with narcosis.

hyp'none (hip'nōn). Same as *acetophenone*.

hypnopom'pic. Persisting after sleep.

hypnopy'rin. An antipyretic and analgesic quinine preparation.

hypno'sis. A trance-like condition induced artificially in which the subject is in a state of suggestibility.

hypnos'ophy. The study of sleep and its phenomena.

hypnother'apy. Treatment by hypnotism or by inducing sleep.

hypnot'ic. 1. Causing, or resembling, sleep. 2. Agent that induces sleep.

hyp'notism. Artificially induced state resembling sleep.

hyp'notize (hip'not-iz). To put into a condition of hypnotism.

hy'po. 1. Hypochondriasis. 2. Sodium hyposulfite: used as a fixing agent in photography.

hypo-acid'ity (hi-po-as-id'it-e). Lack or need of an acid.

hypo-ade'nia. Defective glandular activity.

hypo-adre'nalism, hypo-adre'nia. Deficiency of adrenal activity.

hypo-alimenta'tion. Insufficient nourishment.

hypo-al'kaline. Less alkaline than normal.

hypo-alkalin'ity. The state of being less alkaline than normal.

hypo-alone'mia. Deficiency of salts in the blood.

hypo-azotu'ria. Diminished secretion of nitrogenous material in the urine.

hypobarop'athy. The disturbances experienced in high altitudes; aviator's disease.

hy'poblast (hi'po-blast). The innermost layer of the primitive embryo; the endoderm.

hypoblas'tic (hi-po-blas'tik). Pertaining to the hypoblast.

hypobu'lia. Abnormal feebleness of will.

hypocalce'mia. Reduction of the blood calcium below normal.

hypocal'cia (hi-po-kal'se-ah). Deficiency of calcium.

hypocap'nia. Deficiency of carbon dioxide in the blood.

hypochlore'mia. Lowering of the chloride contents of the blood.

hypochlorhyd'ria. Lack of hydrochloric acid in gastric juice.

hypochloriza'tion. Diminution of sodium chloride in the diet.

hypochloru'ria. Deficiency of the chlorides in the urine.

hypocholester'e'mia, hypocholesterine'mia, hypocholester-ole'mia. Decrease of cholesterin in the blood.

hypochon'driac. 1. Situated under the lowest ribs. 2. A person affected with hypochondriasis. **h. region**. Same as *hypochon-drium*.

hypochondri'acal. Affected with hypochondriasis.

hypochondri'asis. Morbid anxiety about the health.

hypochon'drium. The upper lateral region on either side next below the thorax.

- hypochroma'sia.** 1. The condition of staining less intensely than normal. 2. Decrease of hemoglobin in the erythrocytes so that they are abnormally pale in color.
- hypochromato'sis.** Fading and disappearance of the chromatin of a cell.
- hypochro'mia, hypochro'sis.** Deficiency of color.
- hypochy'lla** (hi-po-ki'le-ah). Deficient secretion of gastric juice.
- hypocine'sia.** Decreased power of movement.
- hypocola'sia.** Abnormal weakness of the inhibitory mechanism of the body.
- hypocon'dylar** (hi-po-kon'dil-ar). Below a condyle.
- hypocri'nism.** The condition due to deficient secretion of an endocrine gland.
- hypocyclo'sis.** Insufficiency of accommodation in the eye.
- hypocystot'omy** (hi-po-sis-tot'o-me). Opening of the bladder through the perineum.
- hypocyto'sis** (hi-po-si-to'sis). Deficiency of blood corpuscles.
- hypodactyl'ia.** Absence of one or more fingers or toes.
- hypodermat'ic, hypoder'mic** (hi-po-der-mat'ik, hi-po-der'mik). Applied beneath, or situated under, the skin.
- hypodermat'omy** (hi-po-der-mat'o-me). Subcutaneous incision.
- hypodermoc'lysis.** Injection of fluids into subcutaneous tissues.
- hypodiaphragma'tic** (hi''po-di-af-ram-at'ic). Below the diaphragm.
- hypodyna'mia.** Diminished power.
- hypo-eccris'ia** (hi-po-ek-ris'e-ah). Defective excretion.
- hypo-eccrit'ic.** Pertaining to defective excretion.
- hypo-endoc'rinism.** Insufficiency of any internal secretion.
- hypo-endocris'ia.** Hypo-endocrinism.
- hypo-eosinophil'ia.** Decrease of the eosinophil leukocytes of the blood.
- hypo-ep'inephry.** Inadequacy of the adrenal secretion.
- hypo-ergas'tic reaction.** A state of depression seen in manic-depressive psychosis.
- hypo-esopho'ria.** Downward and inward strabismus.
- hypo-esthe'sia.** Decreased sensibility to touch.
- hypo-evolu'tism.** Retardation of growth and development.
- hypo-exopho'ria.** Downward and outward strabismus.
- hypogas'tric.** Of, or pertaining to, hypogastrium. **h. artery,** umbilical artery of fetus. **h. plexus,** plexus of sympathetic nerve for pelvic viscera. **h. region.** Same as *hypogastrium*.
- hypogas'trium.** The lower middle abdominal region.
- hypogen'esis.** Defective growth or development.
- hypogen'italism.** A eunuch-like condition due to defect of the internal secretion of a genital gland.
- hypogeu'sia** (hi-po-gū'ze-ah). Deficient sense of taste.
- hypoglobu'lla.** Same as *hypocytosis*.
- hypoglos'sal.** Situated under the tongue.
- hypoglot'tis.** Same as *ranula*.
- hypoglyce'mia.** A deficiency of sugar in the blood.
- hypoglyce'mic.** Characterized by or causing hypoglycemia.
- hypoglycogenol'ysis.** Defective glycogenolysis.
- hypogna'thus.** Monster fetus with a head on lower jaw.
- hypogo'nadism.** Defective secretion of the genital glands.
- hypohepat'ia.** Deficient functioning of the liver.
- hypohidro'sis** (hi-po-hid-ro'sis). Same as *hyphidrosis*.
- hypohydrochlo'ria.** Deficiency of hydrochloric acid in the stomach.
- hypohylo'ma.** A tumor deficient in hylic tissue.

- hypohypnot'ic.** Marked by light sleep or hypnosis.
- hypohypoph'ysism.** Same as *hypopituitarism*.
- hypo-immu'nity.** Lowered or diminished immunity.
- hypo-inose'mia.** Decreased coagulability of the blood.
- hypo-in'sulinism.** Deficient secretion of insulin resulting in diabetes.
- hypo-isoton'ic.** A term applied to a solution having a lesser osmotic power than another.
- hypokine'sia.** Defective motor response to a stimulus.
- hypokinet'ic.** Marked by decreased functional activity.
- hypokola'sia.** Weakness of the inhibitory mechanism.
- hypolepido'ma.** A tumor formed from hypoblastic tissue.
- hypoleukocyto'sis.** Deficiency of leukocytes in blood.
- hypolipo'sis.** Deficiency of fat in the tissues.
- hypolymph'e'mia.** Deficiency of lymphocytes in the blood.
- hypoma'nia** (hi-po-ma'ne-ah). Mania of a mild type.
- hypoma'niac.** Pertaining to or resembling hypomania.
- hypomas'tia, hypoma'zia.** Abnormal smallness of the breasts.
- hypomelancho'lla.** Melancholia with slight mental disorder.
- hypomenorrh'e'a.** A deficient amount of menstrual discharge.
- hypomere** (hi'po-mër). The part of the mesoderm which develops into the walls of the pleuroperitoneal cavity.
- hypometab'ollism** (hi'po-met-ab'o-lizm). Decreased metabolism.
- hypomet'ria** (hi-po-met're-ah). Diminished range of movement.
- hypomne'sia, hypom'nesis.** Defective memory.
- hy'pomorph** (hi'po-morf). A person short in standing height.
- hypomyoto'nia.** Deficient muscular tonicity.
- hypomyx'ia.** Decreased secretion of mucus.
- hyponeocyto'sis.** Leukopenia with immature forms of leukocytes in the blood.
- hyponi'trous acid.** Acid, HNO, forming hyponitrites.
- hyponoi'a** (hi-po-noy'ah). Sluggish mental activity.
- hyponych'ium** (hi-po-nik'e-um). The epidermis upon which the nail body rests.
- hypo-orchid'ia.** Defective endocrine activity of the testes.
- hypo-orthocyto'sis.** Leukopenia in which the relative proportion of the various forms of leukocytes is maintained.
- hypo-ova'ria.** Deficient endocrine action of the ovaries.
- hypopan'creatism.** Diminished pancreatic activity.
- hypoparathyreo'sis.** A condition of defective action of the parathyroids.
- hypoparathy'roidism.** Insufficiency of the parathyroid glands.
- hypopep'sia.** Indigestion from lack of function in stomach.
- hypopepsin'ia.** Deficient pepsin secretion.
- hypopex'ia, hy'popexy.** The fixation by a tissue of a deficient quantity of a substance.
- hypophalan'gism.** Deficiency in the number of phalanges on fingers or toes.
- hypoph'amine.** The active principle of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body. **alpha h.** See *oxytocin*. **beta h.** See *vasopressin*.
- hypophar'ynx.** The lower or laryngeal part of the pharynx.
- hypophone'sis.** An abnormally diminished sound in auscultation or in percussion.
- hypopho'nia.** Incoordination of the muscles of speech formation.
- hypopho'ria.** Depression of one visual axis below the other.
- hypophos'phate.** A salt of hypophosphoric acid.
- hypophosphate'mia.** Abnormal diminution in the blood phosphates.

hypophos'phite. Any salt of hypophosphorous acid.

hypophos'phorous acid. See *acid*.

hypophre'nja (hi-po-fre'ne-ah). Feeble-mindedness.

hypophren'ic. 1. Below the diaphragm. 2. Feeble-minded.

hypophre'nium. The peritoneal space between the diaphragm and the transverse colon.

hypophreno'sis (hi-po-fre-no'sis). Feeble-mindedness.

hypophys'eal. Hypophysial.

hypophysec'tomy. Excision of the pituitary body.

hypophyseopriv'ic, hypophyseop'rivous. Due to defect of the internal secretion of the pituitary body.

hypophysial. Pertaining to the pituitary body.

hypoph'ysin (hi-pof'is-in). A compound from the hypophysis of the ox: used in acromegaly.

hypophyslopriv'ic, hypophysloprivous (hi-po-fiz''e-o-priv'ik, -op'riv-us). Due to deficiency of the internal secretion of the hypophysis; dyspituitarism.

hypoph'ysis (hi-pof'is-is). Any process or outgrowth, especially the pituitary body. **h. cerebri**, a small, reddish, ellipsoid organ in a depression (*sel'la tur'cica*) of the sphenoid bone and attached to the brain by a pedicle. It consists of two lobes—an *anterior* one, of a reddish-gray color (*pars anterior*, or pituitary gland proper). This partly incloses a *posterior* lobe (*pars nervosa*, *neurohypophysis*, or *infundibular body*) with its epithelial investment (*pars intermedia*). The pituitary body is a gland of internal secretion and secretes two substances, a "pressor" and a "depressor" substance, which respectively increases and lowers the blood pressure. Called *pituitary gland*. **pharyngeal h.**, a mass in the pharyngeal wall having a structure similar to that of the hypophysis. **h. sic'ca.** See *pituitarium*.

hypophysit'is (hi-pof-is-i'tis). Inflammation of the hypophysis cerebri.

hypophyso'ma. A tumor of the hypophysis or pituitary body.

hypophysopriv'ic, hypophysop'rivous (hi-pof-iz-o-priv'ik, -op'riv-us). See *hypophysoprivic*.

hypople'sis (hi-po-pi-e'sis). Extremely low arterial pressure.

hypopi'neallism. Defective action of the pineal body.

hypopitu'itarism. Diminished activity of the pituitary body.

hypoplas'ia. Incomplete or defective structure.

hypoplas'tic (hi-po-plas'tik). Marked by hypoplasia.

hypoplasty, hypop'lasy (hi-po-plas-te, hi-pop'las-e). Same as *hypoplasia*.

hypoporo'sis (hi''po-po-ro'sis). Deficient formation of callus.

hypopotasse'mia. Deficiency of potassium in the blood.

hypoprax'ia (hi-po-praks'e-ah). Deficient activity.

hypoprolane'mia. A lessened amount of prolan A in the blood.

hypoproteine'mia. Abnormal decrease in the amount of protein in the blood.

hypoprot'robinemia. Deficiency of prothrombin in the blood.

hypopselaphe'sia (hi-pop-sel-af-e'ze-ah). Dulness of tactile sense.

hypopsycho'sis. Diminution of the function of thought.

hypopty'allism (hi-po-ti'al-izm). Decreased secretion of saliva.

hypo'pyon (hi-po'pi-on). Pus in anterior chamber of the eye.

hyporeflex'ia. Weakening of the reflexes.

hyposale'mia. Diminution of salts in the blood.

hyposar'ca. Same as *anasarca*.

hyposecre'tion. Diminished secretion.

- hyposen'sitive.** Less sensitive; having hypersensitiveness lessened.
- hyposensitiza'tion.** The act of making hyposensitive.
- hypostagonarthri'tis.** Inflammation of temporomandibular joint.
- hypostaladeni'tis.** Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.
- hypos'mia** (hi-poz'me-ah). Imperfect sense of smell.
- hyposmo'sis.** Reduced rapidity of osmosis.
- hypospa'dias** (hi-po-spa'de-as). 1. Congenital opening of urethra on under side of penis. 2. Opening of the urethra into the vagina.
- hyposphyx'ia.** Abnormally depressed circulation.
- hypos'tasis** (hi-pos'tas-is). 1. Deposit or sediment. 2. Formation of a deposit; especially a settling of blood from feeble blood current.
- hypostat'ic.** Of, or pertaining to, hypostasis.
- hyposteafol'ysis.** Excessive emulsification of fats during digestion.
- hyposthe'nia** (hi-pos-the'ne-ah). An enfeebled state; weakness.
- hyposthe'niant, hyposthen'ic.** Reducing the strength; debilitant.
- hyposthenu'ria.** The secretion of urine of an abnormally low specific gravity. **tubular h.,** that due to injury of the epithelial cells of the renal tubules. **vascular h.,** that due to oversensitiveness of the renal blood vessels.
- hypostyp'sis** (hi-po-stip'sis). Moderate astringency.
- hypostyp'tic** (hi-po-stip'tik). Moderately or mildly styptic.
- hyposulfite** (hi-po-sul'fit). Thiosulfate; any salt of hyposulfurous acid (*q. v.* under *acid*).
- hyposupraren'alism.** Deficient suprarenal activity.
- hyposyner'gia** (hi''po-sin-cr'je-ah). Defective coordination.
- hyposys'tole** (hi-po-sis'to-le). Abnormal diminution of the systole.
- hypotax'ia** (hi-po-taks'e-ah). A condition of diminished control over the will and actions.
- hypoten'sion** (hi-po-ten'shun). Diminished tension; lowered blood pressure.
- hypoten'sive.** Characterized by low pressure, as by low blood pressure.
- hypoten'sor** (hi-po-ten'sor). A substance that lowers the blood pressure.
- hypothalamus** (hi-po-thal'am-us). The subthalamus or subthalamic region; the ventral subdivision of the diencephalon. It consists of three parts: 1, the *pars optica hypothalami*, which belongs to the telencephalon; 2, the *pars mamillaris hypothalami*, which includes the mammillary bodies, tuber cinereum, infundibulum, and hypophysis; 3, the subthalamus.
- hypoth'enar** (hi-poth'en-ar). The ridge on the palm along the bases of the fingers and the ulnar margin.
- hypother'mal.** Moderately warm or tepid.
- hypother'mia, hy'pothermy.** Abnormally low temperature.
- hypoth'esis** (hi-poth'e-sis). A supposition assumed as a basis of reasoning. **cardionecteurs h.,** the hypothesis that there are two pacemakers or cardionecteurs in the heart; one, the atrionecteur, controls the atria, and the other, the ventriculonecteur, the ventricles. **Harrower's h.,** hormone hunger. **insular h.,** the supposition that diabetes is due to disordered function of the islands of Langerhans in the pancreas. **Makeham's h.,** the assumption that death is due to two coexisting causes: (1) chance, which is constant; (2) inability to withstand destruction, which progresses geometrically. **Planck's quantum h.,** that energy is radiated or absorbed only in integral units equal to hn , in which h is Planck's constant (*q. v.*), and n is the frequency of vibration.

- hypothrombine'mia.** Abnormal deficiency of thrombin in the blood.
- hypothymerga'sia.** Underactivity of mood, marked by depression, stupor, sadness, and anxiety.
- hypothy'mia** (hi-po-thi'me-ah). Abnormal diminution of emotional tone; diminution of feeling tone.
- hypothy'mism** (hi-po-thi'mizm). Abnormally deficient thymus activity.
- hypothy'rea** (hi-po-thi're-ah). Hypothyreosis.
- hypothyreo'sis** (hi''po-thi-re-o'sis). Deficient action of the thyroid body.
- hypothy'roid** (hi-po-thi'roid). Marked by or due to hypothyroidism.
- hypothyroida'tion.** The state of body due to insufficient thyroid secretion.
- hypothyroi'dea** (hi''po-thi-roi'de-ah). Same as *hypothyreosis*.
- hypothy'roidism** (hi-po-thi'roi-dizm). Same as *hypothyreosis*.
- hypothyro'sis** (hi-po-thi-ro'sis). Hypothyreosis.
- hypoto'nia, hypot'onus, hypot'ony.** Diminished tension or tonicity; reduction in muscle tone; arterial hypotension; low intra-ocular tension (*h. oculi*).
- hypoton'ic** (hi-po-ton'ik). 1. Marked by abnormally low tension. 2. Less than isotonic: said of solutions which are of less than isotonic concentration. 3. A person affected with hypotonia.
- hypotoxic'ity** (hi''po-toks-is'it-e). A mitigated or reduced toxic quality.
- hypotricho'sis** (hi''po-trik-o'sis). Partial or complete lack of hair through error of development. **h. loca'lis cys'tica**, a chronic skin eruption in dogs due to coccidia. Called also *sporadenitis coccidiosa*.
- hypotrophy** (hi-pot'rof-e). See *abiotrophy*.
- hypotro'pla.** Strabismus in which the axis of one eye deviates downward.
- hypo-ure'sis** (hi''po-u-re'sis). Deficient urination.
- hypo-uricu'ria** (hi''po-u-rik-u're-ah). Deficiency of uric acid in the urine.
- hypo-urocrin'ia.** Deficient secretion of urine.
- hypova'ria** (hi-po-va're-ah). Deficiency of the internal secretion of the ovary.
- hypovenos'ity.** Incomplete development of the venous system in any area or part.
- hypoventila'tion.** Decrease of the air in the lungs below the normal amount.
- hypovitamino'sis.** A condition dependent on lack of some essential vitamin from the diet.
- hypovolemia** (hi''po-vo-le'me-ah). Decreased blood volume.
- hypoxan'thine** (hi-po-zan'thin). A base, 6-oxypurine, $C_5H_4N_4O$, found in many plant and animal tissues and in urine.
- hypoxe'mia** (hi-pox-e'me-ah). Deficient oxygenation of the blood.
- hypsi-brachycephalle** (hip''se-brak-e-sef-al'ik). Having the head broad and high.
- hypsicephal'ic.** Having a cranial index above 75.1.
- hypsiceph'aly** (hip-se-sef'al-c). The condition of being hypsicephalic.
- hypsiconchous** (hip-se-kong'kus). Having an orbital index over 85.
- hyp'siloid** (hip'sil-oid). U shaped or Y shaped.
- hypsistaphyl'ia.** Highness and narrowness of the palate.
- hypsistenocephal'ic.** Having a high, curved vertex, cheek bones prominent, and jaws prognathic.

- hypsoceph'alous.** Having a high vertex; having a breadth-height index of the head of over 75.
- hypso'kine'sis.** A backward swaying or falling when in erect posture, seen in cases of paralysis agitans and other forms of the amyostatic syndrome.
- hypso'nosus** (hip-so'nos-us). Mountain sickness; balloon sickness.
- hypso'pho'bia** (hip-so-fo'be-ah). Fear of great heights.
- hypur'gia** (hi-pur'je-ah). The sum of the minor or subsidiary factors that make for recovery in any particular case.
- hyraceum, hyrax** (hi-ra'se-um, hi'rax). The dried excrement of a badger-like animal of South Africa: used like musk.
- hyr'gol** (her'gol). Colloidal mercury: used in syphilis.
- hyster'al'gia** (his-ter-al'je-ah). Pain in the uterus.
- hysterectomy** (his-ter-ek'to-me). The operation of excising the uterus, performed either through the abdominal wall (*abdominal h.*) or through the vagina (*vaginal h.*). **cesarean h.** Same as *Porro's operation*, see under *operation*. **chemical h.**, destruction of the endometrium with caustics. **paravaginal h.**, excision of the uterus through a perineal incision. **subtotal h.**, removal of the body of the uterus leaving the cervix. **supracervical h.**, subtotal hysterectomy. **supravaginal h.**, subtotal hysterectomy.
- hystereuryn'ter.** An instrument for dilating the uterus.
- hystereury'sis** (his-ter-u'ris-is). Dilatation of the os uteri.
- hyste'ria** (his-te're-ah). A psychoneurosis, the symptoms of which are based on conversion and which is characterized by lack of control over acts and emotions, by morbid self-consciousness, by anxiety, by exaggeration of the effect of sensory impressions, and by simulation of various disorders. **anxiety h.**, hysteria showing conversion phenomena with recurring attacks of anxiety. **conversion h.**, hysteria characterized chiefly by conversion signs and symptoms. **fixation h.**, hysteria in which the symptoms are based on those of an organic disease. **h. libidino'sa**, acute uterine pruritus or nymphomania. **h. ma'jor**, hysteria characterized by the sudden onset of dream states, stupors, and paralyses. **h. min'or**, hysteria with mild convulsions in which consciousness is not lost. **monosymptomatic h.**, hysteria which manifests itself by one symptom only.
- hyste'riac** (his-te're-ak). A person affected with hysteria.
- hyster'ical.** Pertaining to, or affected with, hysteria.
- hystericoneural'gic.** Resembling neuralgia, but of hysterical origin.
- hysteri'tis** (his-ter-i'tis). Inflammation of womb.
- hystero'hubon'occele.** An inguinal hernia containing the uterus.
- hystero'cat'alepsy.** Hysteria with cataleptic symptoms.
- hys'terocele** (his'ter-o-sel). Hernia of the gravid uterus.
- hystero'cervico'tomy.** Excision of the fetus by cesarean section through the vagina.
- hystero'clei'sis.** Surgical closure of os uteri.
- hystero'cystoclei'sis.** Operation of turning the cervix uteri into the bladder and suturing it.
- hystero'dyn'ia.** Pain in the uterus.
- hystero-ep'ilepsy.** Severe type of hysteria with epileptiform convulsions.
- hystero'fren'ic.** Preventing or arresting an attack of hysteria.
- hystero'gastror'haphy.** Suture of uterus to gastric wall.
- hystero'gen'ic.** Causing hysterical phenomena or symptoms.
- hys'teroid** (his'ter-oid). Like or akin to hysteria.

- hysterokataphrax'is.** The operation of supporting the uterus by metallic ligatures passed around the uterus and fastened in the abdominal wall.
- hysterolaparot'omy.** Incision of the uterus through the abdominal wall.
- hys'terolith** (his'ter-o-lith). A uterine calculus.
- hysterol'ogy** (his-ter-ol'o-je). The study of the uterus.
- hysterolox'ia.** Oblique displacement of the uterus.
- hysterol'ysis.** The operation of loosening the uterus from its adhesions.
- hysteromala'cia.** Softening of the uterus.
- hysteroma'nia.** 1. Hysterical mania. 2. Nymphomania.
- hysterom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the womb.
- hysterom'etry.** Measurement of uterus, or its length.
- hysteromyo'ma.** Myoma of the uterus.
- hysteromyomec'tomy.** Excision of uterine myoma.
- hysteromyot'omy.** Incision of the uterus for removal of a solid tumor.
- hysteroneuro'sis.** Nervous disease due to uterine lesion.
- hystero-oophorec'tomy.** Surgical removal of uterus and ovaries.
- hysterop'athy** (his-ter-op'ath-e). Any uterine disease.
- hysteropex'ia.** Fixation of uterus to abdominal wall.
- hys'terophore** (his'ter-o-för). A pessary for uterine support.
- hystero'pia.** An hysterical disorder of vision.
- hysteropsyo'cho'sis.** Mental disease from disease of uterus.
- hysteropto'sis** (his-ter-op-to'sis). Prolapse of the womb.
- hysteror'rhapsy.** 1. The stitching of a lacerated uterus. 2. Same as *hysteropezia*.
- hysterorrhex'is.** Rupture of the womb.
- hysterosalpingog'rapsy.** x-Ray photography of the uterus and oviducts.
- hysterosalpingo-oophorec'tomy.** Excision of uterus, oviducts, and ovaries.
- hysterosalpingos'tomy.** The operation of forming a passage between the uterus and the fallopian tube.
- hyster'oscope.** Instrument for examining womb.
- hysteros'copy.** Inspection of the uterus.
- hys'terospasm.** Spasm of the uterus.
- hysterostomatoclei'sis.** An operation performed for vesicovaginal fistula.
- hysterostomat'omy.** Incision of the os and cervix uteri.
- hysterosyph'ills.** An hysterical neurosis due to syphilis.
- hysterosys'tole** (his'ter-o-sis'to-le). A delayed contraction of the heart occurring after its normal time.
- hysterota'betism.** Combined hysteria and tabes.
- hysterotokot'omy.** Cesarean operation.
- hyster'otome.** Instrument for incising cervix uteri.
- hysterotomoto'kla.** Cesarean section.
- hysterot'omy** (his-ter-ot'o-me). Incision of uterus.
- hystero-trachelor'rhapsy.** Plastic surgery of cervix uteri.
- hystero-trachelot'omy.** Incision of neck of uterus.
- hystero-traumat'ic.** Due to traumatic hysteria.
- hystero-trau'matism.** Hysterical symptoms following traumatism.
- hystero-tris'mus.** Spasm of the uterus.
- hystero-vagino-en'terocele.** Hernia containing uterus, vagina, and intestines.
- hyster'ythrin.** The congestion-producing portion of the female sex hormone.

- hystrie'lasis, hys'tricism.** 1. Morbid erection of hairs. 2. Ichthyosis hystrix.
hys'trix (his'trix). Ichthyosis hystrix.
hy'ther (hi'ther). The combined effect of the humidity and temperature of the air.
hy'zone (hi'zōn). Triatomic hydrogen, H_3 .

I

- I.** Symbol of *iodine* and for *ampere*; also abbreviation for *intensity of magnetism*.
I. Abbreviation for *optically inactive*.
iamatol'ogy (i-am-at-ol'o-je). Science of remedies.
lanthino'pia (i-an-thin-o'pe-ah). Violet-colored vision.
late'ria (i-at-e'ri-ah). Therapeutics.
lattrall'p'tic method. Frictional application of remedies.
lattrall'p'tics. Treatment by inunction and friction.
l'atrarchy. Government by physicians.
lat'revin. A preparation of menthol and isobutylphenol: used in pulmonary phthisis.
lat'ric (i-at'rik). Pertaining to medicine or to a physician.
latrochem'istry. Obsolete opinion that chemistry is the basis of all therapeutics.
l'atrol (i'at-rol). Oxyiodomethylanilid; an antiseptic agent.
latrol'ogy (i-at-rol'o-je). Science of medicine.
latrophys'ics (i-at-ro-fiz'iks). Obsolete treatment of all diseases by physical or mechanical means.
latrotech'nics. Practical application of therapeutic principles.
ibo'ga. A tonic and aphrodisiac plant.
ibo'gaïne. A hypnotic alkaloid from iboga.
-ic. A suffix indicating that the element which it added is combined in one of the higher valences.
ic'ajine (ik'aj-in). Poisonous alkaloid from African drug.
ice-bag, i.-cap, i.-compress. A poultice or bag of pounded ice to reduce the temperature.
Ice'land moss (is'land). See *Cetraria*. **I. spar,** transparent calcium carbonate, used in making Nicol prisms.
ich'nogram (ik'no-gram). A footprint.
i'chor (i'kor). Watery fluid discharged from wounds or sores.
ichore'mia (i-kor-e'me-ah). Contamination of the blood by septic or toxic material.
i'chorous (i'kor-us). Watery and acrid pus.
ichorrh'e'a, ichorrhoe'a (i-ko-re'ah). Copious discharge of ichorous fluid.
ichorrh'e'mia (i-kor-re'me-ah). See *ichoremia*.
ichthal'bin. Ichthyol albuminate: used like ichthyol.
ichthammol (ik'tham-ol). A name for sulfonated bitumen, an ichthyol-like preparation.
ichthar'gan. A compound of ichthyol and silver used in gonorrheal endometritis, etc.
ichthar'gol. A silver preparation resembling ichthargan.
ichther'mol. A compound of ichthyosulfonic acid and mercury.
ich'thldn, ich'thin, ich'thulln. Three substances from eggs of fishes.
ich'thoform. Compound of ichthyol and formaldehyde: antifermentative.

- Ichthys'mus.** Disease caused by eating rancid or poisonous fish.
- Ichthyocol'la.** Isinglass; gelatin from fish bladders.
- Ichthy'odin.** Same as isarol.
- Ich'thyoid** (ik'the-oid). Fishlike; shaped like a fish.
- Ich'thyol** (ik'the-ol). A thick brownish liquid from a kind of asphalt; useful in skin diseases.
- Ichthyol'idin.** Piperazine ichthyol sulfonate: used for gout.
- Ichthyopho'bia.** Morbid dislike of fish.
- Ichthyo'sis** (ik-the-o'sis). Disease characterized by dryness, roughness, and scaliness of the skin. **1. follicula'ris**, form in which sebum and epithelium are heaped around orifices of hair follicles. **1. hys'trix**, a variety with dry warty knobs. **1. seba'cea.** See *seborrhea*. **1. sim'plex.** See *xeroderma*.
- Ichthyot'ic.** Pertaining to, or affected with, ichthyosis.
- Ichthyotox'icum.** A poisonous principle obtainable from fish.
- Ichthyotox'in.** A poisonous principle of eel serum.
- I'cing liver.** Liver covered with a white coating like icing.
- I. C. N.** Abbreviation for *International Council of Nurses*.
- Icon'olagny.** Sexual stimulation aroused by pictures or statues.
- I. C. T.** Abbreviation for *inflammation of connective tissue*.
- Icterepat'i'tis.** Hepatitis and jaundice.
- Icter'ic** (ik-ter'ik). Pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice. **1. fever**, pernicious malaria with jaundice. **1. index.** See under *index*.
- Icter'i'tious** (ik-ter-ish'us). Of the color of jaundice.
- Ictero-ane'mia.** A disease marked by icterus, anemia, splenic enlargement, and hemolysis.
- Ictergen'ic, icterogen'ous** (ik-ter-o-jen'ik). Causing jaundice.
- Icterohepat'i'tis.** Inflammation of the liver with marked jaundice.
- Ic'teroid** (ik'ter-oid). Like or resembling jaundice.
- Ic'terus.** L. for *jaundice*. **cythemolytic 1.**, icterus due to excessive formation of bile from destruction of red blood corpuscles. **febrile 1.**, **febri'lis**, an acute infectious jaundice; Weil's disease. **1. gra'vis**, acute yellow atrophy of the liver. See *atrophy*. **Gubler's 1.**, hematogenous jaundice believed to be due to excessively rapid hemolysis. **Lionville's 1.**, icterus neonatorum. **1. me'las**, black jaundice; Winckle's disease. **1. neonato'rum**, the jaundice sometimes seen in newborn children. **1. prae'cox**, jaundice in secondary syphilis. **1. typhol'des**, acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **uro-bilin 1.** See *urobilinicterus*.
- Ictom'eter.** An instrument for estimating the heart action.
- Ic'tus.** A stroke, blow, or sudden attack.
- Id.** 1. Freud's term for the instincts as a totality; the true unconscious. 2. A chromosome considered as a component of the idants.
- I'dant.** A chromosome regarded as a factor in heredity.
- ide.** A suffix signifying a binary compound.
- Ide test** (e'de). A colored agglutination test for syphilis.
- Ide'a** (i-de'ah). A mental impression or conception. **autochthonous 1.**, an idea which comes into the mind in some unaccountable way, and which is strange, but cannot be accounted for by a hallucination. **compulsive 1.**, an idea which intrudes, recurs, and persists despite reason and will. **dominant 1.**, a morbid or other impression that controls or colors every action and thought. **fixed 1.**, a morbid impression or belief which morbidly stays in the mind and cannot be changed by reason. **1. of reference**, an idea which causes the possessor to suppose that the words and actions of others refer to himself.
- Ide'al paraplegia.** See *paraplegia*.
- Idea'tion** (i-de-a'shun). Clear mental presentation of an object.

- iden'tical points.** The corresponding points in the retinas of the two eyes.
- ideog'enous** (i-de-oj'en-us). Aroused by an idea or thought.
- ideomo'tion.** Muscular action induced by a dominant idea.
- ideomo'tor.** Transforming mental energy into motion.
- ideophren'ic insanity.** See *insanity*.
- id'ioey** (id'e-o-se). Complete imbecility. **amaurotic family i.** (Tay, 1881; Sachs, 1887), a disease of infants and children, marked by changes in the macula lutea, increasing failure of vision, paralysis, and death. **Aztec i.,** microcephalic idiocy. **cretinoid i.,** cretinism. **diplegic i.,** paralysis in infancy affecting all the extremities. **epileptic i.,** idiocy combined with epilepsy. **genetous i.,** that which dates from fetal life. **hemiplegic i.,** hemiplegia in infancy. **hydrocephalic i.,** idiocy combined with chronic hydrocephalus. **intrasocial i.,** idiocy in which the patient is capable of performing some regular occupation. **microcephalic i.,** idiocy associated with microcephalia. **Mongolian i.,** congenital idiocy with marked liveliness and imitativeness, a flattened skull, oblique eye slit, mobile hips, and shortness of thumbs and of little fingers, the special characters of cretinism being absent. **paralytic i.,** idiocy with paralysis. **paraplegic i.,** idiocy associated with paraplegia. **sensorial i.,** mental defect due to early loss of any of the special senses. **traumatic i.,** that which results from injury received at birth or in infancy.
- Idiog'amist.** A person able to perform the sexual act with one or a few persons only.
- Idioglos'sia.** Production of meaningless vocal sounds.
- Idio-isol'ysin.** A hemolysin active against the blood of an individual of the same species.
- Idiol'ysin.** A lysin in the blood not formed from the injection of an antigen.
- Idiometri'tis.** Inflammation of the uterine muscle.
- Idiomus'cular contraction.** Motion produced by non-nervous stimulus: it is peculiar to degenerated muscles.
- Idioneuro'sis.** Any neurosis arising from the nerves themselves.
- Idiopath'ic** (id-e-o-path'ik). Self-originated; neither sympathetic nor traumatic.
- Idiop'athy** (id-e-op'ath-e). A peculiar morbid state.
- Idiophren'ic psychosis.** An organic psychosis; a psychosis due to brain disease.
- Id'iotplasm** (id'e-o-plazm). The physical basis of inheritance in a germ or ovum; germ plasm.
- Id'iosome** (id'e-o-sōm). An ultimate element of living matter.
- Idiosyn'crasy.** A habit or peculiarity of body or mind characteristic of any individual.
- Id'iot** (id'e-ot). See under *feble-mindedness*.
- Idiotroph'ic** (id'e-o-trof'ik). Capable of selecting its own nourishment.
- Idiotrop'ic.** A term applied to the type of personality that is satisfied with itself.
- Idioventric'ular.** Pertaining to the cardiac ventricle alone.
- Idor'gan.** A potential organ or organism not possessed of personality.
- Idro'sis** (id-ro'sis). Same as *hidrosis*.
- igasur'ic acid.** An acid derived from nux vomica.
- igasur'ine.** Compound of strychnine and brucine from nux vomica.
- Ignat'ia** (ig-na'she-ah). The beanlike seed of *Strychnos ignatii*: used like nux vomica.

Igni-extirpa'tion. Excision of an organ by cautery.

Igni-opera'tion. An operation performed by hot cautery.

Ignipuncture. Therapeutic puncture with hot needles.

Ignis (ig'nis). *L.* for fire. **I. sa'cer.** Same as *herpes zoster*.

Igni'tion (ig-nish'un). The act of burning or of taking fire.

Ikshugand'ha. Seeds of *Tribulus terrestris*: astringent and used in diseases of testes.

Ileac passion. Same as *ileus*.

Ileadel'phus. Monster fetus, double below the pelvis.

Ileec'tomy (il-e-ek'to-me). Surgical removal of the ileum.

Ilei'tis (il-e-i'tis). Inflammation of the ileum. **terminal I., regional I.,** Crohn's disease; chronic, cicatrizing inflammation of the terminal portion of the ileum.

Ileoce'cal (il-e-o-se'kal). Pertaining to the ileum and cecum.

Ileocol'ic (il-e-o-kol'ik). Pertaining to the ileum and colon. **I. valve.** Same as *ileocecal valve*.

Ileocoli'tis. Inflammation of ileum and colon. **I. ulcero'sa chron'ica,** chronic ileocolitis marked by fever, rapid pulse, anemia, diarrhea and right iliac pain.

Ileocolon'ic (il'e-o-ko-lon'ik). Ileocolic.

Ileocolos'tomy. Formation of passage between ileum and colon.

Ileocolot'omy. Surgical incision of the ileum and colon.

Ileo-ileos'tomy. Formation of passage between two parts of the ileum.

Ileoproctos'tomy. Formation of passage between ileum and rectum.

Ileorectos'tomy. Same as *ileoproctostomy*.

Ileosigmoidos'tomy. Formation of an opening between the ileum and sigmoid flexure.

Ileos'tomy (il-e-os'to-me). Formation of a surgical opening into the ileum.

Ileot'omy (il-e-ot'o-me). Incision into the ileum through the abdominal wall.

Ileotransversot'omy. The operation of anastomosing the ileum to the transverse colon.

Iletin. Same as *insulin*.

Ileum (il'e-um). The distal portion of the small intestine ending in the cecum.

Ileus. Severe colic due to intestinal obstruction. **adynamic I.** Same as *i. paralyticus*. **dynamic I., hyperdynamic I.,** ileus produced by contraction of the muscles of the intestines. **mechanical I.,** ileus caused by mechanical obstruction. **I. paralyt'icus,** ileus due to paralysis of the muscles of the intestines.

Iliac. Pertaining to the ilium.

Ili'acus (il-i'ak-us), **I. muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of*.

Ileadel'phus (il-e-ad-el'fus). Same as *ileadelphus*.

Ileocolot'omy. Surgical incision of the colon in the iliac region.

Ilocos'tal muscle. See *sacro-lumbalis*, in *Muscles, Table of*.

Ilofem'oral. Pertaining to the ilium and femur.

Ilohypogas'tric nerve. See *Nerves, Table of*.

Ilo-inguin'al. Pertaining to the iliac and inguinal regions.

Iliolum'bar. Pertaining to the iliac and lumbar regions.

Iliom'eter. An instrument for measuring the location of the iliac spines.

Ilopectin'cal. Pertaining to the ilium and the pubes.

Ilopos'oas (il-e-o-so'as). The iliacus and psoas magnus muscles taken together.

- Illoib'ial band.** Part of fascia lata which forms a sheath for the tensor fasciae femoris.
- Il'ium.** 1. The flank. 2. The broad upper part of the innominate bone.
- Illoquea'tion.** Cure of ingrowing eyelash by drawing with a loop.
- Illic'ium ve'rum** (il-lish'e-um). Asiatic tree affording star anise and oil of anise.
- Illumina'tion** (il-lu-min-a'shun). The lighting up of a part, organ, or object for inspection. **axial l.**, light transmitted or reflected along the axis of a microscope. **direct l.**, light thrown upon the object from in front. **focal l.**, when light is thrown upon the focus of a lens or mirror. **oblique l.**, illumination from one side.
- Illu'sion** (il-lu'zhun). A false or misinterpreted sensory image.
- Illu'sional.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, illusions.
- Im'age** (im'ej). A picture or conception with more or less likeness to an objective reality. **aerial l.**, image seen as in the air by the ophthalmoscope. **after-l.**, retinal impression continued after the image proper has ceased to be visible. **direct l.**, erect l., picture from rays not yet focussed. **false l.**, image formed by the deviating eye in strabismus. **Inverted l.**, one which is upside down. **real l.**, one formed where the emanating rays are collected. **virtual l.** Same as *direct l.*
- Ima'go** (im-a'go). 1. The final or adult stage of an insect. 2. A childhood idealistic memory of a loved person, such as the father or mother.
- Imam'ical.** A compound used as a remedy in syphilis, infectious jaundice, and rat-bite fever.
- Imbal'ance.** Lack of balance; especially lack of balance between muscles, as in insufficiency of ocular muscles. **autonomic l.**, autonomic ataxia; any disturbance of the involuntary nervous system. **sympathetic l.**, vagotonia. **vasomotor l.**, autonomic imbalance.
- Im'becille.** See under *feeble-mindedness*.
- Imbecil'ity.** Feebleness of mind; extreme dementia.
- Imbed'.** To enclose in a fixing substance before section cutting.
- Imbib'i'tion** (im-bib-ish'un). The absorption of liquids.
- Im'bricated.** Overlapping like tiles or shingles.
- Im'ide.** A monobasic acid ammonia in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by an acid radical.
- Immature** (im-mat-ūr'). Unripe; not fully developed.
- Imme'diate.** Direct: with nothing intervening. **l. agglutination**, union by first intention. **l. auscultation.** See auscultation. **l. cause**, a cause which directly originates a disease. **l. contagion**, contagion by direct personal contact. **l. union**, union by first intention.
- Immed'icable** (im-ed'ik-a-bl). Incurable.
- Immer'sion.** 1. The plunging of a body into a liquid. 2. The use of the microscope with the object and object glass both covered with a liquid.
- Immis'cible** (im-is'ib-l). Incapable of being mixed.
- Immobili'za'tion.** The rendering of a part incapable of being moved.
- Immune** (im-mūn'). Protected against any particular disease, as by inoculation. **l. body.** See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.
- Immunifa'cent** (im-u-nif-a'shent). Producing immunity.
- Immu'nity** (im-mu'nit-o). The condition of being immune. **active l.**, immunity acquired as the result of having had the disease in

question, or as a result of inoculation with a modified form of the causative organism. **actual i.**, that acquired by recovery from a contagious disease. **congenital i.**, **natural i.**, that which is possessed by a person from birth. **passive i.**, that resulting from inoculation with the serum of an animal which has acquired active immunity against the disease. **Profeta's i.**, immunity against syphilitic infection seen in some children of syphilitic parents.

Immuniza'tion. The process of rendering a subject immune.

Immu'nizator. That which renders immune.

Immunochem'istry. The chemistry of immunity.

Immunodiagno'sis. Serum diagnosis.

Immunogen'ic (im-u-no-jen'ik). Producing immunity.

Immunol'ogy. The science of immunity.

Immunopro'tein. Same as *immunoprotein*.

Immunother'apy. Treatment by the production of immunity.

Immunotox'in. Any antitoxin.

Immunotrans'fusion. Transfusion of blood which has been immunized by an autogenous vaccine from the patient.

Immunopro'tein. A substance formed in the body on the injection of an old bacterial culture.

Impac'ted. Driven firmly in; closely lodged.

Impac'tion. Firm lodgment; condition of being wedged firmly.

Impal'pable. Too weak or too fine to be felt.

Impaluda'tion. Malariotherapy.

Impal'udism. Malarial cachexia; marsh poisoning.

Im'par. Not even; unequal; unpaired.

Impardig'itate. Having the fingers or toes unequal in number.

Impe'dance. The opposition to the flow of an alternating current which is the vector sum of ohmic resistance plus additional resistance due to induction or capacity, or both.

Im'pedin. A substance which acts to inhibit the complement-fixation reaction.

Imper'ative. Not subject to control by the will.

Impercep'tion. Defective power of perception.

Imper'forate. Not open; abnormally closed.

Imperfora'tion. Abnormal closure or atresia.

Impe'rious act. Any act that is not under control of the will, such as a tic.

Imper'meable. Not permitting a passage, as for fluids.

Imper'vious. Not affording a passage; impenetrable.

Impetig'inous (im-pe-tij'in-us). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, impetigo.

Impeti'go (im-pe-ti'go). A skin disease characterized by isolated pustules. **i. contagio'sa**, a contagious form of impetigo. **i. herpetifor'mis**, severe disease affecting pregnant women, characterized by pustules in groups. **i. syphilit'ica**, a pustular eruption in syphilis.

Implanta'tion. 1. Transfer of sound teeth. 2. Skin grafting. 3. The introduction of a solid medicine into the tissue. **hypodermatic i.**, the putting of a medicine under the skin. **parenchymatous i.**, the placing of a medicine in the substance of a tumor. **teratic i.**, the partial blending of an imperfect fetus with one nearly perfect.

Impon'derable. Not capable of being weighed.

Im'potence, Im'potency. Want of power, especially inability of a male to perform coitus.

Impregna'tion. 1. Fertilization of the ovum. 2. Saturation.

- Impres'sio col'ica, i. duodena'lls, i. gas'trica, i. rena'lls.** Impressions on the liver, made respectively by the colon, duodenum, stomach, and kidney.
- Impres'sion** (im-pres'h'un). 1. An indentation or dent. 2. An effect on the mind or senses produced by external objects.
- Impul'sion** (im-pul'shun). An abnormal impulse to perform certain acts, usually of a disagreeable nature.
- Inac'tivate.** To render inactive.
- Inactiva'tion.** The destruction of the activity of a serum. **i. of complement** is produced by heating a serum to 56 C. for fifteen to thirty minutes.
- Inac'tose** (in-ak'tōs). A variety of optically inactive sugar.
- Inad'equacy.** Inability to perform allotted function.
- Inalimen'tal** (in-al-im-en'tal). Not nutritious.
- Inan'imate.** Lifeless; lacking in animation.
- Inani'tion** (in-an-ish'un). Lack of food; starvation.
- Inap'etence** (in-ap'pe-tenz). Lack of appetite or desire.
- Inartic'ulate.** Not uttered like articulate speech.
- In artic'ulo mor'tis.** At the very moment of death.
- Inassim'ilable.** Not susceptible of being utilized as nutriment.
- Inax'on** (in-aks'on). A nerve cell whose axis-cylinder has its arborization at a distance from the cell.
- In'breeding.** Breeding from animals who have the same parents or near ancestors.
- Incandes'cent.** Glowing with heat and light.
- Incar'cerated.** Closely confined; constricted.
- Incarcera'tion.** Abnormal retention or constriction.
- In'ca's bone.** The interparietal bone.
- In'cest** (in'sest). Sexual intercourse with a near relative.
- in'cident nerve.** An afferent or centripetal nerve.
- Incln'era'tion** (in-sin-er-a'shun). The act of burning to ashes.
- Incip'ient** (in-sip'e-ent). Commencing or beginning.
- Incl'sed wound** (in-sīzd'). A wound made by cutting.
- incls'ion** (in-sīzh'un). 1. A cut or wound. 2. The act of cutting.
- incli'sive** (in-si'siv). 1. Having the power or quality of cutting, sharp. 2. Pertaining to the incisor teeth. **i. bone**, the anterior or medial part of the upper jaw bone.
- inci'sor** (in-si'zor). Any one of the four front teeth of either jaw.
- incisu'ra.** A cut; an incision or notch. **i. cerebel'li**, the notch which separates the hemispheres of the cerebellum.
- incli'sures of Schmidt and Lantermann.** Oblique slashes or lines on the sheath of the medullated nerve fibers.
- inci'tamin** (in-si'tam-in). A sterile solution of horses' saliva used as a dressing for wounds and burns.
- inclina'tion.** The deviation of a tooth from the vertical.
- inclinom'eter.** Instrument for determining ocular diameter.
- inclu'sion.** Enclosure within something else.
- incoer'cible** (in-ko-er'sib-l). Uncontrollable.
- incohe'rent** (in-ko-he'rent). Not coherent; incongruous.
- incombust'ible.** Not susceptible of being burnt.
- incompat'ible.** Mutually repellent, as medicines; not to be conjoined in the same preparation.
- incom'petence, incom'petency.** Inadequacy or insufficiency. **aortic i.** See *aortic insufficiency*, under *insufficiency*. **i. of the cardiac valves**, a defective condition of the valves of the heart in which they allow the return of blood past them when closed. **ileo-cecal i.**, inability of the ileocecal valve to prevent the flow of material

from the colon to the ileum. **muscular i.**, incompetence of a cardiac valve due to defective action of the papillary muscles. **pyloric i.**, passage of undigested food into the intestine. **relative i.**, defective closure of a cardiac valve due to dilatation of the corresponding cavity of the heart. **valvular i.** See *inadequacy*.

incompres'sible. Not susceptible of being squeezed together.

incon'tinence (in-kon'tin-ens). 1. Inability to restrain a natural discharge. 2. Lack of self-control, especially with regard to sexual indulgence. **active i.**, incontinence in which the bowels or bladder are emptied involuntarily, but at regular intervals and in the normal way. **intermittent i.**, loss of control of the urine on a sudden movement or on pressure on the bladder, due to interruption of the voluntary path above the lumbar center. **i. of milk**, galactorrhea. **overflow i.**, that which is due to pressure of retained urine in the bladder. **paralytic i.**, continuous dribbling of the urine and feces, due to relaxation of the sphincters from destruction of the lumbar centers. **passive i.**, incontinence of urine in which the bladder is full and cannot be emptied in the normal way, but the urine dribbles away from mere pressure. **i. of urine**, enuresis.

incontinen'tia (in-kon-tin-en'she-ah). Incontinence. **i. al'vi**, incontinence of the feces. **i. uri'nae**, constant and involuntary dribbling of the urine.

incoordina'tion. Lack of normal adjustment of muscular motions; failure to work harmoniously.

incorpora'tion. Thorough mixing of a substance with another.

in'crement. Increase or augmentative growth.

inere'tion. An internal secretion; an endocrine.

incretodiagno'sis. Diagnosis of diseases of internal secretion.

incretog'enous (in-kre-toj'en-us). Caused by an internal secretion or hormone.

incretol'ogy. The study of internal secretions.

incretop'athy (in-kre-top'ath-e). Any disease of internal secretions.

inere'tory. Pertaining to internal secretion; endocrine.

incretother'apy. Treatment by the administration of endocrines.

incrusta'tion. The formation of a crust; a crust or scab.

incuba'tion. The period between the implanting of an infectious disease and its manifestation.

in'cubator (in'ku-ba-tor). Apparatus for rearing premature infants.

in'cubus (in'ku-bus). 1. Nightmare. 2. A heavy mental burden.

in'cudal. Of, or pertaining to, the incus.

in'cudec'tomy (ing-ku-dek'to-me). Excision of the incus.

incu'diform (ing-ku'dif-orm). Anvil shaped.

incudomal'leal. Pertaining to the incus and malleus.

incudostape'dial. Of, or pertaining to, the incus and stapes.

incu'nable. Not susceptible of being cured.

in'cus. The anvil-shaped ossicle of the middle ear.

indaga'tion. Careful search, inquiry, or examination.

indeniza'tion. Same as *innidiation*.

indenta'tion. A pit, dent, or depression.

in'dex. 1. The first or forefinger. 2. The numerical ratio of measurement of any part in comparison with a fixed standard. **acidosis i.**, a number representing the intensity of a case of acidosis. **alveolar i.**, degree of prominence of jaws. **cephalic i.**, number found by multiplying cranial breadth by 100 and dividing by cranial length. **cerebral i.**, ratio of greatest transverse to greatest anteroposterior diameter of cranial cavity. **color i.**, the relative amount of hemoglobin in a red blood corpuscle compared with that of a normal indi-

vidual of the same age and sex. **dental i.**, the result obtained by multiplying the dental length by 100 and dividing the result by the length of the basinasal line. **gnathic i.**, number expressing amount of projection of jaw. **gono-opsonic i.**, the opsonic index in a case of gonococcus infection. **hemorenal i.**, the ratio of the electrical resistance of the blood to that of the urine. **icteric i.**, a term denoting the amount of bilirubin in the blood. **length-breadth i.** Same as *cephalic i.* **length-height i.**, the height of the skull expressed as a percentage of its length. **leukopenic i.**, any variation from the normal leukocyte count after ingestion of food to which a patient is allergic. **i. movement**, a compulsory movement in which an animal turns round and round. **opsonic i.**, the resisting power of the blood against bacilli, as compared with the normal. **pelvic i.**, ratio of conjugate and transverse diameters of pelvis. **phagocytic i.**, the average number of bacteria ingested per leukocyte of the patient's blood. **refractive i.**, the coefficient of refraction. **thoracic i.**, the ratio of the anteroposterior diameter of the thorax to the transverse diameter. **uricolytic i.**, the percentage of uric acid which is oxidized to allantoin before being secreted. **vital i.**, the ratio of births to deaths within a given time in a population. **volume i.**, the index indicating the size of the erythrocytes as compared to the normal.

In'dian hemp. See *Cannabis* and *Apocynum*. **I. rubber**, caoutchouc; gum elastic. **I. tobacco.** See *Lobelia*.

in'dican. 1. Yellow glucoside, $C_{26}H_{32}$, from indigo plants. 2. A principle, $C_8H_7NSO_4$, from sweat and urine.

Indicanemia. Presence of indican in the blood.

in'dicanmeter. Instrument for measuring the indican in the urine.

indicanu'ria. Excess of amount of indican in the urine.

indica'tion. Anything which shows what ought to be done.

in'dicator. A substance which causes to become visible the completion of a chemical reaction.

indif'ferent. Having no preponderating affinity; neutral.

indig'enous (in-dij'en-us). Native to a place or country.

indiges'tible (in-dij-es'tib-l). Not susceptible of digestion.

indiges'tion. Dyspepsia; failure of digestive function.

indigita'tion. Same as *intussusception* or *intagination*.

in'digo. Blue coloring matter from indigo plant (*Isatis*, *Indigofera*, etc.). **i. blue**, indigotin, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, the main constituent of indigo. **i. carmine**, sodium and potassium sulfindigotate; used as a histologic stain.

indig'ogen (in-dig'o-jen). A crystalline principle from indigo.

indigo'tin. See *indigo blue*.

indigu'ria. The presence of indigo in the urine.

Indirect cell division. See *karyokinesis*.

indirub'in. A red pigment occasionally found in the urine.

Indirubinu'ria. The presence of indirubin in the urine.

Indisposi'tion. The condition of being ill; slight disease.

in'dium. A soft metal resembling lead.

in'dol. A crystalline body, C_8H_7N , from indigo and feces.

Indolacetu'ria. Presence of indolacetic acid in the urine.

in'dolent. With but little pain; sluggish.

Indolog'enous. Causing the formation of indol.

indox'yl (in-dok'sil). An oily substance, C_8H_7NO , found in urine.

i.-sulfates, compounds found in urine.

Indoxyle'mia. The presence of indoxyl in the blood.

Indoxylu'ria. Excess of indoxyl in urine.

- induced** (in-dūst'). Produced or brought on by induction. **i. abortion.** See *abortion*.
- induc'tion** (in-duk'shun). 1. The process or act of inducing, or causing to occur. 2. The generation of electric phenomena in a body by the influence of an electrified body near it.
- Induc'togram** (in-duk'to-gram). Same as *skiagraph*.
- Inducto'rium.** Apparatus for generating induced electric currents.
- Induc'totherm.** An apparatus for producing pyrexia (fever therapy) by electric induction.
- Induc'tothermy.** Artificial fever induced by electromagnetic induction.
- in'dulin.** A coal-tar dye used as a histologic stain.
- Indulin'ophil** (in-du-lin'o-fil). Stainable with indulin.
- in'durate, in'durated.** Hardened; abnormally hard.
- Indura'tion.** Quality of being hard; process of hardening; an abnormally hard spot. **black i.,** hardening and pigmentation of lung, as in anthracosis. **brown i.,** deposit of altered blood pigment in pneumonia. **cyanot'ic i.,** hardening of an organ from chronic venous congestion. **fibrous i.,** fibrosis. **granular i.,** cirrhosis. **gray i.,** induration of lung tissue in or after pneumonia, without pigmentation. **red i.,** interstitial pneumonia in which the lung is red and congested.
- in'durative.** Pertaining to, or marked by, induration.
- ine'briant.** An intoxicating agent.
- inebria'tion, inebri'ety.** A condition of drunkenness.
- Inelas'tic.** Lacking elasticity.
- ine'mia, inae'mia.** Presence of fibrin in the blood.
- Inert** (in-ert'). Having no action; slow or sluggish in action.
- iner'tia** (in-er'she-ah). Inactivity. **i. u'teri,** atony of uterus in labor.
- in extre'mis.** At the point, or in the article, of death.
- in'fant.** A babe; a young child.
- Infan'ticide** (in-fan'tis-īd). The murder of an infant.
- in'fantile.** Pertaining to an infant or to infancy. **i. paralysis,** acute anterior poliomyelitis. **i. tetanus,** tetanus in infants due to infection of the navel.
- Infantilism** (in-fant'il-izm). A condition in which the characters of childhood persist in adult life. It is marked by mental retardation, underdevelopment of the sexual organs, and often, but not always, by dwarfness of stature. **angioplastic i.,** infantilism attributed to defective development of the vascular system. **Brissaud's i.,** infantile myxedema. **cachectic i.,** infantilism due to chronic infection or poisoning. **celiac i.,** infantilism resulting from celiac disease. **dysthyroidal i.,** infantilism due to defective thyroid activity. **hepatic i.,** infantilism associated with hepatic cirrhosis. **Herter's i.,** intestinal infantilism. **idiopathic i.,** a form of arrested development of unknown causation. **Intestinal i.,** infantilism due to chronic intestinal disorder; a condition in children of arrested development, the child being well formed, but not growing or gaining in weight. **Lorain i.,** arrested physical development of unknown cause; ateleiosis. **lymphatic i.,** infantilism associated with lymphatism. **myxedematous i.,** cretinism. **pancreatic i.,** infantilism that is marked by defective pancreatic action. **partial i.,** arrested development of a single part or tissue. **renal i.,** infantilism due to disorder of the renal function. Many cases show extensive bone changes and this condition is called *renal rickets* or *pseudorickets*. **reversive i.,** infantilism beginning after bodily growth has been

completed. **symptomatic i.**, infantilism due to general defective development of tissues. **tardy i.**, reversive infantilism. **toxemic i.**, intestinal infantilism. **universal i.**, general dwarfishness in stature with absence of the secondary sexual characteristics.

infanto'rium (in-fan-to're-um). A hospital for the newborn and young infants.

in'farct. An area of coagulation necrosis in a tissue due to local anemia resulting from obstruction of circulation to the area. **anemic i.**, a pale opaque infarct. **hemorrhagic i.**, an infarct which is red in color.

infarc'tion. 1. The engorgement or stoppage of a canal. 2. An infarct.

infect'ion. The communication of disease from one person to another, whether by effluvia or by contact, mediate or immediate; also the implantation of disease from without. **aerial i.**, infection through the air by means of dust particles. **i. atrium**, the point of entrance of an infection. **coli i.**, infection with *Bacillus coli communis*. **consecutive i.**, septic infection implanted upon a morbid process already established. **cryptogenic i.**, bacterial infection without discoverable wound for the entrance of an infective agent. **droplet i.**, infection by means of droplets of sputum which have been thrown into the air during talking or by coughing and sneezing. **dust i.**, infection by bacteria which have become affixed to particles of dust. **endogenous i.**, infection by the normal bacterial flora of the intestines which have become pathogenic. **focal i.**, infection in which bacteria exist in circumscribed colonies in certain tissues. **germinal i.**, transmission of infection to the child by means of the egg cell or sperm cell of the parent. **latent i.**, a condition in which bacteria, though they have ceased to multiply, remain alive in secluded parts of the body. **mixed i.**, infection with more than one organism at the same time. **secondary i.**, infection by a bacterium following an infection by a bacterium of another kind. **septic i.**, true septicemia. **simple i.**, infection by a single variety of microbe. **terminal i.**, an acute infection occurring near the end of a disease and frequently causing death. **water-borne i.**, infection transmitted by means of drinking water.

infect'ious. Liable to be communicated by infection.

infecund'ity. Sterility or barrenness.

infibula'tion. The fastening of the foreskin or labia majora with stitches or clasps to prevent copulation.

infil'trate. Material deposited by infiltration.

infiltra'tion. The deposit or diffusion of a morbid solid or fluid in any tissue. **i. anesthesia.** See *anesthesia*. **calcareous i.**, deposit of lime and earthy salts in the tissues. **cellular i.**, infiltration of tissues with round cells. **fatty i.**, the deposit of fat in the tissues; presence of oil or fat globules in cells. **glycogenic i.**, deposit of glycogen in cells. **pigmentary i.**, deposits of pigment in tissues. **purulent i.**, presence of dispersed pus cells in a tissue. **serous i.**, abnormal presence of serum in a tissue. **urinous i.**, the extravasation of urine into a tissue. **waxy i.**, deposition of amyloid substance.

in'finite distance. In optics any distance of over 20 feet, rays of light from which are practically parallel.

infr'mary. A hospital, dispensary, or sanatorium.

inflamma'tion. A morbid condition characterized by redness, pain, heat, and swelling. **acute i.**, that in which the processes are active. **adhesive i.**, that which promotes the union of cut surfaces. **catarrhal i.**, one which affects principally a mucous surface and which is

- marked by discharge of mucopus and epithelial debris. **chronic i.**, inflammation of slow progress, marked by formation of new connective tissue. **interstitial i.** affects primarily the materials between the essential structural elements. **parenchymatous i.** affects chiefly the essential structural elements. **reactive i.**, that which occurs around a foreign body or a focus of degeneration. **specific i.**, one which is due to a special micro-organism. **suppurative i.**, one which is characterized by the formation of pus. **toxic i.**, one which is due to a poison, as to a ptomaine or bacterial product. **traumatic i.**, that which follows a wound or injury.
- inflamm'atory.** Pertaining to, or marked by, inflammation.
- infla'tion** (in-fla'shun). Distention with air, gas, or fluid.
- inflec'tion** (in-flek'shun). The act of bending inward or state of being bent inward.
- influen'za.** An acute infectious, epidemic disease marked by depression, distressing fever, acute catarrhal inflammation of the nose, larynx, and bronchi, neuralgic and muscular pains, gastro-intestinal disorder and nervous disturbances, such as headache, insomnia, convulsions, and delirium. The disease is caused by a filtrable virus and its duration is from a few days to one or two weeks.
- Influen'zal** (in-flu-en'zal). Pertaining to influenza.
- influen'zin.** A proprietary influenza cure.
- infra-axil'lary.** Situated below the axilla.
- infraclavicle'ular region.** The region between the clavicle and the third rib.
- infracos'tal** (in-frah-kos'tal). Situated below a rib.
- infrahy'oid** (in-frah-hi'oid). Below the hyoid bone.
- inframam'mary region.** Space in chest below sixth rib.
- inframarg'inal convolution.** See *convolution*.
- inframax'illary.** Situated below the jaw.
- infranuc'lear.** Below the nucleus.
- infra-occlu'sion.** Depression of a tooth in its socket below the line of occlusion.
- infra-or'bital** (in-frah-or'bit-al). Situated beneath the orbit.
- infrapatel'lar** (in''frah-pat-el'ar). Situated below the patella.
- infraplace'ment.** Displacement of a tooth downward.
- infrapro'tein.** Same as *metaprotein*.
- infrapsy'chic** (in-frah-si'kik). Below the psychic level; automatic.
- infrapu'bic.** Situated below the pubis.
- infra-red'.** Noting rays beyond the limit of vision and below the red rays.
- infrascap'ular.** Situated beneath the shoulder blade.
- infraspina'tus** (in''frah-spi-na'tus). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- infraspil'nous.** Situated beneath the spine of the scapula.
- infraster'nal.** Situated beneath the sternum.
- infratroch'lear.** Situated beneath the trochlea.
- infrie'tion.** The rubbing of medicaments upon the skin.
- infundib'ular, infundib'ulliform.** Shaped like a funnel. **i.** fascia, **i.** process, a process of the transversalis fascia ensheathing the cremaster muscle.
- infundib'ullin.** An extract of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body.
- infundib'ulum** (in-fun-dib'u-lum). A funnel-shaped passage: **a**, A canal from the pituitary body to the third ventricle; **b**, any one of the divisions of the pelvis of a kidney; **c**, a passage between the nasal meatus and the ethmoidal cells; **d**, the cavity of the fimbriae of an oviduct; **e**, any one of the ultimate expansions of a bronchiole; **f**, a cavity at the upper end of the cochlear canal; **g**, the conus arteriosus.

- Infun'din.** An extract from the posterior lobe of the pituitary body.
- Infu'sible.** Not susceptible of being fused.
- Infu'sion** (in-fu'zhun). The steeping of a substance in water for obtaining its soluble principles; also the solution so obtained.
- Infusodecoc'tion.** A mixture of the infusion and the decoction of a substance.
- Infuso'ria** (pl.) (in-fu-zo're-ah). Microscopical protozoan animals, often found in infusions.
- Infu'sum** (in-fu'zum). *L.* for *infusion*.
- Inges'ta** (in-jes'tah). Food and drink taken into the body.
- Inges'tion** (in-jes'chun). The act of taking food or drink.
- Inges'tol** (in-jes'tol). A proprietary dyspepsia cure.
- In'gluvln** (in'glu-vin). A ferment prepared from chickens' gizzards: used like pepsin.
- Ingras'sias's apophysis.** The lesser wing of the sphenoid.
- Ingraves'cent.** Gradually increasing in strength.
- In'growing nail.** The condition of a toenail when edge is overlapped by the flesh.
- In'guen** (in'gwen). *L.* for *groin*.
- In'guinal** (in'gwin-al). Pertaining to the groin.
- Inhala'tion.** The throwing of air or other vapor into the lungs.
- Inhalato'rium.** An institution for treatment by inhalation methods.
- Inha'ler.** Instrument for administering a medicated vapor.
- Inhe'rent.** Implanted by nature; intrinsic; innate. *L.* **cauterization**, that which is deep and thorough.
- Inhib'in** (in-hib'in). A proprietary testicular hormone which has an inhibitory effect on the pituitary.
- Inhibi'tion** (in-hib-ish'un). Arrest or restraint of a process affected by nervous influences.
- Inhibi'tory** (in-hib'it-o-re). Restraining or arresting any process.
- Inhibi'trope.** Persons in whom certain stimuli cause partial inhibition of function.
- In'iac, In'ial** (in'e-ak, in'e-al). Pertaining to theinion.
- Inlenceph'alus** (in-e-en-sef'al-us). Fetus with a fissured occiput.
- In'ion** (in'e-on). The external occipital protuberance.
- Inlop'agus.** A twin monster which is joined at the occiput.
- In'lops** (in'e-ops). A double-faced monster with the posterior face incomplete.
- Int'l'al** (in-ish'al). Beginning or commencing.
- Int'tis** (in-i'tis). Inflammation of muscular substance.
- Injec'ted.** Filled by injection; congested.
- Injec'tion.** The act of throwing a liquid into a part (as rectum or blood vessel); also the substance thus thrown in; an enema.
- In'jury.** A hurt or wound.
- Inkblot test.** A series of inkblots are shown to the subject and he is asked what subjects the blots suggest to him.
- In'lay.** In dentistry, a filling that is first made to correspond with the form of a cavity and is then cemented into the cavity.
- In'let of the pel'vis.** The upper limit of the pelvic cavity.
- In'ate.** Inborn; hereditary; congenital.
- Innerva'tion.** Distribution of the nerves.
- Innida'tion.** Development of cells in a part to which they have been carried.
- In'nocent** (in'o-sent). Not malignant; benign.
- Innoc'uous** (in-ok'u-us). Harmless.

innom'inate. Nameless or unnamed. **i. bone**, hip bone; ischium, ilium, and pubes together.

innor'ious (in-nok'shus). Not hurtful; not injurious.

i'noblast (i'no-blast). Connective tissue cell in the formative stage.

inochondri'tis. Inflammation of a fibrocartilage.

inochondro'ma. A fibrochondroma.

inoculabil'ity. Susceptibility of transmission by inoculation.

inoc'ulable. 1. Transmissible by inoculation. 2. Not immune against a transmissible disease.

inocula'tion. Insertion of virus into a wound or abrasion in the skin in order to communicate disease.

inoc'ulum. A substance used in inoculation.

inocysto'ma. Fibrous tumor affected with cystic degeneration.

in'ocyte. A cell of fibrous tissue.

ino-epithello'ma. Epithelioma with fibrous elements.

in'ogen (in'o-jen). The supposed contractile substance of muscle.

inogen'esls. The formation of fibrous tissue.

ino'genous. Produced from or forming tissue.

inog'lia. Same as *fibroglia*.

inohymen'i'tis. Inflammation of any fibrous membrane.

inolelomyo'ma. Myoma containing unstriated muscle fibers.

in'olith. A fibrous concretion.

ino'ma (in-o'mah). Same as *fibroma*.

inomyo'ma. Same as *fibromyoma*.

inomyosi'tis. Fibromyositis.

inomyxo'ma. Fibromyxoma.

inop'erable. Not suitable to be operated upon.

inopex'ia. The tendency to spontaneous coagulation of the blood.

inorgan'ic. 1. Having no organs. 2. Not of organic origin. **i. acid**, any acid which contains no carbon. **i. compound**, any substance which is not of organic origin.

inosclero'sis. Fibrous induration.

inos'copy. Diagnosis by digesting the fibrinous matter in the bodily secretions.

inos'culating. Communicating directly; anastomosing.

inoscula'tion. Anastomosis of the blood vessels.

in'ose (in'ôs). Inosite.

inose'mia. Excess of fibrin in the blood.

inosin'ic acid. An acid from muscle tissue.

in'osite (in'o-sit). Muscle sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, from muscle, urine, viscera, and plants.

inosi'tis (in-o-si'tis). Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

inositu'ria (in'o-si-tu're-ah). Occurrence of inosite in the urine.

inosteoto'ma. Fatty tumor combined with fibroma.

inosto'sis. The re-formation of bony tissue to replace destroyed bony tissue.

inosu'ria (in-o-su're-ah). Same as *inosituria*.

inotag'ma. Linear arrangement of the contractile structural elements of a muscle cell.

in'otropic. Affecting the force of cardiac contractions.

in'quest. Inquiry before a coroner as to manner of death.

insaliva'tion. Saturation of food with saliva in mastication.

insalu'brious. Unhealthy; injurious to health.

insane (in-sân'). Affected with insanity; not of sound mind.

insan'itary. Not in good sanitary condition.

insan'ity. Disorder of the mental faculties; lunacy. **acquired i.**, one arising after a long period of mental soundness. **affective i.**

Same as *emotional i.* **circular i.**, **cyclic i.**, insanity recurring in cycles, melancholia following mania, and being often followed by a lucid interval. **climacteric i.**, that associated with the menopause. **communicated i.**, that which is transmitted from one person to another. **confusional i.**, acute temporary insanity following severe disease or nervous shock. **doubting i.**, insanity characterized by morbid doubt, suspicion, and indecision. **emotional i.**, that which is characterized by emotional depression or exaltation. **epidemic i.**, a form which sometimes affects many persons in a community. **hereditary i.**, that which is inherited from a parent or grandparent. **homicidal i.**, insanity marked by a desire to take human life. **ideational i.**, insanity with perverted ideation. **ideophrenic i.**, insanity with perverted ideation. **impulsive i.**, insane tendency to acts of violence. **menstrual i.**, that which recurs at the menstrual period. **moral i.**, that which is marked by impairment of the moral sense. **perceptual i.**, a form marked by hallucination and illusions. **periodic i.**, that which recurs at regular intervals.

Inscrip'tio tendin'ea. Tendinous cord traversing a muscle and giving attachment to its fibers.

Inscrip'tion. That part of a prescription which contains the names and amounts of ingredients.

In'sect powder. Powdered flowers of *Pyrethrum*, for destroying insects.

Insec'ticide (in-sek'tis-id). A substance used for killing insects.

Insemina'tion. The fertilization of the ovum.

Insen'sible. 1. Devoid of sensibility or of consciousness. 2. Not perceptible to the senses.

Inser'tion (in-ser'shun). The place of attachment of a muscle to the bone which it moves.

Insid'ious (in-sid'e-us). Stealthy; treacherous.

In si'tu. In its natural or normal place.

Insola'tion. Sunstroke or thermic fever.

Insol'uble (in-sol'u-bl). Not susceptible of being dissolved.

Insom'nia (in-som'ne-ab). Inability to sleep; wakefulness.

Inspec'tion (in-spek'shun). Examination by the eye.

Inspers'ion (in-sper'shun). A sprinkling with powder.

Inspira'tion. The act of drawing air into the lungs.

In'spiratory. Pertaining to or subserving inspiration.

In'spissated (in'spis-a-ted). Thickened; made less fluid.

In'step. The dorsal part of the arch of the foot.

Instilla'tion (in-stil-a'shun). Act of dropping a liquid into a cavity, as the eye.

In'stitutes of med'icine. The fundamental principles of medical science; especially physiology and pathology.

In'strument. Any mechanical appliance, tool, or apparatus.

Instrumen'tal. Pertaining to, or performed by, an instrument:
i. labor, parturition facilitated by instruments.

Instrumenta'tion. The use and care of instruments.

Insuffic'ieney. The condition of being inadequate to the performance of the allotted duty. **active i.**, the inability of a muscle to act owing to the abnormal (or other) approximation of its insertion to its origin. **aortic i.**, incomplete closure of the aortic valve. **cardiac i.**, inability of the heart to perform its function properly. **i. of the externi**, insufficient power in the externi muscles of the eye, so that they are overbalanced by the interni, producing esophoria. **gastric i.**, **gastromotor i.**, inability of the stomach to empty itself. **hepatic i.**, inability of the liver to properly perform

its functions. **i. of the interni**, deficient power in the interni of the eye, resulting in exophoria. **muscular i.**, the inability of a muscle to do its normal work by a normal contraction. **pseudo-aortic i.**, a condition marked by some of the symptoms of aortic insufficiency, but due to arteriosclerosis. **pulmonary i.** See *valvular i.* **pyloric i.**, defective closure of the pylorus. **tricuspid i.** See *valvular i.* **uterine i.**, weakness of the contractile power of the uterus. **i. of the valves, valvular i.**, a condition in which the valves do not close perfectly, so that the blood passes through the orifices; named, according to the valve affected, *aortic, mitral, pulmonary, or tricuspid*.

insuffla'tion. The blowing of a powder, vapor, or gas into a cavity.

perirenal i., the injection of air around the kidney for x-ray examination of the suprarenal glands. **tubal i.**, Rubin's test.

insuffla'tor (in-suf-la'tor). An instrument for blowing a powder into a cavity.

ins'ula (ins'u-lab). The island of Reil; also an island of Langerhans.

ins'ular (ins'u-lar). Of, or pertaining to, the insula. **i. hypothesis**, the theory that diabetes is due to lesion or inadequacy of the islands of Langerhans in the pancreas.

insula'tion. The prevention of the escape of electricity from a body by means of nonconductors.

in'sulin. An aqueous extract of the active principle of the internal secretion of the islands of Langerhans of the pancreas of slaughter-house animals. It is employed in treating diabetes. **crystalline i.**, a proprietary solution of zinc insulin crystals claimed to have a slower action and therefore a more prolonged effect than insulin. **depot i.**, an insoluble form of insulin that remains at the place of injection and is absorbed but slowly. See *protamine i.*, *protamine-zinc i.*, and *surfen i.* **globin i.**, insulin combined with purified beef globin. **hexamine i.**, a combination of hexamine tetramine 0.25 grain with 1000 units of insulin; used in juvenile diabetes. **luxus i.**, insulin given in larger amount than is necessary for energy production. **oral i., peroral i.**, insulin prepared for oral use, by administration along with a substance which will protect it from the enzymes of the gastro-intestinal tract. **protamine i., i. protaminate**, insulin precipitated from a solution of insulin hydrochloride with a monoprota-mine compound and suitably buffered. It is more slowly absorbed than ordinary insulin and its action is correspondingly prolonged. **protamine-zinc i.**, a mixture of protamine, zinc and insulin, said to have a more prolonged hypoglycemic action than insulin or protamine insulin. **i. shock**. See under *shock*. **surfen i.**, an insoluble "depot" insulin produced by combination with surfen. **i. tannate**, a salt of insulin claimed to have certain advantages over regular insulin. **vegetable i.** See *glucokinin*.

in'sulline. A hormone supposed to be secreted by the pancreas, which prevents excessive accumulation of glucose in the blood.

insulline'mia. The presence of insulin in the blood.

insulliniza'tion. Treatment with insulin.

insullinogen'ic (in-su-lin-o-jen'ik). Caused by the use of insulin.

in'sullinoid. Resembling insulin; having properties like those of insulin.

insulogen'ic (in-sul-o-jen'ik). Caused by insulin.

insulo'ma. An adenoma of the islands of Langerhans of the pancreas.

insulopath'ic. Pertaining to or due to abnormal insulin secretion.

insusceptibil'ity. Same as *immunity*.

- Intar'vin.** A synthetic fat, glyceryl margarate, used in the diet of diabetics.
- Integra'tion** (in-te-gra'shun). 1. Assimilation; anabolic action or activity. 2. The combination of different acts so that they co-operate toward a common end. **primary l.**, the recognition by a child that his body is a unit apart from the environment. **secondary l.**, the sublimation of the separate elements of the early sexual instinct into the mature psychosexual personality.
- Int'eegrator** (in'te-gra-tor). An instrument for measuring body surfaces.
- Integ'ument.** The natural covering of the body; the skin.
- Integumen'tary.** Pertaining to, or composed of, skin.
- In'tellect.** The mind, thinking faculty, or understanding.
- Intem'perance.** Excess in the use of food or drink.
- Intensim'eter.** A device for measuring the intensity of x -rays.
- Intensionom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the intensity of x -rays.
- Inten'sity** (in-ten'sit-e). A high degree of activity and power.
- Inten'sive** (in-ten'siv). Increasing in force or intensity.
- Inten'tion.** The agglutination of the edges of a wound in healing. See *healing*.
- Interang'ular segment.** The part of a nerve between any two consecutive nodes of Ranvier.
- Interartic'ular.** Situated between articulating surfaces.
- Interauric'ular.** Situated between the auricles.
- In'terbrain.** Same as *thalamencephalon*.
- Interca'dence.** The occurrence of occasional extra beats between any two pulse beats.
- Inter'calary** (in-ter'kal-a-re). Inserted between; interposed.
- Intercarot'ic ganglion.** An enlargement connected with the carotid plexus at the bifurcation of the common carotid.
- Intercel'lular** (in-ter-sel'u-lar). Situated between the cells.
- Intercent'ral.** Situated between, or connecting, nerve centers.
- Interchon'dral** (in-ter-kon'dral). Situated between cartilages.
- Intercil'lum** (in-ter-sil'e-um). The space between the eyebrows.
- Interclavic'ular.** Situated between the clavicles.
- Intercolum'nar fascia.** A membrane situated between the pillars of the abdominal ring and enclosing the spermatic cord.
- Intercon'dylar, intercon'dylous.** Between two condyles.
- intercos'tal** (in-ter-kos'tal). Situated between ribs.
- Intercosta'les** (in-ter-kos-ta'lēz). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Intercostohumera'lis.** A branch of the second intercostal nerve going to the skin of the arm.
- Intercur'rent.** Breaking into and modifying the course of a disease.
- intercus'ping.** The correct occlusion of the cusps of the teeth of one jaw with the depressions in the occlusal surfaces of the teeth of the opposite jaw.
- Interden'tal.** Situated or placed between the teeth.
- Interden'tium.** The space between two contiguous teeth.
- interdig'ital.** Between any two fingers or toes.
- Interdigita'tion.** 1. An interlocking of parts by finger-like processes. 2. One of a set of finger-like processes.
- Interfascic'ular** (in-ter-fas-ik'u-lar). Situated between fasciculi.
- Interfem'oral** (in-ter-fem'o-ral). Between the thighs.
- Interfe'rin.** A proprietary abortifacient paste.
- interfib'rillary.** Occurring between fibrils.

- interfi'lar.** Situated between the fibrils of a reticulum.
- interganglion'ic.** Situated between ganglions.
- interglob'ular spaces.** The irregular spaces within the dentin.
- interlo'bar.** Situated or occurring between lobes.
- interlobi'tis.** Inflammation of the pleura which lies between the lobes of the lung.
- interlob'ular emphysema.** That which is characterized by the presence of air between the lobes of the lung.
- intermax'illary.** Situated between the jaws or maxillae.
- interme'diary body.** See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.
- intermediolat'eral tract of spinal cord.** A tract which is lateral and between the dorsal and ventral horns.
- intermenin'geal.** Situated between the meninges.
- intermis'sion.** Period between two paroxysms or recurrences; temporary cessation.
- intermit'tent.** Having periods of cessation of activity.
- intermus'cular.** Situated between muscles.
- Intern' (in-tern').** See *interne*.
- Inter'nal capsule.** See *capsule*. **1.** ear, labyrinth of ear.
- interna'tion (in-ter-na'shun).** The act of interning, as a mental patient.
- International unit.** A unit for medication with powerful preparations, adopted and described by the International Conference for unification of formulas.
- Interne' (in-tern').** A medical graduate serving and residing in a hospital preparatory to his being licensed to practice medicine.
- Inter'nist.** A physician who specializes in diseases of the internal organs.
- in'ternode.** Any interannular segment of a nerve fiber.
- in'ternship.** The position of being an interne in a hospital; also the term of service of an interne.
- Internu'clear.** Situated between nuclei or between the nuclear layers of the retina.
- internun'cial fibers.** Fibers which connect nerve cells.
- Inter'nus.** **1.** Internal. **2.** The rectus internus muscles of the eye.
- interocep'tive (in''ter-o-sep'tiv).** Pertaining to interoceptors.
- interocep'tor (in''ter-o-sep'tor).** A ceptor which responds to stimuli arising within the body.
- interofec'tive.** Affecting the interior of the organism: a term applied to the autonomic nervous system.
- intero-infe'riorly.** Inwardly and in a downward position or direction.
- interol.** A proprietary mineral oil for use in constipation.
- interol'ivary.** Situated between the olivary bodies.
- interor'bial.** Situated between the orbits.
- interos'seous (in-ter-os'se-us).** Situated between bones.
- interos'seus.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Interpal'pebral.** Between the eyelids.
- Interpark'etal.** Situated between parietal bones. **1.** suture. Same as *sagittal suture*.
- Interparoxys'mal.** Occurring between paroxysms.
- interpedun'cular space.** The space bounded by the crura cerebri and optic tracts.
- Interprox'imal.** Situated between two adjoining surfaces.
- Interpu'bic.** Situated between the pubic bones.
- Interpu'pillary.** Situated between the pupils.
- Interrenal system.** The cortex of the suprarenal gland.

- Interren'alín.** A preparation of the suprarenal cortex hormone.
- Interrenalop'athy.** Any disorder of the function of the cortex of the suprarenal gland.
- Interrenotrop'ic.** Same as *adrenotropic*.
- Interrup'ter.** An automatic device for breaking an electric current.
- Interscapil'lum, interscal'plum.** The space between the shoulders.
- Interscap'ular.** Situated between the scapulae.
- Interspina'lls** (in-ter-spi-na'lis). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Inter'stice.** An interval, space, or gap in a tissue or structure.
- Interstit'ial** (in-ter-stish'al). Pertaining to, or situated in, interstices. **I. cells.** See *Leydig's cells*, under *cell*.
- Intersys'tole** (in-ter-sis'to-le). The interval between the end of the auricular and the beginning of the ventricular systole.
- Intertrag'leus** (in-ter-traj'ik-us). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Intertransversa'lls.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Intertri'go** (in-ter-tri'go). Erythema due to chafing of the skin.
- Intertrochanter'ic lines.** Two ridges around the base of the neck of the femur.
- Intertu'bular** (in-ter-tu'bu-lar). Situated between tubules.
- Interureteral** (in'ter-u-re'ter-al). Same as *interureteric*.
- Interureter'ic** (in'ter-u-re-ter'ik). Situated between the ureters.
- Intervag'inal** (in-ter-vaj'in-al). Between sheaths.
- Interval** (in'ter-val). The space between two objects or parts; the lapse of time between two recurrences or paroxysms. **a.-c. I.**, the interval between the auricular and carotid waves in the tracing of the jugular pulse. **atriocarotid I.**, **auriculocarotid I.**, the time between the beginning of the auricular and the beginning of the carotid waves in a jugular pulse tracing. Called *intersystolic period*. **c.-a. I.**, the cardio-arterial interval. **cardio-arterial I.**, the time between the apex beat and arterial pulsation. **focal I.**, the distance from the anterior to the posterior focal point. **lucid I.**, a brief period of remission of symptoms in a psychosis. **passive I.**, the time when neither the auricles nor ventricles of the heart are expanding or contracting. **postsphygmíc I.**, the time between the beginning of dilatation of the ventricle of the heart and the opening of the auriculoventricular valves. **presphygmíc I.**, the time between the beginning of contraction of the ventricles of the heart and the raising of the arterial valves. **Q. R. S. T. I.**, the ventricular complex of the electrocardiogram. See *electrocardiogram*. **Sturm's I.** Same as *focal i*.
- Interval'vular** (in-ter-val'vu-lar). Between valves.
- Intervas'cular** (in-ter-vas'ku-lar). Between blood vessels.
- Interventric'ular.** Situated between the ventricles.
- Interver'tebral.** Situated between vertebrae.
- Intes'tín.** A proprietary intestinal antiseptic.
- Intes'tínal.** Pertaining to the intestines.
- Intes'tíne.** Membranous tube extending from the stomach to the anus. The first, longer and narrower portion is the *small*, the other is the *large intestine*.
- Int'ima.** The innermost coat of a blood vessel.
- Int'im'al** (in'tim-al). Pertaining to the intima.
- Int'ima-pi'a** (in'tim-ah-pi'ah). The combined intima of blood vessels and pia mater which surrounds the arteries of the brain.
- Intimi'tis.** Inflammation of an intima.
- Intol'erance.** Inability to endure or withstand.
- Intoxica'tion.** 1. Poisoning. 2. The condition produced by excessive use of alcohol.

- intra-abdom'inal.** Situated within the abdomen.
- intra-arte'rial.** Situated within an artery or the arteries.
- intra-artic'ular** (in-trah-ar-tik'u-lar). Situated within a joint.
- intracap'sular** (in-trah-kap'su-lar). Situated within a capsule.
- intracartilag'inous.** Situated or formed within a cartilage.
- intracel'lular** (in-trah-sel'u-lar). Situated within a cell or cells.
- intracra'nial.** Situated within the cranium.
- intracuta'neous.** Within the substance of the skin.
- intracys'tic.** Within the bladder or within a cyst.
- in'trad** (in'trad). Inwardly.
- inrader'mal.** Within the substance of the skin.
- intradermoreac'tion.** A reaction following the injection of a reagent within the skin.
- in'trduct** (in'trah-dukt). Within a duct.
- intraduode'nal.** Within the duodenum.
- inradu'ral.** Within the dura mater.
- intrafeb'rile.** Occurring during the febrile stage.
- intrafi'lar mass.** Same as *paramitome*.
- intragamen'tous.** Situated within a ligament.
- inralob'ular.** Situated within a lobule.
- inraloc'ular.** Within the loculi of a structure.
- inralum'bar.** Within the lumbar portion of the spinal cord.
- inralu'minal.** Within the lumen of a tubular structure.
- intramastoidi'tis.** Inflammation of the antrum and cells of the mastoid process.
- in'tramine.** A preparation used like salvarsan in syphilis.
- inramu'ral.** Situated within the walls of an organ.
- inramus'cular.** Situated within the muscular substance.
- intra-oc'ular.** Situated within the eye.
- inrapari'etal.** Situated in the substance of a wall.
- inraperitone'al.** Occurring within the peritoneal sac.
- inrapleu'ral.** Situated within the pleura.
- inrapo'lar.** Within the space between the two poles.
- inrapon'tine.** Within the pons.
- inrapul'monary.** Within the substance of the lung.
- inrapyret'ic.** Occurring during the stage of fever.
- inraspi'nal.** Within the substance of the spinal cord.
- inrathorac'ic** (in-trah-tho-ras'ik). Situated within the thorax.
- inratympan'ic.** Within the tympanic cavity.
- intra-u'terine.** Situated or occurring in the uterus.
- intravasa'tion.** Entrance of abnormal material into vessels.
- intrave'nous** (in-trah-ve'nus). Situated within the veins.
- intraventric'ular** (in-trah-ven-trik'u-lar). Situated within a ventricle.
- inravl'tal.** During life.
- in'tra vi'tam.** During life.
- intrin'sic muscle.** Any muscle attached wholly to one organ and its accessories.
- intro'itus.** The entrance to a cavity or space.
- introjec'tion.** A mental process by which a person identifies himself with another person or object.
- intromis'sion.** The insertion of one part or thing into another.
- introsuscep'tion.** Same as *intussusception*.
- introver'sion** (in-tro-ver'shun). 1. A turning inside out. 2. Withdrawal of the person's interest from the external world to the internal world of himself.
- in'trovert.** A person whose interests are turned inward toward himself.

- intuba'tion.** The insertion of a tube, as into the larynx.
- intumes'cence.** A normal or abnormal swelling.
- intumes'cent** (in-tu-mes'ent). Swelling or becoming swollen.
- intumescen'tia ganglifor'mis.** See *ganglion*, *geniculate*.
- intussuscep'tion.** The invagination or indigitation of a portion of the intestine into an adjacent portion.
- intussuscep'tum.** A portion of intestine which has been pushed into another part.
- intussuscip'lens.** That portion of intestine which contains the intussusceptum.
- In'ula** (in'yu-lah). A genus of plants. See *elecampane*.
- in'ulin.** A starch, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from inula.
- in'ulol** (in'yu-lol). Same as *alantol*.
- inunc'tion.** The rubbing of the skin with an ointment.
- inus'tion.** The application of the actual cautery.
- In u'tero.** Within the uterus or womb.
- invag'inated.** Thrust inward in the manner of a pouch.
- Invagina'tion** (in-vad-jin-a'shun). The telescoping of an organ in the manner of a pouch.
- in'valid.** 1. Not well and strong. 2. A person not in good health.
- inva'sion** (in-va'zhun). The attack or onset of a disease.
- invermina'tion.** Diseased state induced by worms.
- inver'sion** (in-ver'shun). 1. A turning upside down. 2. The state of being an invert. **carbohydrate i.**, hydrolysis of the complex carbohydrates to simple sugars. **thermic i.**, the state in which a patient's temperature is highest in the morning. **i. of uterus**, a turning of the uterus inside out or upside down. **visceral i.**, the more or less complete right and left transposition of the viscera.
- In'vert.** A person whose sexual interests are directed to a person of the same sex.
- inver'tase.** An enzyme in the pancreas and in yeast which converts cane sugar into invert sugar.
- inver'tebrate.** Having no spinal column; also an animal organism which has no vertebral column.
- inver'tin.** Same as *invertase*.
- In'vert sugar.** 1. Levulose. 2. A mixture of levulose and dextrose.
- inves'ting** (in-ves'ting). Enclosing or surrounding.
- invet'erate.** Confirmed and chronic; difficult to cure.
- In vit'ro.** Occurring in a glass, as in a test tube.
- In vi'vo.** Taking place in the living body.
- In'volucre, involu'crum.** A covering or sheath, as of a sequestrum.
- invol'untary.** Performed independently of the will.
- involu'tion.** 1. A rolling or turning inward. 2. Reduction in size. 3. Retrograde change.
- Iocamfen.** An iodine, camphor, and phenol preparation: antiseptic.
- Iodacetan'ilid.** An antipyretic, $C_6H_4INHC_2H_3O$.
- I'odacel.** A hypnotic somewhat like chloral, C_2I_2HO .
- Iodal'bacid** (i-o-dal'bas-id). An iodine and albumin compound: used in myxedema and syphilis.
- Iodal'bin.** A compound of iodine and albumin: used like the iodides.
- Iodamylfor'mol.** An antiseptic compound of iodine, thymol, starch, and formaldehyde.
- Iodan'isol.** An antiseptic compound, $C_6H_5(OCH_3)I$.
- Iodantife'brin.** A crystalline antipyretic, $C_6H_4INH(C_2H_3O)$.
- Iodantipy'rine.** Same as *iodopyrine*.
- Iodar'gyr.** An iodine and silver preparation for treatment of wounds and ulcers.

- I'odate** (i'od-ât). Any salt of iodic acid.
- Io'dia** (i-o'de-ah). A preparation of various roots: used in skin disease, syphilis, and uterine debility.
- Iod'ic acid** (i-od'ik). See *acid*.
- I'odide** (i'od-id). Any binary compound of iodine.
- I'odile**. An iodine compound: used in syphilis, goiter, and tuberculosis.
- I'odine** (i'od-in). A halogen element with peculiar odor and taste: irritant and absorbent: symbol I.
- Iodinoph'ilous**. Stainable with iodine.
- Iodip'ln**. A yellow iodine preparation: used in asthma and bronchitis.
- Iodip'sol**. A preparation of iodine, oxymethylene, and resol: used as a dusting powder and in intestinal disease.
- I'odism** (i'od-izm). Ill health due to injudicious use of the iodides.
- I'odized** (i'od-izd). Charged with, or under the influence of, iodine.
- Iodoamy'lum**. Insoluble iodized starch: a surgical antiseptic.
- Iodobis'mitol**. A proprietary bismuth preparation for use in syphilis.
- Iodocaf'feine**. White crystalline compound: used in heart diseases.
- Iodoca'sein**. A yellow antiseptic powder.
- Iodochlo'roform**. A hemostatic solution of iodine in chloroform.
- Io'docin**. A proprietary antiseptic substance.
- Iodocre'sol**. Antiseptic compound: used like cresol.
- Iododer'ma**. Iodine acne.
- Iodo-eu'genol**. An antiseptic preparation of iodine and eugenol.
- Io'dofan**. A compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_2HCOH$, used like iodoform.
- Iod'oform** (i-od'o-form). A crystalline substance, $CH.I_3$, with pungent odor: anesthetic and antiseptic.
- Iodofo'r'min**. Antiseptic containing iodoform and urotropin.
- Iodofo'r'mism**. Poisoning by iodoform.
- Iodofo'r'mogen**. Iodoform albuminate: used like iodoform.
- Iodogal'licin**. A preparation of bismuth oxyiodide and methyl gallicin: antiseptic and antigonorrheal.
- Iodog'enin**. Charcoal treated with iodine: used in fumigation.
- Iodoglan'din**. A thyroid preparation containing no thyroidin.
- Iodogli'din**. A preparation of iodine and wheat protein: used in skin diseases.
- Iodoglob'ulin**. A principle derived from the thyroid gland.
- Iodohe'mol**. A preparation of hemol and iodine: used in syphilis and tuberculosis.
- I'odol** (i'o-dol). A brownish powder, $C_4I_4NH_4$: used like iodoform.
- Iodolcal'feine**. An antiseptic compound, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2C_4I_4NH$.
- Io'dolen**. A combination of iodol and albumin: used like iodoform and the iodides.
- Io'domuth**. A proprietary antiseptic and deodorant preparation.
- Iodonaph'thol**. A combination of naphthol and aristol used like iodoform.
- Iodonu'cleold**. A proprietary syphilis remedy, being a combination of iodine with nuclein.
- Iodopep'tide**. A preparation for syphilis and tuberculosis.
- Iodophena'cetin**, **Iodophe'nin**. An antiseptic and antirheumatic compound, $C_{22}H_{23}I_2N_2O_4$.
- Iodophenochlo'ral**. Parasiticide mixture of tincture of iodine, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate.
- Iodophe'nal**. A carbolic acid solution of iodine.
- Iodophl'la**. A condition in which staining of leukocytes by potassium iodide produces a brown staining of particles in the leukocytes.
- Iodopy'rinc**. An antiseptic compound, $C_{11}H_{11}IN_2O$.

iodo'sin. An iodine and albumin compound: used in goiter and myxedema.

iodotan'nin (i''o-do-tan'in). An alterative and astringent composed of iodine and tannin.

iodoter'pin. An antiseptic liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}I$.

iodothe'in. An iodine and thein compound: a heart stimulant.

iodotheobro'mine. A compound used in aortic insufficiency.

iodother'apy. Use of iodine and iodides as remedies.

iodothy'mol. Same as *aristol*.

iodothy'rin. Active principle of the thyroid gland.

io'doval. A preparation used like the iodides.

iodoxybenzo'ic acid. A compound, $C_6H_4(IO_2)COOH$, whose salts are used in arthritis. See *amidoxyl benzoate*.

iod'ozone. An antiseptic preparation containing iodine and ozone.

io'dum (i-o'dum). L. for *iodine*.

ion (i'on). An atom or group of atoms carrying a charge of positive (cation) or negative (anion) electricity and forming one of the elements of an electrolyte.

ionic medication. Treatment by electrochemical means, such as cataphoresis, electrolysis, etc.

io'nium (i-o'ne-um). A radioactive element probably a disintegration product of uranium and the parent of radium.

ioniza'tion. The breaking up of a substance into its constituent ions.

ion'ogen (i-on'o-jen). A substance which may be ionized.

ionogen'ic (i-on-o-jen'ik). Forming or supplying ions.

ionom'eter. An instrument for measuring the intensity or quantity of *x*-rays.

ionone (i'o-nōn). Odoriferous derivative of orris root.

ionother'apy. Same as *iontophoresis*.

ionpro'tein (i-on-pro'te-in). A protein combined with an inorganic ion.

iontophore'sis. The introduction of ions into the body for therapeutic purposes.

iontoquantim'eter. An instrument for measuring the quantity of roentgen radiation.

iontoradiom'eter. Same as *ionometer*.

iontother'apy. 1. Iontophoresis. 2. Treatment with violet rays.

lopax (i'o-pax). A complex compound used intravenously in radiographic visualization of the urinary tract.

lopho'bia. A morbid fear of poisons.

io'tacism (i-o'tah-sizm). Defective utterance of the *i* sound.

loter'pin. An antiseptic preparation of iodine and terpin hydrate.

iothi'on. A preparation containing 70 per cent of iodine: used in ointment form in syphilis.

ip'ecac, ipecac'uan. Same as *ipecacuanha*.

ipecacuan'ha. The root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*: diaphoretic, emetic, and expectorant.

ipome'a, ipomoe'a. The dried root of Mexican scammony. The resin is cathartic.

ip'ral. A proprietary calcium salt of ethylisopropylmalonyl urea: hypnotic used like barbitol. **i. sodium**, the sodium salt of ethylisopropylmalonyl urea: hypnotic.

ipsa'tion (ip-sa'shun). Masturbation.

ipsilat'eral, ipsolat'eral. Situated on the same side.

I. Q. Abbreviation for *intelligence quotient*.

Ir. Abbreviation for *internal resistance*.

iral'gia. Pain in the iris.

iridadeno'sis. A glandular disease of the iris.

- ir'idal.** Of, or pertaining to, the iris.
- iridal'gia** (i-rid-al'je-ha). Pain in the iris.
- iridauxe'sis.** Thickening of the iris.
- iridec'tome.** A cutting instrument used in iridectomy.
- iridectomesodial'ysis.** Excision and separation of adhesions around the inner edge of the iris to form an artificial pupil.
- iridec'tomize** (i-rid-ek'to-miz). To excise a part of the iris.
- iridec'tomy.** Excision of a slip of iris for artificial pupil.
- iridectro'pium.** Eversion of the iris.
- iride'mia.** Hemorrhage from the iris.
- iridenclel'sis** (ir-id-en-kli'sis). The operation of strangulating a slip of the iris in a corneal incision.
- iridentro'pium.** Inversion of the iris.
- iridere'mia** (ir-id-er-e'me-ah). Absence of the iris.
- irid'esis.** Formation of artificial iris.
- irid'ic** (i-rid'ik). Pertaining to the iris.
- irido-avul'sion.** Tearing away of the iris.
- iridocapsull'itis.** Inflammation of the iris and the capsule of the lens.
- irid'ocele** (i-rid'os-el). Hernial protrusion of a slip of the iris.
- iridocerati'tis.** Inflammation of the iris and cornea.
- iridochoroidi'tis.** Inflammation of the iris and choroid.
- iridocolobo'ma.** Fissure of the iris.
- iridocyclec'tomy.** Excision of iris and ciliary body.
- iridocycli'tis.** Inflammation of the iris and ciliary organs.
- iridocyclochoroidi'tis.** Inflammation of the iris, ciliary, and choroid.
- iridocystec'tomy.** A plastic operation on the iris.
- iridod'esis.** Formation of artificial pupil by ligating the iris.
- iridodiagno'sis.** Diagnosis of disease by the appearance of the iris.
- iridodial'ysis.** 1. Same as *coredialysis*. 2. Separating or loosening the iris from its attachments.
- iridodila'tor.** Dilating the pupil.
- iridodon'esis** (i-rid-o-don'es-is). Same as *hippus*.
- iridokline'sis.** The contraction and expansion of the iris.
- iridoleptin'sis.** Thinning of the iris.
- iridol'ogy** (i-rid-ol'o-je). The study of the appearance of the iris as associated with disease.
- iridomala'cia.** Softening of the iris.
- iridomedial'ysis.** Same as *iridomesodialysis*.
- iridomesodial'ysis.** Loosening of adhesions around the inner edge of the iris.
- iridomo'tor.** Pertaining to movements of the iris.
- iridon'cus.** Tumor of the iris.
- iridoparal'ysis.** Paralysis of the pupil.
- iridoparel'kysis.** Displacement of the pupil by causing prolapse of the iris.
- iridoperiphaci'tis.** Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.
- iridople'gia** (i-rid-o-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of the pupil. **accommodative i.**, failure of iris to contract or accommodate.
- iridopto'sis.** Prolapse of the iris.
- iridorrhex'is.** 1. Rupture of iris. 2. A tearing away of iris.
- iridosclerot'omy.** Puncture of the sclerotic and of the edge of the iris.
- irido'sis** (i-rid-o'sis). Same as *iridodesis*.
- iridostere'sis.** Removal of the whole or part of the iris.
- iridot'asis.** Operation of stretching the iris for glaucoma.
- iridot'omy.** Formation of artificial pupil by cutting.

- i'ris.** 1. Pigmented membrane behind the cornea, perforated by the pupil. 2. Genus of plants with cathartic rhizome.
- I'rish moss.** Same as *chondrus*.
- irit'ic** (i-rit'ik). Pertaining to or caused by iritis.
- iri'tis** (i-ri'tis). Inflammation of the iris.
- iritoec'tomy.** Excision of a part of the iris for cataract.
- irit'omy** (i-rit'om-e). Same as *iridotomy*.
- I'ron.** A metallic element, symbol Fe: much used in medicine.
- iro'tomy.** Same as *iridotomy*.
- irra'diate.** To treat with x-rays or other form of radioactivity.
- irradiated ergosterol.** See *riosterol*.
- irra'diating.** Spreading out, or diverging, as from the center.
- irradia'tion.** The application of radiant energy (heat, light, x-ray, radium) for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes.
- irredu'cible** (ir-red-u'sib-l). Not reducible.
- irres'pirable.** Not to be breathed with safety.
- irriga'tion.** Washing by a stream of water or other lotion. **colonic l.,** instillation into the colon of a large quantity of fluid for the purpose of flushing that organ.
- irritabil'ity.** Quality of being irritable. **faradic l.,** condition in which a faradic current will produce a muscular response. **galvanic l.,** state wherein a galvanic current will cause a muscular response. **muscular l.,** the normal contractile quality of muscle. **nervous l.,** the ability of a nerve to transmit impulses.
- ir'ritable.** 1. Capable of reacting to a stimulus. 2. Abnormally sensitive to stimuli. **l. heart,** a condition marked by nervous and cardiac disturbances with increased liability to fatigue, observed originally in soldiers on war service, but sometimes seen among civilians. Called also *disordered action of the heart* and *soldiers' heart*. **l. joint,** a condition marked by recurring attacks of inflammation.
- ir'ritant.** 1. Causing irritation. 2. Agent causing irritation.
- irrita'tion.** 1. The act of stimulating. 2. A state of overexcitation and undue sensitiveness.
- ir'ritative.** Pertaining to irritation; causing irritation.
- irru'ma'tion** (ir-u-ma'shun). Fellatio.
- is'acen.** A proprietary laxative preparation. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.005 Gm.).
- Isambert's disease** (e-zaw-bärz'). Miliary laryngeal tuberculosis.
- I'sarol.** A proprietary fluid preparation: used like ichthyol.
- ische'mia** (is-ke'me-ah). Deficiency of blood supply of a part.
- is'chiac, ischlad'ic** (is'ke-ak, is-ke-ad'ik). Same as *ischiatric*.
- is'chial, ischlat'ic.** Pertaining to the ischium.
- ischidro'sis** (is-kid-ro'sis). Suppression of secretion of sweat.
- ischlobul'bar.** Pertaining to ischium and bulb of urethra.
- ischlocavern'o'sus.** See *erector penis*, in *Muscles, Table of*.
- is'chlocele** (is'ke-o-sel). Hernia at the sacrosciatic notch.
- ischloroccyg'eus.** 1. The coccygeus muscle. 2. Posterior part of the levator ani.
- ischlodid'ymsus.** A twin monster united at the hips.
- ischlodym'ia.** The condition seen in an ischioididymus.
- ischlodyn'ia** (is'ke-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the ischium.
- ischlofem'oral.** Pertaining to the ischium and femur.
- ischlofib'ular.** Pertaining to the ischium and fibula.
- ischlohebot'omy.** Same as *ischiopubiotomy*.
- ischlome'nla.** Suppression of the menstrual flow.
- ischloneural'gia** (is-ke-o-nu-ral'je-ah). Same as *sciatica*.

- ischloni'tis.** Inflammation of the tuberosity of the ischium.
- ischlop'agus.** A monster with two heads and bodies and united at hips.
- ischlopu'bic.** Pertaining to the ischium and pubes.
- ischlopublot'omy.** Obstetrical division of the ischiopubic and horizontal branches of the os pubis.
- ischlorec'tal.** Of, or pertaining to, the ischium and rectum.
- is'chium** (is'ke-um). The lower hind part of the innominate bone.
- ischochym'ia.** Suppression of gastric digestion.
- ischuret'ic** (is-ku-ret'ik). Pertaining to ischuria.
- ischu'ria** (is-ku're-ah). Retention or suppression of the urine.
- i'singlass** (i'sin-glas). Same as *ichthyocolla*.
- is'land of Reil.** Isolated part of the cerebral cortex in the fissure of Sylvius. **I's of Langerhans,** masses in the pancreas composed of cells smaller than the ordinary cells; thought to be concerned in carbohydrate metabolism.
- iso-agglu'tinin.** An agglutinin acting on cells of the same species of animal as that from which it is derived.
- iso-amylam'ine.** A ptomaine from stale yeast.
- iso-am'ylen** (i-so-am'il-ën). Same as *pental*.
- iso-anaphylax'is.** Anaphylaxis produced by serum from an individual of the same species.
- isobares** (i'so-bärz). Two or more chemical isotopes which have the same atomic weight.
- i'sobodies.** Antibodies that act on the cells of other animals of the same species as the animal in which they originated.
- isob'ollism.** The tendency of motor nerve fibers to undergo maximal excitation on stimulation.
- i'socaine** (i'so-kän). A local anesthetic related to, but twice as toxic as, procaine.
- isocel'lular.** Made up of equal and similar cells.
- isochromat'ic.** Of the same color throughout.
- isochromat'ophil.** Staining alike with the same stain.
- isoch'ronous** (i-sok'ro-nus). Performed in equal times.
- isocol'loid.** A colloid having the same composition in every change.
- isocom'plement.** A complement from the same individual which furnishes the amboceptor.
- isoco'ria** (i-so-ko're-ah). Equality of pupils in the two eyes.
- isocor'tex.** That portion of the cerebral cortex which is made up of layers which develop between the sixth and eighth fetal months.
- isocytol'ysin.** A cytotoxin which acts on cells of animals of the same species as that from which it is derived.
- isocyto'sis** (i'so-si-to'sis). Equality in the size of the red blood corpuscles.
- isocytotox'in.** A cytotoxin which destroys cells of the same species.
- isodac'tylism.** Relatively even length of the fingers.
- isodiamet'ric** (i'so-di-am-et'rik). Having a uniform diameter.
- isodon'tic** (i-so-don'tik). Having all the teeth alike.
- isodynam'ic foods** (i-so-di-nam'ik). Foods which generate equal amounts of force in heat units.
- iso-elec'tric** (i-so-e-lek'trik). Uniformly electric throughout.
- iso-energet'ic.** Exhibiting equal energy.
- is'oform.** A proprietary antiseptic compound.
- isogen'esis** (i-so-jen'es-is). Identity in development.
- i'sograft.** A skin graft taken from a person other than the patient.
- isohemagglu'tinin.** Same as *iso-agglutinin*.
- isohemol'ysin.** A hemolysin acting on the blood of animals of the same species as that from which it is derived.

- Isohemol'ysis.** Hemolysis produced by serum from an animal of the same species.
- Isoly'dria** (i-so-hi'dre-ah). Water equilibrium in the body.
- Isohypercyto'sis.** Increase of leukocytes with normal proportion of neutrophil cells.
- Isohypocyto'sis.** Decrease in number of leukocytes with normal proportion of neutrophil cells.
- Iso-ico'nia, Iso-ikonla.** A condition in which the two retinal images are equal.
- Iso-ionic, Iso-ikonlc.** Characterized by equality of the retinal images of the two eyes.
- Isolo'nia.** Constancy of ionic concentration of a solution.
- I'solate.** To separate from other persons, materials, or objects.
- I'solation.** Separation of persons having infectious disease.
- Isoleu'cine.** An amino-acid from fibrin and other proteins.
- Isolopho'bia.** Abnormal dread of being alone.
- Isol'ysin** (i-sol'is-in). See *hemolysin*.
- Isol'ysis.** Hemolysis caused by an isolysin.
- Isolyt'ic.** Pertaining to, or caused by, isolysins.
- I'somer** (i'so-mer). Any isomeric substance.
- Isomer'ic.** Made up of the same elements in the same proportions, yet unlike.
- Isom'erism** (i-som'er-izm). Quality of being isomeric.
- Isomet'ric.** 1. Of equal dimensions. 2. Not isotonic. **1. muscle,** a muscle whose tension is altered on stimulation, its length being unchanged.
- Isometro'pia.** Equality in the refraction of the two eyes.
- Isomor'phism** (i-so-mor'fizm). The quality of being isomorphous.
- Isomor'phous** (i-so-mor'fus). Having the same form.
- Isonaph'thol.** An antiseptic derived from naphthalene.
- Isonitro'so-antipy'rine.** A diuretic and antipyretic compound, $C_{11}H_{11}N_3O_2$.
- Isonormocyto'sis.** The condition in which the leukocytes of the blood are normal both in actual number and in the relative proportion of the various sorts.
- Isop'athy.** Treatment by administering the virus which causes the disease.
- Isopep'sin** (i-so-pep'sin). Pepsin changed by heat.
- Isopho'ria.** Absence of either hypophoria or hyperphoria.
- Isoplas'tic.** Taken from another animal of the same species.
- I'sopral.** Trichlorisopropylalcohol: used as a hypnotic.
- Isoprecip'itin.** A precipitin acting on the serum of other animals of the same species as the animal in which it originated.
- Isop'ters** (i-sop'terz). Curves in the field of vision, denoting equality of visual acuity.
- Isoseroth'erapy.** Treatment with an isoserum.
- Isos'e'rum.** A serum taken from a person having the disease for the treatment of which the serum is intended.
- I'sospore.** A spore that develops directly into an adult.
- Isosthenu'ria.** The decreased variation in the specific gravity of the urine from specimen to specimen.
- Isostimula'tion.** Stimulation of cell activity by the injection of the same sort of cells.
- Isother'apy.** Same as *isopathy*.
- Isother'mal.** Having or indicating the same temperature.
- Isothermogn'o'sis.** Disordered sense perception in which stimuli of pain, heat, and cold are all felt as heat.

- Isoton'ic muscle.** Muscle which contracts on stimulation, its tension remaining unchanged.
- I'sotope (i'so-tōp).** Any one of a series of chemical substances which are identical in chemical properties, but differ in atomic weight.
- Isotrop'ic (i-so-trop'ik).** Having a single and uniform refraction.
- Isotyp'ical.** Belonging to the same type.
- Is'sue (is'u).** A suppurating sore, made and kept open by inserting an irritant substance. *I. pea*, a pellet of orris root or other material used in making and maintaining an issue.
- Is'tarin (is'tar-in).** A substance obtainable from brain tissue.
- Isth'mectomy.** Excision of an isthmus; especially the isthmus of the thyroid gland.
- Isth'mian (is'me-an).** Pertaining to an isthmus.
- Isthmi'tis (ist-mi'tis).** Inflammation of isthmus of fauces.
- Isthmocholo'sis.** Faucial catarrh with bilious disturbance.
- Isthmoparal'ysis.** Isthmoplegia.
- Isthmople'gia (is-mo-ple'je-ah).** Paralysis of the isthmus faucium.
- Isth'mospasm.** Spasm of an isthmus, as of the fallopian tubes or of the fauces.
- Isthmus (ist'mus).** A narrow strip of tissue or a narrow passage connecting two larger parts. *I. of eustachian tube*, the narrowest part of the eustachian tube. *I. fau'cium*, the passage between the mouth and fauces. *I. of thyroid*, the band or strip of tissue joining the lobes of the thyroid.
- I'su'ria (i-su're-ab).** Excretion of urine at a uniform rate.
- Ital'ian leprosy.** Same as *pellagra*. *I. rhinoplasty*, the Taliacotian operation.
- Itch.** A skin disease attended with itching; scabies. See *bakers'*, *barbers'*, *grocers'*, etc. *I. mite*, *Sarcoptes scabiei*.
- Itch'ing.** Pruritus; a teasing irritation of the skin.
- I'ter.** A way or tubular passage. *I. ad infundib'ulum*, the passage from the third ventricle to the infundibulum. *I. a ter'tio ad quar'tum ventric'ulum*. Same as *aqueduct of Sylvius*. *I. den'tium*, the passage through which a permanent tooth makes its appearance.
- I'teral.** Pertaining to an iter.
- Ithyocypho'sis, ithyokypho'sis.** Backward projection of the spinal column.
- Ithylordo'sis.** Lordosis without any lateral curvature.
- I'trol.** Citrate of silver: used in gonorrhea.
- I. U.** Abbreviation for *immunizing unit*.
- I'vain (i'va-in).** A yellow material, $C_{21}H_{40}O_5$, from *Achillea moschata*.
- I'vory.** 1. See *dentin*. 2. Bonelike material from the tusks of elephants. *I. black*. Same as *animal charcoal*.
- Ivy poisoning.** Dermatitis produced by poison ivy, various species of *Rhus*.
- I'ryol (i've-ol).** A proprietary poison-ivy extract: used in ivy poisoning.
- Ixo'des.** A genus of ticks parasitic on man and animals.
- Ixodi'asis.** Fever caused by bites of ticks of the genus *Ixodes*.
- Ixod'ic.** Pertaining to, or caused by, ticks.
- Ixod'idae.** A family which includes all the true ticks.
- Ix'odin.** An extract of wood ticks.
- Ixomyel'itis.** Inflammation of the lumbar part of the cord.
- I'zal.** A proprietary disinfectant from coke ovens.

J

J. Symbol for *Joule's equivalent*.

Jaboran'di. The shrub, *Pilocarpus selleanus*, of South America: sialagogue and sudorific.

Jab'orine. Alkaloid from jaborandi, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_5$.

Jaboulay's button (zhah-oo-lāz'). A device for lateral intestinal anastomosis.

Jacaran'da. Leaves of South American tree: used in syphilis.

Jaccoud's sign (zhah-kooz'). Prominence of aorta in suprasternal notch in leukemia and pseudoleukemia.

Jacket, plaster-of-paris. A casing of plaster of paris enveloping the body for the purpose of correcting deformities. **Sayre's j.**, a plaster-of-paris jacket used as a support for the spinal column. **strait j.**, a contrivance for restraining the limbs, especially the arms, of a violently insane person. **Willock's respiratory j.**, a sort of jacket used to strengthen the movements of respiration in emphysema of the lungs.

Jack-screw. An instrument acting by means of a screw in a threaded socket to expand the arch in regulating teeth.

Jacks'o'nian epilepsy. See *epilepsy*.

Jack'son's membrane. See under *membrane*.

Ja'cob's membrane. Same as *basilar layer*. **J.'s ulcer.** Same as *rodent ulcer*.

Ja'cobson's cartilage. Hyaline cartilage which supports Jacobson's organ. **J.'s nerve**, the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal. **J.'s organ**, sac in nasal septum, in man rudimentary except in the fetus. **J.'s sulcus**, trench in middle ear which contains branches of tympanic plexus.

Jacquemier's sign (zhahk-me-āz'). Blue coloration of the vaginal mucous membrane observed about the twelfth week of pregnancy.

Jacquet's disease (zhak-āz'). Alopecia connected with anomalies of the teeth.

Jactita'tion. Tossing to and fro in acute sickness.

Jadelot's lines, furrows, or traits (zhahd-lōz'). Lines of the face in young children, regarded as indicative of disease.

Jaeger's test types (ya'gerz). Lines of type of various sizes, printed on a card: used in testing visual acuity.

Jail fever. Same as *typhus*.

Jaksch's anemia or disease (yahkschs). Infantile pseudoleukemia.

Jal'ap, jala'pa. The root of *Exogonium purga*, of Mexico: actively cathartic.

Jal'apln (jal'ap-in). Cathartic glucoside from *Ipomoea orizabensis*.

Jamal'ca dogwood. The plant *Piscidia erythrina*: sedative.

Jam'bul. The root bark of *Euge'nia jambola'na*, a West Indian tree: used as a stimulant astringent.

James's powder. An official antimonial powder.

James'town weed. Same as *stramonium*.

Janet's disease (zhan-ēz'). Psychasthenia.

Janeway's pill. Compound pill of aloes and podophyllin.

Jan'iceps (jan'is-eps). Monster fetus with two faces.

Japacon'itine (jap-ak-on'it-in). Poisonous base from Japanese aconite.

Japanese river fever. See under *fever*.

jargonapha'sia. Speech defect in which several words are run into one.

Jarjavay's muscle (zhar-zhah-vūz'). The depressor urethrae.

Jarvis' snare. A wire snare for removing polyps and other growths.

Jasmin, yellow. See *Gelsemium*.

Jat'revin. A preparation of menthol camphor and isobutylphenol: used in respiratory diseases.

Jat'ropha cur'eas. A tropical tree, affords purging oil. **J. man'-ihot.** See *cassara*.

Jaun'dice. Yellowness of skin and eyes from bile pigments. **achol-uric J.,** jaundice in which no bile pigment occurs in the urine. **akathetic J.,** jaundice due to functional disorder of the liver cells. **catarrhal J.,** that caused by catarrhal inflammation of bile ducts. **hematogenous J.,** that which is due to destruction of blood corpuscles. **hepatogenous J.,** a form caused by obstruction of the bile ducts. **Infectious J.** See *Weil's disease* under *disease*. **lepto-spiral J.** See *Weil's disease* under *disease*. **malignant J.** Same as *icterus gravis*. **J. of the newborn.** See *icterus neonatorum*. **ob-structive J.,** jaundice due to blocking of the bile flow. **occult J.,** a condition in which bile exists in the blood but in amounts too small to cause symptoms. **retention J.,** obstructive jaundice. **toxic J.,** **toxemic J.,** jaundice due to blood-cell destruction by poisonous substances in the blood. **urobillin J.,** jaundice due to urobilin in the blood. **xanthochromic J.,** jaundice with yellow discoloration of the palms and soles, but without bile pigment in the urine.

Jaw, J. bone. See *maxilla*. **J. clonus, J. jerk,** a tendon reflex obtained by depressing the lower jaw.

Jaw winking. Elevation of the upper eyelid on depression of the lower jaw.

Jee'orin. Proprietary substitute for cod liver oil.

Je'cur. L. for *liver*.

Je'junal. Pertaining to the jejunum.

Jejunee'tomy. Excision of the jejunum.

Jejun'i'tis. Inflammation of the jejunum.

Jejunocolos'tomy. Formation of artificial opening between jejunum and colon.

Jejuno-ile'i'tis. Inflammation of the jejunum and ileum.

Jejuno-ileos'tomy. Formation of artificial opening between jejunum and ileum.

Jejunojejunos'tomy. The operation of forming an anastomosis between two portions of the jejunum.

Jejunos'tomy (jej-u-nos'to-me). Surgical creation of opening into jejunum through abdominal wall.

Jejunot'omy (jej-u-not'o-me). Incision of the jejunum.

Jeju'num. Second portion of small intestine, between the duodenum and the ileum.

Jelly of Wharton. The soft pulpy connective tissue that constitutes the matrix of the umbilical cord.

Jendrassik, Jendrassik maneuver (yen-drah'shik). The patient hooks his hands together and pulls in order to strengthen the patellar reflex.

Jenne'rian. Relating to Edward Jenner, who invented vaccination.

Jen'ner's stain. An eosin-methylene-blue stain.

Jequir'itol. A preparation from *Abrus precatorius* used in trachoma and pannus.

Jequir'ity. Seeds of *Abrus precatorius*: used in treating trachoma.

Jerk'ing respiration. See *respiration*.

Jer'vine. Alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{37}NO_3$, from *Veratrum album* and *V. viride*.

Jes'samin. See *Gelsemium*.

Jes'ult's bark. Same as *cinchona*.

Jig'ger. Same as *chigre*.

Jim'son-weed. Same as *stramonium*.

Jobert's suture (zho-bärz'). See *suture*.

Jo'dum (yo'doom). Ger. for *iodine*.

Joffroy's symptom (zhof-roaz'). Absence of facial contraction when patient suddenly turns his eyes upward: seen in exophthalmic goiter.

Johim'bine. Aphrodisiac alkaloid from the bark of an Indian tree.

Joint. An articulation between two bones; more especially one which admits of more or less motion in one or both bones. **amphidiarthrodial j.**, amphidiarthrosis. **arthrodial j.** See *arthrodia*. **ball and socket j.** See *enarthrosis*. **blaxial j.**, a joint in which there are two chief axes of movement at right angles to each other. **bi-ocular j.**, a joint divided into two cavities by the interarticular cartilage. **bleeders' j.**, hemorrhage into a joint in persons of a hemorrhagic diathesis. **Brodie's j.**, hysteric neuralgia of a joint. **Budin's j.**, a band of cartilage seen at birth between the squamous and the two condylar portions of the occipital bone. **Charcot's j.** See *tabetic arthropathy*, under *arthropathy*. **Chopart's j.**, the union of the os calcis and astragalus with the remaining bones of the tarsus: the mediotalar articulation. **cochlear j.**, a form of hinge joint which permits of some lateral motion. **compound j.**, a joint composed of several bones. **condyloid j.**, a joint consisting of an ovoid head moving in an elliptical cavity, permitting of all movements except axial rotation. **Cruveilhier's j.**, the atlanto-odontoid joint. **diarthrodial j.** See *diarthrosis*. **dry j.**, a chronic villous arthritis. See under *arthritis*. **ellipsoid j.**, a joint with two axes of motion, both of them through the same bone. **enarthrodial j.** See *enarthrosis*. **false j.** See *pseudarthrosis*. **fringe j.**, a joint affected with villous arthritis. **ginglymoid j.** See *ginglymus*. **gliding j.** See *arthrodia*. **hemophilic j.** See *bleeders' j.* **hinge j.** See *ginglymus*. **hysteric j.**, an hysterical condition which resembles arthritis. **immovable j.** See *synarthrosis*. **intercarpal j's**, the articulations formed by the carpal bones in relation to each other. **irritable j.**, a condition in which a joint is subject to attacks of inflammation without discoverable cause: it frequently follows sprain. **Lisfranc's j.**, the tarsometatarsal articulation. **mid-carpal j.**, the joint between the scaphoid, semilunar, and cuneiform bones and the second row of the carpus. **mixed j.** See *amphiarthrosis*. **movable j.** See *diarthrosis*. **multiaxial j.** Same as *enarthrosis*. **open j.**, a veterinary term for inflammation of a joint with sloughing which exposes the joint surfaces. **pisocuneiform j.**, the articulation of the pisiform and cuneiform carpal bones. **pivot j.**, a rotary joint. **polyaxial j.** Same as *enarthrosis*. **rotary j.**, a lateral ginglymus or rotating diarthrosis. **saddle j.**, a joint having two saddle-shaped surfaces at right angles to each other. **simple j.**, a joint made up of two bones. **spheroid j.**, an enarthrosis with spherical surfaces. **spiral j.** Same as *cochlear j.* **synarthrodial j.** See *synarthrosis*. **tomato j.**, a painful condition of one or more joints erroneously attributed to an acid state of the system caused by eating tomatoes. **trochoid j.**, a rotary joint. **unlaxial j.**, a joint which moves on one axis only. **unilocular j.**, a joint having only one cavity.

joint capsule. The capsular ligament of a joint.

joint disease. Same as *Charcot's arthropathy*.

joint ill. Pyemia of the joints of young animals soon after birth.

joint mouse. A movable cartilage or other body within a joint.

Jolles's test (yol'áz). A test for bile pigments in the urine.

Jonnes'co's fossa (yon-es'kōz). See under *fossa*.

- Joule** (jool). Work expended by a current of one ampere flowing for one second against a resistance of one ohm.
- Joule's equivalent** (joolz). Work expended in raising 1 Gm. of water through 1 C.
- Ju'gal**. Pertaining to the cheek bone. **j. bone**. Same as malar bone. **j. process**. Same as *zygomatic process*.
- Juga'le**. The point at the angle of the malar bone.
- Jug'ged**. Having glanderous swellings: said of a horse.
- Ju'glans cine'rea**. The butternut tree: bark mildly aperient.
- Ju'gular**. Pertaining to the neck. **j. foramen**. See *foramen*. **j. fossa**, part of jugular foramen for passage of jugular vein. **j. ganglion**, (1) node of root of vagus, and (2) on glossopharyngeal nerve; both in jugular foramen. **j. process**, (1) point of temporal, and (2) of occipital bone at jugular foramen. **j. veins**, great veins in the neck conveying most of the blood from the head.
- Jugula'tion**. Rapid arrest of disease by therapeutic measures.
- Ju'gum pe'nis**. Forceps for compressing the penis.
- Julce** (jūs). Fluid from animal or plant tissue. **j. canals**, spaces in connective tissue forming the origins of lymphatic vessels. **gastric j.**, the clear liquid secreted by the stomach. **intestinal j.**, transparent liquid secreted by the follicles of Lieberkühn. **pancreatic j.**, thick, transparent fluid secreted by pancreas.
- Ju'jube**. Fruit of *Zizyphus vulgaris*: pectoral.
- Ju'lep**. Sweetened alcoholic drink or cordial.
- Jumen'tous**. Having a strong animal odor: said of urine.
- Jum'per**. Neurotic individual affected with palmus.
- Jump'ing disease**. Enfeebled will, with jumping movements.
- Junc'tion** (junk'shun). The place of meeting or coming together. **amelodontal j.**, the dento-enamel junction. **dentocemental j.**, the line of meeting between the dentin and cementum. **dento-enamel j.**, the line of meeting of the dentin and enamel. **myo-neural j.**, the point of junction of a nerve with the muscle to which it is distributed. **sclerocorneal j.**, the junction between the sclera and the cornea marked on the outer surface of the eyeball by the external scleral sulcus.
- Junctura** (junk-tu'rah). 1. The line or area at which two parts unite. 2. A joint.
- Jun'gle fever**. Severe form of tropical remittent.
- Ju'niper**. A tree, *Juniperus communis*: oil of fruit is a stimulant diuretic.
- Junk**. Form of cushion used in dressing fractures.
- Junk'et**. Curds and whey flavored and used as food.
- Junod's boot** (zhu-nōz'). A case for foot and leg fitted to an air pump: used in relieving congestions of the head or viscera.
- Jurispru'dence** (ju-ris-pru'dens). See *medical jurisprudence*.
- Ju'ry-mast**. Upright bar used in supporting head in cases of Pott's disease.
- Jus'culum** (jus'ku-lum). Soup or broth.
- Jus'to ma'jor**. Larger than is normal or usual. **j. mi'nor**, smaller than is normal or usual.
- Jus'tus's test**. A test for syphilis determined by the effect of a dose of mercury on the hemoglobin.
- Jute** (jūt). Fiber of *Corchorus olitorius*: used in surgical dressings.
- Jutte tube**. See under *tube*.
- Juvan'tia** (ju-van'she-ah). Adjuvant and palliative medicines.
- Ju'venile**. Pertaining to youth or childhood.
- Juxta-artic'ular**. Near a joint; in the region of a joint.

juxtangina. Inflammation of the pharyngeal muscles.

juxtaposition. Adjacent situation; apposition.

juxtapyloric. Situated near the pylorus.

juxtaspinal. Close to the spinal column.

K

K. The symbol of *potassium*.

Ka. Abbreviation of *kathode* (cathode).

kabure (kah-bûr'). A skin disease of Japan.

kacyan (ka'si-an). A proprietary potassium sulfocyanate: used in high blood pressure. Dose, 1-2 grains (0.06-0.13 Gm.).

Ka'der's operation. Gastrostomy with the introduction of a feeding tube through a valvelike flap.

Kaes' feltwork. An interlacing of nerve fibers in the cerebral cortex.

kaffir pox. Same as *alastrim*.

Kaf'ka's reaction or test. A precipitation test for syphilis.

Kahl'baum's disease. Catatonia.

Kahler's disease. Multiple myeloma.

Kahn's test. A precipitin test for syphilis.

kalf (kif) [Arab.]. Dreamy tranquillity from use of drugs.

kainophobia. Morbid fear of new things.

kal'rine. An antipyretic alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{13}ON.HCl + H_2O$, from quinine.

kal'rolline. Antipyretic medicine, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, from kairine.

kaiserling, Kaiserling's solution. A solution for preserving pathologic specimens.

kakergasia. A simple disorder of psychic function.

kakergastic. A term applied to the minor psychoses. Cf. *holer-gastic*.

kakesthesia. Any morbid sensation or disorder of sensibility.

kakidrosis. Disagreeable odor of the sweat.

kak'ke. Same as *beriberi*.

kakosmia (kak-os'me-ah). Foul or disagreeable smell.

kakotrophy (kak-ot'rof-e). Same as *cacotrophy*.

kala-azar. A fatal epidemic fever of tropical Asia, resembling malarial fever, caused by the Leishman-Donovan parasite.

kala'gua. A South American drug used in tuberculosis.

ka'li (kal'le). Ger. for *potash*.

kalle'mia. The presence of potassium in the blood.

kalg'enous (ka-lij'in-us). Producing potash.

kalim'eter (kal-im'et-er). Same as *alkalimeter*.

ka'lum (ka'le-um). Same as *potassium*.

kallak (kal-ak'). A pustular dermatitis occurring among Eskimos.

kallik'rein. An extract from the urine, probably formed in the pancreas, which has been used in circulatory disorders.

kalmopyrine. Calcium acetyl salicylate: used in rheumatism and neuralgia.

kal'zin. A proprietary preparation for use in hemorrhagic diathesis, bronchial asthma, etc.

kam'ala. Hairs and capsular glands of *Mallotus philippinensis*: purgative and anthelmintic.

kam'aline. Alkaloid from kamala.

Kanavel's table. An apparatus for use in exercising the hand.

Kan'dahar sore. A form of oriental sore.

kangaroo' ligature. Ligature from tail tendons of kangaroo.

kaodze'ra. Rhodesian trypanosomiasis.

kaol'ang. A sorghum grain of Africa and India furnishing an edible flour.

ka'olin. Fine clay used in skin disease and in pharmacy.

kaolino'sis (ka-o-lin-o'sis). Pneumokoniosis from inhaling particles of kaolin.

Kapo'si's disease (kah-po'sēs). Xeroderma pigmentosum.

kap'seal (kap'sēl). A proprietary name for hermetically sealed capsule.

Karell cure. Rest in bed and restricted milk diet for treatment of cardiac weakness, renal insufficiency, and high blood pressure.

karyochromat'ophil. Having a stainable nucleus.

kar'yochrome. Nerve cell with an easily staining nucleus.

karyocla'sis. The breaking down of a cell nucleus.

karyoclas'tic. Breaking down cell nuclei; arresting mitosis.

karyog'amy. Cell conjugation with union of nuclei.

kar'yogen (kar'e-o-jen). An iron compound found in certain cell nuclei.

karyokine'sis. Indirect nuclear division.

karyolo'bism. A lobed condition of a cell nucleus.

kar'yolymph. The nuclear sap.

karyol'ysis. 1. Karyokinesis. 2. The morbid destruction of a cell nucleus.

Karyol'ysus. A genus of cell-destroying hemosporidia.

karyolyt'ic. Producing, or pertaining to, karyolysis.

kar'yomite. Same as *chromosome*.

karyom'itome (kar-e-om'it-ōm). Nuclear chromatin network.

karyomito'sis (kar-e-o-mit-o'sis). Same as *karyokinesis*.

karyomor'phism. The shape of a cell nucleus.

kar'yon (kar'e-on). The nucleus of a cell.

kar'yophage. An intracellular sporozoon.

kar'yoplasm. Nucleoplasm; nuclear substance.

karyorrhex'is (kar'e-o-rek'sis). Division of the cell nucleus.

kar'yosome (kar'e-o-sōm). A nucleolus of the net-knot variety staining with nuclear dyes.

karyothe'ca. The nuclear membrane of a cell.

kat-, kata-. For words thus beginning, see *cat-, cata-*.

kataphrax'is. The surrounding of a displaced organ with metallic supports to keep it in position.

kataphylax'is. The transport of phylactic agents to the site of infection.

katapla'sia. Same as *cataplasia*.

katathermom'eter. A pair of thermometers, one with a wet bulb and one with a dry bulb.

katato'nia. Same as *catatonia*.

Kataya'ma disease. A diarrheal disease of Japan caused by *Schistosoma japonicum*.

katharom'eter. An instrument for the electrometric determination of basal metabolic rates.

katol'ysis. The incomplete conversion of complex chemical bodies into simpler compounds.

katofro'pia. Tendency of the visual axes to fall below the object looked at.

ka'va-ka'va (kah'vah-kah'vah). Root and resin of *Piper methysticum*; used for cystitis, gout, and wasting diseases.

KBr. Potassium bromide.

KC₂H₃O₂. Potassium acetate.

- KCl.** Potassium chloride.
- KClO.** Potassium hypochlorite.
- KClO₃.** Potassium chlorate.
- K₂CO₃.** Potassium carbonate.
- keep'er.** The armature of a magnet.
- ke'fir, ke'phyr** (ke'fer). A preparation of fermented milk.
- kel'ectome.** Device used in removing samples of tumor tissue.
- ke'lene, ke'lln.** Same as *chelene*.
- ke'lls** (ke'lis). Same as *keloid*; also *morphea*.
- Kel'ly pad.** A drainage pad for the operating table made by rolling one end of a rubber sheet over a rolled small blanket so as to form a bolster: the bolster is bent round like a horseshoe to form the pad, the free part of the sheet forming the apron.
- ke'lold, kel'os.** A new growth or tumor of the skin consisting of whitish ridges, nodules and plaques of dense tissue.
- keloido'sis.** A condition marked by the formation of keloids.
- kelo'ma** (ke-lo'ma). A keloid.
- ke'loplasty.** Any plastic operation on a scar.
- keloso'mus** (ke-lo-so'mus). A monster with eventration or fissure or absence of the sternum.
- kelot'omy.** Relief of hernial strangulation by cutting.
- kenogen'esis.** Developmental deviation from the normal.
- kenoph'o'bia.** Morbid dread of large open spaces.
- kenotox'in.** A toxin produced by muscular contraction.
- keph'alín** (kef'al-in). Same as *cephalin*.
- ke'phyr.** Same as *kefir*.
- keraphyl'locele.** A tumor on the inner surface of the wall of a horse's hoof.
- ker'asin** (ker'as-in). Same as *cerasin*.
- keratal'gia** (ker-at-al'je-ah). Pain in the cornea.
- keratecta'sia.** Protrusion of the cornea.
- keratec'tomy.** Excision of a portion of the cornea.
- kerati'asis.** Presence of horny warts on the skin.
- kerat'ic.** Pertaining to horn.
- ker'atin.** Substance which forms the base of horny tissues.
- kerat'inous** (ker-at'in-us). Composed of keratin.
- kerati'tis.** Inflammation of the cornea. **k. bullo'sa**, presence of large or small blebs upon the cornea. **interstitial k.**, when the entire cornea becomes hazy. **neuroparalytic k.**, that which follows disease of the trifacial nerve. **phlyctenular k.**, a variety marked by formation of pustules or papules on the cornea. **punctate k.** Same as *descemetitis*. **purulent k.**, that in which pus is formed. **sclerosing k.**, keratitis with scleritis. **trachomatous k.** Same as *pannus*. **traumatic k.**, that which results from a wound of the cornea.
- ker'atocele** (ker-at-o-sel). Corneal protrusion of Descemet's membrane.
- keratoco'nus** (ker-at-o-ko'nus). Cone-shaped corneal deformity.
- keratodermati'tis.** Inflammation of the stratum corneum of the skin.
- keratoder'mia.** Hypertrophy of the horny layer of the skin.
- keratog'enous** (ker-at-oj'en-us). Producing a horny tissue.
- keratoglob'us.** Globular corneal enlargement.
- keratohelco'sis** (ker-at-o-hel-ko'sis). Ulceration of the cornea.
- ker'atoid.** Resembling horn.
- keratoidi'tis.** Keratitis.
- kerato-irid'oscope.** A compound microscope for examining the eye.

- kerato-irrl'tis.** Inflammation of the cornea and iris.
- keratoleptyn'sis.** Removal of the anterior thickness of the cornea and covering the denuded area with bulbar conjunctiva.
- keratoleuko'ma.** White opacity of the cornea.
- keratol'ysis** (ker-at-ol'is-is). Peeling off of the skin.
- keratolyt'ic.** Pertaining to or producing keratolysis.
- kerato'ma** (ker-at-o'mah). Any growth of horny tissue.
- keratomala'cia** (ker-at-o-ma-la'she-ah). Softening of cornea.
- keratome** (ker-at-öm). A knife for incising the cornea.
- keratom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the curves of the cornea.
- keratom'etry.** Measurement of corneal curves.
- keratomyco'sis.** Fungous disease of the cornea.
- keratono'sis.** Any disease of the horny structure of the epidermis.
- keratonyx'is** (ker-at-o-niks'is). Puncture of the cornea.
- ker'atoplasty.** Plastic surgery of the cornea.
- keratopro'tein.** The protein of the horny tissues of the body, such as the hair, nails, and epidermis.
- keratorher'is.** Rupture of the cornea.
- keratoscleri'tis.** Inflammation of the cornea and sclera.
- ker'atoscope.** Instrument for examining cornea.
- keratos'copy.** 1. Inspection of the cornea. 2. Skiascopy.
- kerato'sis.** Formation of horny growth or tissue. **k. follicula'ris**, a skin disease marked by papules containing scabby crusts that can be squeezed out. **k. palma'ris et planta'ris**, a disease marked by thickening of the skin of the palms and soles. **k. pila'ris**, formation of a hard elevation around each hair follicle. **k. seni'lis**, a harsh, dry state of skin in old age.
- kerat'otome** (ke-rat'o-töm). See *keratome*.
- keratot'omy.** Surgical incision of the cornea.
- keraunoneuro'sis.** Nerve disorder from lightning stroke.
- keraunopho'bia.** Morbid dread of lightning.
- kerec'tomy** (ke-rek'to-me). Removal of a part of the cornea.
- ke'rion** (ke're-on). A pustular disease of the scalp.
- kerlther'apy.** Treatment by baths of liquid paraffin.
- Kerk'ring's valves.** Same as *valvulae connitentes*.
- ker'mes.** An insect found on leaves of various oaks; used as a dye-stuff. **k. mineral**, antimony oxysulfide.
- Ker'nig's sign.** When the patient attempts to flex the thigh on the body there is pain in the hamstring muscles and a reflex contraction.
- ker'ocaine.** British-made novocain.
- ketogen'esis.** The production of ketone bodies.
- ketogen'ic.** Forming ketones. The ketogenic substances are fatty acids and certain of the amino-acids of protein. **k. diet.** See under *diet*.
- ketol'ysis.** The splitting up of acetone bodies.
- ketolyt'ic.** Splitting up acetone bodies.
- ke'tone.** Any compound containing the radical CO. **k. bodies,** acetone bodies.
- ketone'mia.** The presence of ketone (acetone) bodies in the blood.
- ketonu'ria.** The presence of ketone in the urine.
- ketopla'sia.** The formation of ketones.
- ketoplas'tic.** Causing the formation of ketones.
- ke'tose.** A sugar which is the ketone of a hexatomic alcohol.
- keto'sis.** The excessive formation of ketone in the body.
- ketosteroid** (ke-to'ste-roid). A steroid with ketone properties occurring in the urine.
- ketosu'ria** (ke-to-su're-ah). The presence of ketose in the urine.

Key-Retzlus foram'ina. Two passages from cisterna magna to the fourth ventricle.

Kg. Abbreviation for *kilogram*.

kharsin (kar'sin). A proprietary sodium compound used in protozoal diseases.

kharsivan. British-made arspenamine.

KHCO₃. Potassium carbonate.

KHSO₄. Potassium bisulfate.

KI. Potassium iodide.

kibe (kib). Same as *chilblain*.

kid'ney (kid'ne). Either one of two glandular bodies in the lumbar region which secrete the urine. **amyloid k.,** one which is the seat of amyloid degeneration. **fatty k.,** one which is affected with fatty degeneration. **floating k.,** one which is loosened and displaced. **gouty k., granular k.,** one affected with chronic interstitial inflammation. **horseshoe k.,** union of the ends of the two kidneys. **large white k.,** one affected with chronic interstitial nephritis. **plgback k.,** congestion of kidney in chronic alcoholism. **red contracted k.** See *gouty k.* **small white k.,** atrophied and degenerated state following chronic interstitial nephritis. **surgical k.,** suppurative pyelonephritis after operation on a urinary organ. **wandering k.** Same as *floating k.* **waxy k.** Same as *amyloid k.*

Klen'böck's disease, unit (kēn'boks). See under *disease* and *unit*.

Kler'nan's spaces. The interlobular spaces of the liver.

Kle'sselbach's area or space. The thin area of the nasal septum which is particularly liable to perforation.

kles'tein (ki-es'te-in). Same as *kyestein*.

Kil'an's pelvis. Pelvis affected with osteomalacia.

Kil'ogram, kiloll'ter, kil'ometer. One thousand grams, liters, or meters.

kinanesthe'sia. Loss of power of perceiving sensations of movement.

kin'ase. A substance in various tissues which activates the enzymes of those tissues.

kinemat'ics. Science of motion, including bodily movements.

kinemat'ograph. An instrument for showing pictures of objects in motion.

kineplas'tic. Same as *cineplastic*.

kin'eplasty. Amputation in which the stump is utilized for motor purposes.

kiner'gety (kin-er'jet-e). The capacity for kinetic energy.

kinesal'gia (kin-e-sal'je-ah). Pain on muscular exertion.

kin'escope. An instrument for ascertaining ocular refraction.

kine'sia (kin-e'se-ah). Motion sickness.

kinesial'gia (kin-e-se-al'je-ah). Same as *kinesalgia*.

kinesiat'rics (kin-es-e-at'riks). Same as *kinesitherapy*.

kinesi-esthesiometer. An instrument for measuring the muscular sense.

kinesiometer, kinesiometer. Instrument for the quantitative measurement of motions.

kinesiod'ic. Pertaining to motor nerve paths.

kinesiol'ogy. The scientific study of movements.

kinesioneuro'sis. Disordered movements from nervous disease.

kinesip'athy (kin-e-sip'ath-e). Same as *kinesitherapy*.

kinesither'apy. Treatment of disease by movements.

kinesod'ic. Pertaining to the conveyance of motor impulses.

kinesthe'sia, kinesthe'sis. The sense by which muscular movements are perceived.

- kinesthesiom'eter.** Device for testing the muscular sense.
- kinesthet'ic.** Pertaining to kinesthesia.
- kinet'ic energy.** See under *energy*.
- kin'etism.** Ability to perform muscular action.
- kinetocyte** (kin-et'o-sit). One of the round oval bodies forming a fourth element in the blood corpuscles.
- kinetocythe'mia.** Kinetocytosis.
- kinetocytope'nia.** Deficiency of kinetocytes in the blood.
- kinetocyto'sis.** The presence of an abnormally large number of kinetocytes in the blood.
- kinetogen'ic.** Causing or producing movement.
- kinet'oplasm.** The chromophilic matter of the nervous system.
- kineto'sis.** Any disease due to motion, such as seasickness.
- kinetother'apy.** Same as *kinesitherapy*.
- king's evil.** Scrofula. **k.'s yellow.** See *orpiment*.
- ki'no.** Dried juice of *Pterocarpium marsupium* and of other trees; astringent.
- kinom'eter.** Device for measuring womb displacements.
- kinomom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the degree of motion of fingers and toes.
- ki'none** (ki'nōn). Same as *quinone*.
- ki'noplasm.** The substance giving origin to the spindle fiber of cytoplasm.
- kinoplas'tic.** Pertaining to kinoplasm.
- kin'osphere.** Same as *aster*.
- kinotox'in.** A toxin produced as a result of fatigue.
- ki'otome.** Instrument for amputation of uvula.
- kiot'omy.** Removal of the uvula or part of it.
- Kis'singen water** (kis'sing-en). Saline, laxative, and tonic water from Bavaria.
- Kitasa'to's bacillus.** Bacillus of bubonic plague, *Pasteurella pes'tis*.
- K.'s serum,** a serum for the treatment of cholera.
- kju.** A vegetable substance which is burned on the skin to produce mild irritation.
- k. k.** Abbreviation for *knee kicks* (knee jerks).
- Klaus'ner's reaction or test.** The patient's serum is placed in a test tube and covered with distilled water: a turbidity at the plane of contact indicates syphilis.
- Klebs-Löff'ler bacillus.** The bacillus of diphtheria.
- Klebsiella** (kleb-se-el'ah). A genus of Bacteriaceae: capsulated organisms characterized by heavy mucoid growths. **K. capsula'tus**, a species occurring along with other organisms in catarrhal inflammations of the respiratory tract. **K. granulo'matis**, a species occurring in granuloma inguinale. **K. ozae'nae**, a species causing ozena: formerly called *Bacillus mucosus ozaenae*. **K. pneumo'niae**, Friedländer's bacillus, short plump rounded rods, associated with various pathologic conditions of the nose and accessory sinuses. It is found in certain cases of pneumonia but is not considered pathogenic for that disease. **K. rhinosclero'matis**, the organism causing rhinoscleroma.
- Klem'perer's meal.** A test meal consisting of 70 Gm. of bread and 500 cc. of milk.
- kleptolag'nia.** Sexual gratification produced by theft.
- kleptoma'nia.** Abnormal propensity to steal.
- kleptopho'bia.** Abnormal dread of becoming a thief.
- Klieg eye.** Severe inflammation of the eyes due to exposure to the intense lights (Klieg lights) used in moving picture studios.

Kline test, Kline-Young test. A microscope slide precipitation test for syphilis.

Klon'dike bed. A bed arranged for outdoor sleeping so that the patient is protected from draughts.

Klump'ke's paralysis (kloomp'kiz). See *paralysis*.

Knapp's forceps. A forceps for expressing trachoma granulation from the conjunctiva.

knee. Joint between femur and tibia. **kneecap, kneepan.** Same as *patella*. **k. jerk,** upward twitch of foot on striking the patellar ligament, the leg being flexed.

knelp'pism. Cure by walking barefooted in the morning dew.

knife-rest crystals. Peculiar indented crystals of triple phosphate in the urine; coffin-lid crystals.

knit'ting. The repair of a fractured bone.

KNO₃. Potassium nitrate.

knock knee. Condition in which the knees are bent inward.

knock-out drops. Chloral hydrate which produces rapid coma: used criminally by adding it to a victim's beer.

knuck'ling. Upward and forward pushing of the fetlock joint of a horse.

K. O. C. Abbreviation of *cathodal opening contraction*.

Koch's bacillus. The bacillus of tuberculosis. **K.'s lymph.** Same as *tuberculin*.

kocheriza'tion. Operative reflection of a flap of the duodenum to expose the common bile duct.

KOH. Potassium hydroxide.

Kohl'rausch's fold (kohl'rowshs). Fold of mucous membrane extending from right side into rectum; called also the third sphincter.

Kohs' test. A test for the presence of emotional disorders in children.

kollonych'la (koy-lo-nik'e-ah). A concave condition of the fingernail.

koinonipho'bia. Morbid fear of a room full of people.

koinotrop'ic. A term applied to a well-balanced personality with normal social outlook.

ko'la (ko'lah). Seeds of *Sterculia acuminata*: cardiac and nerve stimulant.

ko'lanin. One of the active principles of kola.

Kol'mer test. A modification of the Wassermann test for syphilis.

kolp-. For words beginning thus, see *colp-*.

kolpl'tis. See *colpitis*.

kolpot'omy. See *colpotomy*.

kol'yone. Same as *colyone*.

kolysep'tic. Hindering or checking digestion.

kolyphre'nia. Psychic inhibition.

kolysep'tic (ko-lis-ep'tik). Hindering septic processes.

kolyt'ic. The temperament marked by calmness and self-control.

Kondo'leon operation. Excision of strips of subcutaneous tissue for the treatment of elephantiasis.

koniol'ogy. Same as *coniology*.

konio'sis. Coniosis.

konom'eter. An apparatus for counting the dust particles in the air

koos'so. See *kousso*.

kopf-tet'anus. Tetanus from head wounds.

kopio'pia (ko-pe-o'pe-ah). Same as *copiopia*.

Kop'lik's spots. Small red spots on the mucous membrane of the mouth in early measles.

Kopp's asthma. See under *asthma*.

kor'ocyte (kor'o-sit). A young neutrophil leukocyte.

- koro'nion** (ko-ro'ne-on). Point at apex of coronoid process of inferior maxilla.
- koros'copy** (ko-ros'ko-pe). Same as *skiascopy*.
- kor'otron**. A proprietary hormone from pregnancy urine.
- Korsakoff's psycho'sis** (kor-sah'kofs). Polyneuritis with failure of memory, hallucinations, and agitation.
- ko'sin**. Same as *brayerin*.
- kosotox'in**. A poisonous active principle from koussou flowers.
- Kott'mann's reaction or test**. A blood serum reaction to test the function of the thyroid gland.
- kou'miss** (koo'mis). Fermented drink prepared from milk.
- kou'ssein** (koo'se-in). Anthelmintic principle from brayera.
- kou'ssin** (koo'sin). Anthelmintic resin, $C_{31}H_{48}O_{10}$, from koussou.
- kous'so** (koo'sso). Flowers of *Hagenia abyssinica*: good against tapeworm.
- Krame'ria**. Genus of South American plants; rhatany, root of *K. triandra*, is astringent.
- krauro'sis vul'vae**. Shrivelling and dryness of vulva.
- Krau'se's bulbs or corpuscles** (krow'sez). See *corpuscles*. **K.'s line**, line passing through white bands of a muscular fibril. **K.'s membrane**, membrane believed to separate disks of sarcois muscular material.
- kre'atine** (kre'at-in). Same as *creatine*.
- kreat'inine** (kre-at'in-in). Same as *creatinine*.
- kreotox'in**. A poison generated in flesh by a micro-organism.
- kreotox'ism**. Poisoning by meat.
- kresam'ine**. An antiseptic preparation of trikresol and ethylenediamine: used in skin diseases.
- kres'apol**. Antiseptic solution of cresol in potassium soap.
- kresep'tol**. A proprietary cresol disinfectant.
- kres'in**. Same as *cresin*.
- kre'so**. A proprietary disinfectant coal-tar preparation.
- kresofuch'sin**. A histologic stain, red in aqueous solution and blue in alcoholic solution.
- kre'sol** (kre'sol). Same as *cresol*.
- kre'solln**. A proprietary cresol disinfectant.
- Kris'haber's disease** (kris'hah-berz). See *disease*.
- Kro'mayer's lamp** (kro'mi-erz). See under *lamp*.
- Krom'pecher's tumor**. Rodent ulcer.
- Kro'necker's center**. The inhibitory center of the heart.
- kroneth'yl**. Extract from cantharides: used in gout and neuralgia.
- Krö'nig's area or field**. The area of resonance on the chest due to the apices of the lungs.
- Kru'kenberg's tumor**. Fibrosarcoma of the ovary which has undergone myxomatous degeneration.
- Krun'kenberg's arm or hand**. An artificial hand made by separating the ulna and radius and covering with skin so as to make a forklike stump.
- kry'ofin**. An antipyretic and antineuralgic compound.
- kryp'ton**. A gaseous element found in the atmosphere.
- K₂SO₄**. Potassium sulfate.
- kubisga'ri**. Endemic paralytic vertigo of Japan.
- Kuhl'mann tests**. Intelligence tests for employment with infants.
- ku'miss, ku'myss** (koo'mis). Same as *koumiss*.
- Kund'rat's lymphosarco'ma**. A form of lymphosarcoma which extends to adjacent glands, but does not invade neighboring organs.
- Kussmaul's coma** (koo's'mawlz). See *coma*.

- kwashiorkor.** A nutrition disease of children occurring in South Africa.
- ky'anophane.** A bluish pigment from the oil globules of the retinal cones.
- kyes'teln** (ki-es'te-in). An albuminoid which floats on the urine of pregnant women.
- kyllo'sis** (kil-o'sis). Clubfoot.
- ky'matism.** Same as *myokymia*.
- ky'mogram.** The tracing made by a kymograph.
- ky'mograph** (ki'mo-graf). Instrument for registering undulations, arterial or other.
- ky'moscope.** Device used in observing the blood current.
- kynoceph'alus.** A monster with head like a dog's.
- kynuren'ic acid.** Same as *cynurenic acid*.
- kyogenic** (ki-o-jen'ik). Producing pregnancy.
- kyphoscollo'sis.** Kyphosis blended with scoliosis.
- kypho'sis** (ki-fo'sis). Forward curvature of the dorsal portion of the spinal column, with convexity backward; humpback. **k. dorsa'lis juveni'lis**, inflammation of the epiphyses of the vertebrae. **Scheuermann's k.**, osteochondritic deformans juvenilis dorsi.
- kyphot'ic** (ki-fo't'ik). Pertaining to, or affected with, kyphosis.
- ky'photone.** An apparatus for reducing dislocation in Pott's disease.
- ky'rin.** An end-product of proteolytic digestion.
- kyrtorrhachic** (kir-to-rak'ik). Having the spine curved with the concavity backward.
- kysthl'tis** (kis-thi'tis). Same as *vaginitis* or *colpitis*.
- kysthopto'sia.** Prolapse of the vagina.
- kyto-.** For words beginning thus see those beginning *cyto-*.

L

- L.** 1. An abbreviation for *Latin*, *Lactobacillus*, *left*, *lithium*, *light sense*, *libra* (pound, balance), *liter*, *length*, and *coefficient of induction*. 2. Ehrlich's symbol for *lethal* (deadly, fatal).
- Lo.** Ehrlich's symbol for a toxin-antitoxin mixture which is completely neutralized and therefore will not kill an animal.
- L+.** Ehrlich's symbol for a toxin-antitoxin mixture which contains one fatal dose in excess and which will kill the experimental animal.
- La.** Symbol for *lanthanum*.
- l-.** A prefix which signifies *levo-*.
- L. and A.** Abbreviation for *light and accommodation* (reaction of pupils).
- lab, lab ferment.** The ferment of rennet, causing the coagulation of milk. **l. zymogen**, proenzyme in stomach, which is transformed into lab ferment by the acids of the gastric juice.
- Labarraque's solution** (lah-bah-raks'). Solution of chlorinated soda.
- Lab'he's vein.** Posterior anastomosing vein of cerebral cortex.
- lab'danum.** Same as *ladanum*.
- la'bia.** Pl. of *labium*, lip. **l. majo'ra.** See *labium majus*. **l. mino'ra.** See *labium minus*.
- la'bial.** Pertaining to a lip, or labium.
- la'bialism.** Defective speech with use of labial sounds.
- labidom'eter.** Forceps for measuring fetal head in the pelvis.
- la'ble** (la'bil). Gliding; not fixed to one point; not stable; easily decomposed.
- labil'ity.** Instability.

labim'eter. Same as *labidometer*.

labio-alve'olar. Pertaining to the labial side of a dental alveolus.

labio-cer'vical. Pertaining to the labial surface of the neck of a tooth.

labiochore'a. A choreic affection of the lips, with stammering.

labioglossolaryn'geal. Pertaining to the lips, tongue, and larynx, a term given to bulbar paralysis which involves these parts.

labioglossopharyn'geal. Pertaining to the lips, tongue, and pharynx.

la'bograph. An instrument for registering the movements of the lips.

labiolog'ic. Pertaining to labiology.

labiol'ogy. The study of the movements of the lips.

la'biomancy (la'be-o-man-se). Lip reading.

labiomen'tal. Pertaining to the lips and chin.

labiomyco'sis. Any fungus disease of the lips.

labiopal'atine. Pertaining to the lips and palate.

labioplac'e'ment. Displacement of a tooth toward the lip.

la'hloplasty (la'be-o-plas-te). Same as *cheiloplasty*.

labiotenac'ulum. Instrument for holding the lip.

labiover'sion. The state of being displaced labially from the line of occlusion.

la'blum. A lip or lip-shaped organ. **l. cere'bri**, margin of the cerebral hemisphere which overlaps the callosum. **l. ma'jus**, pl. *labia majora*, the hairy fold of the skin on either side of the slit of the vulva. **l. mi'nus**, pl. *labia minora*, fold of mucous membrane within the labia majora. **l. tympan'icum**, the lower border of the sulcus spiralis. **l. vestibula're**, the upper part of the sulcus spiralis.

la'bor. Childbirth; bringing forth of a child. **artificial l.**, that which is facilitated or induced by mechanical or other extraneous means. **dry l.**, that in which the liquor amnii escapes too soon. **induced l.**, that which is artificially brought on. **instrumental l.**, one which is facilitated by the use of instruments. **missed l.**, retention of the dead fetus *in utero* after the cessation of the time of normal gestation. **postponed l.**, that which takes place later than the normal limit. **precipitate l.**, that in which delivery is accomplished with undue celerity. **premature l.**, that which takes place too soon. **protracted l.**, labor protracted beyond the ordinary limit. **spontaneous l.**, that which requires no artificial aid.

lab'oratory. A place for experimental work.

labor'din. Same as *analgen*.

lab'rocyte (lab'ro-sit). Same as *mast cell*. See under *cell*.

lab'rum. A lip-shaped structure.

lab'yrinth. The internal ear, made up of the vestibule, cochlea, and canals. **bony l.** Same as *osseous l.* **cortical l.**, a network of tubules and blood vessels in the cortex of the kidney. **Ludwig's l's**, spaces between Bertin's columns and the cortical arches. **mem-branous l.**, space within the osseous labyrinth. **osseous l.**, bony part of internal ear.

labyrinthec'tomy. The operation of excising the labyrinth.

labyrin'thine. Pertaining to the labyrinth.

labyrinthi'tis. Inflammation of the labyrinth.

labyrinthot'omy. The operation of incising the labyrinth.

lac. L. for *milk*.

lacar'nol. An extract from cardiac muscle which has been used in treating cardiac disorders.

lac'erated (las'er-a-ted). Torn; of the nature of a rent.

lacera'tion (las-er-a'shun). A wound produced by tearing.

- lacer'tus fibro'sus.** Aponeurotic band from the tendon of the biceps to the fascia of the forearm.
- lach'esis** (lak'e-sis). The bushmaster, a venomous snake of South America: its venom is employed in homeopathic medicine.
- lac'mold.** A combination of sodium nitrate and resorcin: used in measuring the strength of alkalis.
- lac'rim'al** (lak'rim-al). Pertaining to tears. **1.** bone, bone of inner angle of orbit.
- lacrim'alln.** A substance in the lacrimal secretion said to induce a flow of tears.
- lac'rimase** (lak'rim-ās). An enzyme from the lacrimal secretion.
- lacrima'tion.** The secretion and discharge of tears.
- lacrimot'omy.** Incision of lacrimal duct or sac.
- lactac'idase.** The enzyme of lactic acid bacteria.
- lactacide'mia.** The presence of lactic acid in the blood.
- lactacid'ogen.** A compound in muscle tissue which is regarded as being split into lactic acid and phosphoric acid during muscle contraction.
- lactacidu'ria.** Lactic acid in the urine.
- lac'tagogue** (lak'tag-og). Same as *galactagogue*.
- lac'tagol.** A galactagogue preparation of cotton seed.
- lac'talase.** A ferment which changes dextrose into lactic acid.
- lactalbu'min.** A protein found in milk.
- lac'tase** (lak'tās). A pancreatic ferment splitting lactose into glucose and galactose.
- lac'tate** (lak'tāt). Any salt of lactic acid.
- lacta'tion.** 1. Secretion of milk. 2. The suckling of a child. 3. Period of secretion of milk.
- lac'teal.** 1. Pertaining to milk. 2. Any one of the intestinal lymphatics which take up chyle.
- lac'tein** (lak'te-in). Same as *lactolin*.
- lactes'cence** (lak-tes'ens). Resemblance to milk.
- lac'tic acid.** See *acid*. **1. a. fermentation.** See *fermentation*.
- lactice'mia.** The presence of lactic acid in the blood.
- lactif'erous, lactig'erous.** Producing or conveying milk.
- lactifica'tion.** The production of lactic acid.
- lac'tifuge** (lak'tif-ūj). Lessening the secretion of milk.
- lactig'enous** (lak-tij'in-us). Producing or secreting milk.
- lactigerous** (lak-tij'er-us). Same as *lactiferous*.
- lac'tin** (lak'tin). Sugar of milk or lactose.
- lac'tinated.** Containing sugar of milk.
- lactiv'orous** (lak-tiv'or-us). Subsisting upon milk.
- lactobacil'lin.** A preparation of lactic acid bacteria, used to make lactic acid milk.
- Lactobacil'lus** (lak-to-bas-il'us). A genus of bacteria, many species ferment milk with the production of lactic acid. **L. acidoph'ilus**, acidophilus bacillus, occurs in the intestinal contents of infants. It produces lactic acid fermentation of milk. **L. bulgar'icus** forms the sour milk known as yabourth. **L. caucas'icus** produces kephir.
- lactobutyrom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the butter fat in milk.
- lac'toceles** (lak'to-sēl). Same as *galactoceles*.
- lac'tochrome** (lak'to-krōm). An alkaloid of milk, $C_6H_{18}NO_6$.
- lac'tocrit.** Instrument for measuring the amount of fat in milk.
- lactodensim'eter.** Same as *lactometer*.
- lactofla'vin.** A cell pigment isolated from milk.
- lac'toform.** A preparation of milk and formaldehyde: used in rheumatism.

- lactoglob'ulin.** Same as *lactalbumin*.
- lac'tol.** Naphthyl lactate: an antiseptic preparation.
- lac'tolase.** An enzyme which produces lactic acid.
- lac'tollin** (lak'to-lin). Condensed milk.
- lactom'eter.** Instrument for measuring specific gravity of milk.
- lac'tone.** An aromatic liquid from lactic acid.
- lactopep'tin.** A proprietary dyspepsia remedy.
- lactophe'nin.** An antipyretic and hypnotic compound.
- lactophos'phate.** A salt of lactic and phosphoric acids.
- lactoprecip'itin.** A precipitin which precipitates the casein of milk.
- lactopro'teid** (lak-to-pro'te-id). Any proteid from milk.
- lactorrhe'a.** Same as *galactorrhea*.
- lactosa'zone.** The phenyl-osazone of lactose.
- lac'toscope.** Device showing proportion of cream in milk.
- lac'tose.** Milk sugar; a sugar derived from milk.
- lactose'rum.** The serum of an animal into which milk has been injected: it precipitates the casein of milk.
- lacto'sum.** U. S. P. name for lactose.
- lactosu'ria** (lak-to-su're-ah). Presence of milk sugar in urine.
- lactother'apy.** Treatment by milk diet.
- lactotox'in.** A ptomaine found in milk.
- lactovegeta'rian.** A person who lives on a diet of milk, eggs, and vegetables.
- lactuca'rium.** Sedative drug from juice of *Lactuca*.
- Lactu'ca viro'sa.** A species of lettuce which affords lactucarium.
- lactuce'rin.** Waxy principle from lactucarium.
- lactyltrope'in.** A compound, $C_8H_{11}NO.CO.CH.(OH)CH_3$: stimulant to heart and respiration.
- lacu'na.** A small pit, hollow, or depression. **l. cer'ehri**, the cerebral infundibulum. **Howship's l.**, any depression of bone under the periosteum. **intervillous l.**, any one of the blood spaces of the placenta in which the fetal villi are found. **l. mag'na**, largest of the orifices of the glands of Littré. **l. pharyn'gls**, depression at the pharyngeal end of eustachian tube.
- lacu'nar.** Having, pertaining to, or resembling lacunae.
- lacu'nula.** A small or minute lacuna.
- la'cus lacrima'lls.** The triangular space at the inner canthus between the two eyelids.
- lad'anum.** A resin from species of *Cistus*.
- Lady Web'ster pills.** Dinner pills of aloes and mastic.
- lae-.** For words thus beginning, see *le-*.
- Laënnec's cirrhosis** (lan-eks'). Atrophic cirrhosis of the liver
- L.'s pearls**, round gelatinous bodies in the sputum of asthma.
- Lafayette's mixture** (lah-fah-yets'). Preparation of copaiba, cubebs, spirit of nitrous ether, and liquor potassae.
- lag.** 1. The period of time elapsing between the application of a stimulus and the resulting reaction: called also *lag phase*. 2. The early period following a bacterial inoculation into a culture medium, in which the growth is slow.
- lage'na** (laj-e'nah). A part of the upper extremity of the scala media.
- lageniform** (laj-en'if-orm). Flask shaped.
- lagging** (lag'ing). Decreased or retarded movement of the affected side of the chest in phthisis.
- Lagochillas'caris mi'nor.** A nematode worm found in the intestine of man in Trinidad.
- lagophthal'mos.** Inability to shut the eyes completely.
- la grippe.** Same as *influenza*.

- lal'ose** (li'ōs). A syrupy compound, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, found in urine in diabetes.
- laity** (la'it-e). The nonprofessional portion of the people.
- la'king of blood**. Separation of hemoglobin from the red blood corpuscles.
- la'ky blood**. Blood, the serum of which is charged with hemoglobin from broken-down red corpuscles.
- lal'a'try** (lal-i'at-re). The study and treatment of disorders of speech.
- lalla'tion, la'ling**. Babbling, semi-infantile speech.
- lalogno'sis** (lal-og-no'sis). The understanding of speech.
- laloneu'rosis**. Speech disorder of nervous or central origin.
- lalopathol'ogy**. The branch of medicine which deals with disorders of speech.
- lalop'athy** (lal-op'ath-e). Any speech disorder.
- lalopho'bia**. Dislike of speaking, often with extreme stuttering.
- lalople'gia** (lal-o-ple'je-ab). Paralysis of the organs of speech.
- lalorrh'e'a** (lal-o-re'ah). An abnormal flow of words.
- lamb'da**. Point of union of lambdoid and sagittal sutures.
- lamb'dacism**. Inability to utter the *l* sound.
- lamb'doid, lambdoid'al**. Shaped like the Greek letter Λ . **l. suture**, suture between the parietal and occipital bones.
- Lamb'lla intestinalis**. A flagellate protozoan parasite of the intestine.
- lamb'll'asis**. Infected with *Lambli*.
- lam'el**. Same as *lamella*, 2nd def.
- lamel'la**, pl. *lamel'lae*. 1. A thin scale or plate. 2. A medicated disk for insertion under the eyelid; an eye disk. **concentric lamellae**, bony plates around the haversian canal. **intermediate l.**, any one of the plates between the concentric layers of a bone. **triangular l.**, a layer joining the choroid plexuses of the third ventricle. **vitreous l.** Same as *Bruch's membrane*.
- lamel'lar**. Pertaining to, or composed of, lamellae.
- lam'in**. Hemostatic alkaloid from flowers of *Lamium album*.
- lam'ina** (lam'in-ab). A thin layer or plate. **Bowman's l.** See *Bowman's membrane*. **l. cine'rea**, layer of gray matter between the callosum and optic chiasma. **l. cribro'sa**. 1. The fascia which covers the saphenous opening. 2. Either one of the perforated spaces in the brain. 3. Part of sclera perforated for passage of optic nerve. **l. fus'ca**, the pigmentary layer of the sclera. **l. pro'pria**, the middle or fibrous layer of the tympanic membrane. **l. reticula'ris**, the perforated hyaline membrane which covers the organ of Corti. **l. splra'lls**, partition which divides the cochlea into the two scalae. **vitreous l.** Same as *Bruch's membrane*.
- lam'inagraph**. Same as *tomograph*.
- laminag'raphy**. Same as *tomography*.
- lam'inar**. Made up of laminae or layers; pertaining to a lamina.
- Lamina'ria digita'ta**. A seaweed, used in making tents and bougies.
- lam'inated**. Made up of laminae or layers.
- lamina'tion**. 1. Laminar structure, or arrangement. 2. The slicing of the fetal head in embryotomy.
- laminec'tomy, lamnee'tomy**. Excision of posterior arch of a vertebra.
- lamin'i'tis**. Inflammation of the laminae of a horse's foot.
- lamp**. Any apparatus for furnishing artificial light. **annealing l.**, an alcohol lamp for heating gold leaf for tooth fillings. **carbon arc l.**, an open flame lamp with carbon arcs: used in artificial light therapy. **Gullstrand's slit l.**, a diaphragm containing a slitlike

opening, by means of which a narrow, flat beam of intense light may be projected into the eye. It gives intense illumination so that microscopical study may be made of the conjunctiva, cornea, iris, lens, and vitreous, the special feature being that it illuminates a section through the substance of these structures. **Kromayer's l.**, a quartz lamp of mercury vapor used in treating skin diseases with actinic rays. **Lortet l.**, an electric lamp used in Finsen light treatment. **mercury vapor l.**, a lamp in which the arc is struck in mercury and is enclosed in a quartz burner: used in light therapy. There are two types, the air cooled and water cooled (*Kromayer's l.*). **mignon l.** (min'yun). A minute electric light used in cystoscopy, etc. **Nernst l.**, an incandescent electric lamp the filament of which is made of metallic oxides. **quartz l.**, a mercury vacuum lamp made of melted quartz glass embedded in a running water bath: used for applying light treatment. **Simpson l.** See *Simpson light*, under *light*. **slit l.** See *Gullstrand's slit l.* **tungsten arc l.**, a lamp having highly compressed tungsten electrodes. **zoalite l.**, a device for producing radiant heat for therapeutic purposes.

lam'pas. Swelling of the mucous membrane over the hard palate, projecting in a ridge behind the upper incisors of horses.

lamp'black. Powdered carbon from combustion of oils, etc.

lampropho'nia. Clearness of voice.

lamprophon'ic. Having a clear voice.

lamziekte (lam-zêk'te). A disease of cattle in South Africa marked by lameness and paralysis of deglutition.

lan'ain (lan'a-in). Purified wool fat.

Lancefield classification (lans'fêldz). A classification of hemolytic streptococci into groups based on serological action.

lan'cet. Small pointed two-edged surgical knife. **gum l.**, knife for incising the gums. **spring l.**, one, the blade of which is held by a spring. **thumb l.**, one with a wide two-edged blade.

lan'cinating. Tearing, darting, or sharply cutting.

Lancet's nerves (lahn-che'sêz). Same as *striae longitudinales*.

Landou'zy-Deje'rine atrophy (lahn-doo'zê-dezh'rên). See *atrophy*.

Landry's paralysis (lahn-drêz'). Acute ascending paralysis.

land scurvy. Same as *purpura haemorrhagica*.

Lane's kink. A bending or twisting of the ileum in its last 6 inches, producing obstruction of its lumen. **L.'s operation**, short circuiting of the colon for chronic constipation.

Lang'e's test. A test for the presence of globulin in the cerebrospinal fluid and thus for the diagnosis of cerebrospinal syphilis.

Lang'erhans' cells, islands. See under *cells* and *island*.

Lang'hans' layer. The deep, cellular layer of chorionic villi.

lanna'lnol (lan-a'in-ol). An iodocresol: used as a substitute for iodoform.

lan'olin. Rectified wool fat: used externally.

lan'tanine. Alkaloid from a Brazilian tree: used like quinine.

Lanter'mann's incisures (lan'ter-mahnz). See *incisures*.

lanu'go. The fine hair on the body of the fetus.

laparec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the abdominal wall.

laparocholecystot'omy. Laparotomy with incision of the gall-bladder.

laparocolos'tomy. Colostomy by an abdominal incision.

laparocolot'omy. Laparotomy combined with colotomy.

laparocolpohysterot'omy. Cesarean section by a combined vaginal and abdominal method.

- laparocolpot'omy.** Same as *laparo-elytrotomy*.
- laparocystec'tomy.** Laparotomy and removal of a cyst.
- laparocystidot'omy.** Incision into the bladder through the abdominal wall.
- laparocystot'omy.** Laparotomy and removal of cyst contents.
- laparo-elytrot'omy** (lap''ar-o-el-it-rot'o-me). Laparotomy and vaginal incision for removing fetus.
- laparo-enteros'tomy.** Formation of an opening into the intestine through the abdominal wall.
- laparo-enterot'omy.** Laparotomy with incision into intestine.
- laparogastros'copy.** Examination of the interior of the stomach through a gastrotomy incision.
- laparogastros'tomy.** Formation of a gastric fistula through the abdominal wall.
- laparogastrot'omy.** Laparotomy with incision into stomach.
- laparohepatot'omy.** Incision of the liver through the abdominal wall.
- laparohysterec'tomy.** Laparotomy with incision of uterus.
- laparohystero-oophorec'tomy.** Laparotomy with removal of uterus and ovaries.
- laparohys'teropexy.** Fixation of the uterus to the abdomen; ventrofixation.
- laparohysterosalpingo-oophorec'tomy.** Excision of the uterus, oviducts, and ovaries through the abdomen.
- laparohysterot'omy.** Laparotomy with incision of uterus.
- laparo-ileot'omy.** Laparotomy with incision of ileum.
- laparokelyphot'omy.** Same as *laparocystotomy*.
- laparomyi'tis.** Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.
- laparomyomec'tomy, laparomyot'omy.** Laparotomy with removal of myoma.
- laparonephrec'tomy.** Laparotomy with removal of kidney.
- laparorrh'aphy.** Suture of the abdominal wall.
- laparosalpingec'tomy.** Laparotomy with excision of an oviduct.
- laparosalpingo-oophorec'tomy.** Excision of the oviducts and ovaries through the abdomen.
- laparosalpingot'omy.** Incision of an oviduct through the abdomen.
- laparos'copy.** Instrumental abdominal exploration.
- laparosplenec'tomy.** Laparotomy with excision of a spleen.
- laparosplenot'omy.** Incision of the spleen through the side.
- laparot'omy.** Surgical incision through abdominal wall.
- laparotrachelot'omy.** Low or cervical cesarean section.
- laparotyphlot'omy.** Operation of cutting into the cecum.
- laparo-uterot'omy.** Incision of the uterus through the abdomen.
- la'pis** (la'pis). L. for *stone*.
- lap'pa.** The burdock *Arctium lappa*: diuretic and tonic.
- laqueus** (lak'we-us). A band or cord. See *lemniscus*. l. **umbilica'lis**, the umbilical cord.
- larch.** See *Larix*.
- lard.** The fat of the swine; adeps.
- lar'da'cein.** A proteid found in amyloid degenerations.
- lar'da'ceous** (lar-da'shus). Resembling lard; amyloid. l. **degeneration.** See under *degeneration*.
- lar'gin** (lar'jin). A bactericide compound of silver and protalbin: used in gonorrhea and in ulcers of the stomach and intestines.
- larithmics** (lar-ith'miks). The study which deals with population in its quantitative aspects.

- La'rix.** A genus of trees, the larches. The astringent bark has been used in skin diseases and in bronchial affections.
- lark'spur.** The plant *Delphinium consolida*: diuretic and antasthmatic.
- lar'ocaine** (lar'o-ka-in). A proprietary local anesthetic similar in action to cocaine.
- lar'osan.** A preparation of casein and calcium oxide: used in milk for infant feeding.
- laros'tidine.** Histidine monohydrochloride for use in peptic ulcer.
- Larrey's amputation** (lah-rāz'). Double-flap amputation at shoulder joint or hip joint. **L.'s spaces,** spaces between parts of diaphragm attached to sternum and those which are attached to ribs.
- lar'va.** The first or wormlike stage of an insect on issuing from the egg. **l. mi'grans.** See *creeping eruption*, under *eruption*.
- larva'ceous, lar'val, lar'vate.** Masked; concealed.
- lar'vicide** (lar'vis-id). Destructive to larvae.
- laryngal'gia.** Pain in the larynx.
- laryn'geal** (lar-in'je-al). Pertaining to the larynx.
- laryngec'tomy** (lar-in-jek'tom-e). Excision of the larynx.
- laryngen'doscope.** Instrument for viewing the posterior wall of the pharynx.
- laryngis'mus strid'ulus.** Sudden laryngeal spasm in children, with crowing inspiration.
- laryngi'tis** (lar-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of the larynx and more or less fever. **atrophic l.** See *chronic l.* **chronic catarrhal l.,** a form due to a recurring irritation, or a sequel of the acute form, and leading to atrophy of the glands of the mucous membrane. **diphtheric l.,** that which is due to diphtheria: true or membranous croup. **membranous l.,** that which is attended with the formation of false membrane, diphtheric or other. **phlegmonous l.,** a usually fatal complication of erysipelas, smallpox, etc., attended with submucous suppuration and edema. **l. sic'ca,** chronic laryngitis. **l. stridulo'sa.** See *laryngismus stridulus*. **subglottic l.,** inflammation of the under surface of the vocal cords. **syphilitic l.,** a chronic form due to syphilitic involvement of the larynx. **tuberculous l.,** a chronic form due to tuberculous ulceration of the larynx.
- laryn'gocele** (lar-ing'o-sēl). Protrusion of mucous membrane across cricothyroid space.
- laryngocente'sis.** Surgical puncture of the larynx.
- laryn'gofissure.** Surgical splitting of thyroid cartilage.
- laryn'gograph.** Device for recording laryngeal movements.
- laryngog'raphy.** A description of the larynx.
- laryngol'ogy.** Sum of what is known regarding the larynx.
- laryngom'etry.** Measurement of the larynx.
- laryngoparal'ysis.** Paralysis of the larynx.
- laryngop'athy.** Any disorder of the larynx.
- laryngophan'tom.** An artificial model of the larynx.
- laryngopharyn'geal.** Pertaining to the larynx and pharynx.
- laryngopharyngec'tomy.** Excision of the larynx and pharynx.
- laryngopharyngi'tis.** Inflammation of the larynx and pharynx.
- laryngophar'ynx.** The lower portion of the pharynx.
- laryngoph'ony.** Sound heard in auscultating the pharynx.
- laryn'goplasty.** Plastic surgery of larynx.
- laryngople'gia** (lar-in-go-ple'je-ab). Paralysis of the larynx.
- laryngopto'sis.** Lowering and mobilization of the larynx.
- laryngorhinol'ogy.** The science of the larynx and nose and their diseases.

- laryngorrhœa/gla.** Hemorrhage from the larynx.
- laryngorrhœa.** Excessive secretion of mucus on using the voice.
- laryngosclero'ma.** Scleroma of the larynx.
- laryngoscope.** Apparatus for inspecting the larynx.
- laryngos'copy** (lar-in-gos'ko-pe). Inspection of the larynx. **direct l.**, direct examination of the larynx. **indirect l.**, examination of the larynx by means of the laryngoscopic mirror. **suspension l.**, laryngoscopy with the patient's head hanging over the edge of the examination table.
- laryngospasm** (lar-in'go-spasm). See *laryngismus stridulus*.
- laryngostat.** An apparatus for holding a capsule of radium within the larynx.
- laryngostenosis.** Narrowing or stricture of larynx.
- laryngostomy.** Formation of an opening into larynx through neck.
- laryngostrob'oscope.** Apparatus for observing the vibrations of vocal cords and other intralaryngeal phenomena.
- laryngotomy.** The act of incising the larynx.
- laryngotracheitis.** Inflammation of the larynx and trachea.
- laryngotracheotomy** (lar-in-go-trak-c-o-t'o-me). Incision of the larynx and trachea.
- laryngotyphoid.** Typhoid fever with laryngeal complications.
- laryngovegetibullitis.** Inflammation of the vestibule of the larynx.
- laryngoxerosis.** Dryness of the throat.
- lar'ynx** (lar'inks). Air passage and vocal organ between the tongue and trachea.
- lasclv'la** (las-iv'e-ah). Abnormal sexual activity.
- las'situde.** A feeling of weariness.
- la'ta, latah.** Form of palmus or jumping disease, endemic in Java.
- la'tency period.** The period of life between the ages of five and twelve, separating the pregenital from the genital sexuality.
- la'tent** (la'tent). Concealed; not manifest. **l. content**, the part of a dream which lies hidden in the unconscious. **l. heat**, heat which is absorbed by bodies which are not thereby rendered warmer. **l. period**, period after application of a stimulus and before its result is manifest.
- lat'erad.** Toward a side or lateral aspect.
- lat'eral.** Pertaining to a side. **l. sinuses.** See *sinus*.
- laterit'ious** (lat-er-ish'us). Like brick dust.
- lateroflex'ion** (lat-er-o-flek'shun). Flexion to either side.
- lateropul'sion.** Involuntary tendency to go to one side.
- laterover'sion** (lat-er-o-ver'shun). Abnormal inclination to one side.
- lath'yrism** (lath'ir-izm). Poisoning by chick pea; lupinosis.
- latis'simus col'li.** See *platysma myoides*, in *Muscles*, Table of. **l. dor'si.** See *Muscles*, Table of.
- la'tus** (la'tus). Latin for *side* or *flank*.
- laud'able pus.** Pus of a kind thought to indicate an improving condition.
- laud'anine.** An alkaloid from opium, $C_{20}H_{23}NO_4$.
- lau'danum** (law'dan-um). Tincture of opium.
- laugh'ing gas.** Nitrogen monoxide, N_2O_2 ; anesthetic.
- laurocer'asus.** Same as *cherry laurel*.
- la'vage** (la'vaj, lah-vahzh'). A washing out or irrigation. **l. of blood**, the washing out of toxic matters from the blood by injecting serum into the veins. **gastric l.**, the washing out of the stomach. **systemic l.**, lavage of the blood.
- lavan'dula.** Lavender; a plant with a carminative oil.

Laveran's bodies (lahv-rahnz'). See *Plasmodium malariae*.

law. A uniform or constant fact or principle. **Avogadro's l.,** equal volumes of gases with the same pressure and temperature contain an equal number of molecules. **Behring's l.,** blood and serum of an immunized person when transferred to another subject will render the latter immune. **Bell's l.,** anterior roots of spinal nerves are motor, and posterior sensory. **Berthollet's l.,** if two salts in solution by double decomposition can produce a salt less soluble than either, such a salt will be produced. **Boyle's l.,** at any stated temperature a given mass of gas varies in volume inversely as the pressure. **Charles's l.,** equal increments of temperature add equal amounts to the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of any gas. **Colles's l.,** a child who is affected with congenital syphilis, its mother showing no signs of the disease, will not infect its mother. **Dalton's l.,** though the volume of a gas absorbed by a liquid remains constant, the weight of the absorbed gas rises and falls in proportion to the pressure. **Fechner's l.,** if a stimulus is increased, the sensation increases as the logarithm of the stimulus. **Gay-Lussac's l.** Same as *Charles's l.* **Graham's l.,** the rate of diffusion of a gas through porous membranes is in inverse ratio to the square root of their density. **Henry's l.** See *Dalton's l.* **Hilton's l.,** a nerve trunk which supplies any given joint, also supplies the muscles which move the joint and the skin over the insertion of such muscles. **Koch's l.,** the specificity of a given organism requires the fulfilment of the following conditions: 1, The micro-organism is present in every case of the disease; 2, it is to be cultivated in pure culture; 3, inoculation of such culture must produce the disease in susceptible animals; 4, it must be obtained from such animals, and again grown in a pure culture. **Listing's l.,** when the eyeball is moved from a resting position, the rotational angle in the second position is the same as if the eye were turned about a fixed axis perpendicular to the first and second positions of the visual line. **Mariotte's l.** Same as *Boyle's l.* **Mendel's l., mendelian l.,** the law that the offspring is not intermediate in type between the two parents, but the type of one or other is predominant according to a fixed law. **Nernst's l.,** the current required to stimulate a muscle varies as the square root of its frequency. **Nysten's l.,** rigor mortis affects first the muscles of mastication, next those of the face and neck, then those of the trunk and arms, and last those of the legs and feet. **Ohm's l.,** strength of an electric current varies directly as the electromotive force and inversely as the resistance. **Profeta's l.,** a nonsyphilitic child born of syphilitic parents is immune. **psycho-physical l.** Same as *Weber-Fechner f.* **Ritter-Valli l.,** the primary increase and secondary loss of irritability in a nerve, produced by a section which separates it from the nerve center, travel in a peripheral direction. **l. of sines,** the sine of the angle of incidence is equal to the sine of the angle of reflection multiplied by a constant quantity. **van't Hoff's l.,** the velocity of chemic reactions is increased twofold or more for each rise of 10 degrees in temperature. **Weber's l.,** the variation of stimulus which causes the smallest appreciable change in sensation maintains an approximately fixed ratio to the whole stimulus. **Weber-Fechner l.,** for a sensation to increase by arithmetical progression, the stimulus must increase by geometrical progression. **Wolff's l.,** all changes in the form and function of bones are attended by definite changes in their internal structure.

lax. Slack; not tense.

lax'ative. Mildly aperient; also, an aperient medicine.

lax'ator tym'pani. See *Muscles, Table of.*

lay'er. A stratum of nearly uniform thickness. **bacillar l.,** the rod and cone layer of the retina. **gangllionic l.,** a stratum of angular cells in the cerebral cortex. **horny l.,** the outer layer of the skin; stratum corneum. **osteogenetic l.,** the innermost layer of the periosteum. See also *stratum.*

lazaret'to. A quarantine station; also, a pesthouse.

Lb., Lib. Abbreviation for *libra*, a pound.

L. D. Abbreviation for *light difference*, that is the difference in light perception between the two eyes.

L. D. A. Abbreviation for *left dorso-anterior position.* See under *position.*

L. D. P. Abbreviation for *left dorsoposterior position.* See under *position.*

L. E. Abbreviation for *left eye.*

lea'ching. See *lixivation.*

lead. A soft gray-blue metal with poisonous salts. **l. acetate,** sugar of lead; a salt which is astringent, anodyne, and discutient. **l., black.** See *graphite.* **l. colic,** colic resulting from lead poisoning. **l. encephalopathy,** brain disease caused by lead poisoning. **l. pipe contraction,** cataleptic condition in which the limbs remain in any position in which they may be placed.

lead (lēd). Any one of the records made by the electrocardiograph, varying with the part of the body from which the current is led off. It is customary to use the following three leads: lead I, right arm and left arm, in which the current is derived largely from the base of the heart; lead II, right arm and left leg, corresponding essentially to the long axis of the heart; lead III, left arm and left leg, representing chiefly the left side of the heart. A lead is also known as a derivation.

Lē'ber's disease (la'berz). Hereditary atrophy of the optic nerve.

Lecat's gulf (la-kats'). The hollow of the bulbous portion of the urethra.

lechery (letsh'er-e). Sensualism; promiscuous sexual indulgence.

lechopyra (lek-o-pi'rah). Puerperal fever.

lec'ithin (les'ith-in). Fatty principle, $C_{44}H_{86}NPO_9$, found in animal tissues; also, any principle of the group to which normal lecithin belongs.

lecithinase (les'ith-in-ās). An enzyme which splits up lecithin.

lecithine'mia (les'ith-in-c'me-ah). The presence of lecithin in the blood.

lec'tual (lek'tu-al). Pertaining to a bed or couch.

Le Dentu's suture. A suture for uniting a divided tendon.

Led'erer's anemia. Acute anemia with megaloblastic blood cell regeneration, raised color index and high leukocyte count.

Ledran's suture (la-drahz'). A form of intestinal suture.

Leduc's current (led-looks'). An interrupted direct electric current: used for electric sleep and anesthesia.

Lee's ganglion. The cervical ganglion of the uterus.

leech. An aquatic platyhelmin, *Hirudo medicinalis*: used for drawing blood. **artificial l.,** a cupping glass or other apparatus for drawing blood by suction. **Heurteloup's l.,** artificial l.

lees. The dregs or sediment of wine.

left-lateral position. See *Sims's position.*

leg. The lower extremity, especially the part between knee and ankle. **badger l.,** inequality in the length of the legs. **baker's l.,** knock knee or genu valgum. **bandy l.** Same as *bowleg.* **Barbadoes l.,**

- elephantiasis. **bayonet l.**, backward displacement of the bones of the leg at the knee. **bird l.**, reduction in the size of the leg from atrophy of the muscles. **blackleg**, symptomatic anthrax. **boomerang l.**, a bone disease among Australian natives causing the leg to assume the shape of a boomerang. **bowleg**, outknee or genu varum. **milk-l.**, phlegmasia dolens. **scissor l.**, deformity with crossing of the legs.
- leg-ill.** Inflammation of the interdigital space of sheep.
- legit'macy.** Condition of having been born in wedlock.
- legu'melln.** A protein occurring in legumins such as peas and lentils.
- leg'umin.** A principle from plants like casein.
- leioder'mia** (li-o-der'me-ah). Abnormal smoothness and glossiness of the skin.
- leiomyofibro'ma.** Tumor containing elements of leioma, myoma, and fibroma.
- leiomyo'ma.** Myoma of the nonstriated muscle fibers.
- leiomyosarco'ma.** A sarcoma containing cells of unstriated muscle.
- leiphe'mia** (li-fe'me-ah). Thinness of the blood.
- Leishman-Donovan body.** See under *body*.
- Leishman'ia.** A genus of organisms including the Leishman-Donovan bodies of kala-azar.
- leishmania'sis.** Any disease due to infection with *Leishmania*.
- leishmanio'sis.** Same as *leishmaniasis*.
- Leter's coil** (li'terz). Coiled metallic tube used in warming or cooling a part.
- Lembert's suture** (lah-bärs'). See *suture*.
- leme'mia.** The presence of plague germs in the blood.
- le'mic.** Pertaining to an epidemic disease, as the plague.
- lemmoblas'tic.** Developing into neurilemma tissue.
- lem'mocyte** (lem'o-sit). A cell which develops into a neurilemma cell.
- lemn'scus.** White band on outer surface of peduncles of cerebellum.
- lemog'raphy.** A treatise on the plague or on epidemic diseases.
- lemol'ogy.** The study of infectious disease, especially the plague.
- lemoparal'ysis.** Esophageal paralysis.
- lemostenosis.** Contraction or stricture of the esophagus.
- length-breadth index.** See *index*.
- lenigal'ol.** Pyrogallol triacetate: used like pyrogallol.
- leniro'bin.** Chrysarobin tetra-acetate: used in skin diseases.
- len'itive.** 1. Demulcent; soothing. 2. A soothing medicine.
- lens.** A lentil-shaped glass for refracting light. **achromatic l.**, a lens corrected for chromatic aberration. **apochromatic l.**, one corrected for chromatic and spheric aberration. **biconcave l.**, **concavoconcave l.**, a lens concave on both faces. **biconvex l.**, one with two convex faces. **bifocal l.**, one with two foci. **converging l.**, **convex l.**, one which focuses light. **convexoconcave l.**, one which has one convex and one concave face. **crystalline l.**, eye lens, the transparent lenticular organ behind the pupil. **cylindric l.**, one which has one surface plane and another concave or convex. **decentered l.**, one in which the visual line does not pass through the center. **dispersing l.**, **concave l.**, one which disperses light. **orthoscopic l.**, a form of lens which gives a very flat and undistorted field of vision. **periscope l.**, a concavoconvex, or convexoconcave lens. **spheric l.**, one which has a surface which is the segment of a sphere.
- lentic'o'nus.** A cone-shaped bulging of the eye lens.
- lentic'ular.** Having the form of a lens. **l. arteries**, arteries which supply lenticular nucleus.

- lenticulostr'ate.** Pertaining to the lenticular nucleus and corpus striatum.
- len'tiform** (len'tif-orm). Lens shaped.
- lentiglo'bus.** A spherical shaped bulging of the lens of the eye.
- lenti'go** (len-ti'go). Pl. *lentig'ines*. L. for *freckle*.
- lenti'tis.** Inflammation of the eye lens.
- lentopto'sis** (len-to-to'sis). Hernia of the lens of the eye.
- leonti'asis.** Form of leprosy with lion-like expression about face.
- leotrop'ic.** Running spirally from right to left.
- le'per.** A person who is affected with leprosy.
- lepid'ic.** Pertaining to, or made up of, scales.
- lepldo'ma.** A tumor made up of tissue like that of the lining tissue of the embryo.
- lepldo'sis** (lep-id-o'sis). Any scaly eruption.
- lep'ocyte.** A nucleated cell having a cell wall.
- lep'othrix.** A condition in which the hairs become covered with scales.
- le'pra.** Same as *leprosy*; also, *psoriasis*. **l. anesthet'ica**, leprosy with anesthetic spots. **l. maculo'sa**, in which the skin is marked with spots of pigmentation. **l. mu'tilans**, the final stage of true leprosy, with mutilation of extremities.
- lep'rid, lepride.** A leprous skin lesion.
- lep'rolin.** A preparation of leprosy toxin used in the treatment of leprosy.
- leprol'ogy.** The study of leprosy.
- lepro'ma.** A leprous tumor or swelling.
- lepro'sy.** A chronic transmissible disease with anesthesia, maculae, and frequent loss of digits, viscera, and bones, caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*. **anesthetic l.**, leprosy marked by hyperesthesia, followed by anesthesia, paralysis, ulceration, and gangrene. **Italian l.**, pellagra. **nodular l.**, leprosy marked by the development of masses of granulation tissue, called leproma, which may appear superficially, causing great distortion. **rat l.**, a leprosy-like disease affecting rats. **trophoneurotic l.**, anesthetic leprosy.
- leprot'ic.** Pertaining to leprosy.
- lep'rous.** Pertaining to, or affected with, leprosy.
- leptan'dra.** Root of *Veronica virginica*: purgative and cholagogue.
- leptoceph'alus** (lep-to-sef'al-us). Fetus with very small head.
- leptochromat'ic.** Having a fine chromatin network.
- leptoder'mic.** Having a thin skin.
- leptomeningi'tis.** Inflammation of the arachnopia.
- Leptom'itus.** A genus of fungi found in the urine, the vagina, and cutaneous pustules.
- leptopel'lic** (lep-to-pel'ik). Having a narrow pelvis.
- leptopho'nia.** Weakness or feebleness of the voice.
- lep'torhine** (lep'to-rin). Having a very slender nose.
- Leptospi'ra** (lep-to-spi'rah). A genus of spirochetes. **L. grippo-typo'sa** causes swamp fever. **L. icterohaemorrha'glae**, a species causing infectious jaundice (Weil's disease).
- leptospiro'sis.** The condition due to infection with *Leptospira*.
- leptostaph'yline.** Having a high, narrow palate.
- leptothrico'sis.** Infection with any *Leptothrix*.
- Lep'tothrix.** Genus of schizomycetes consisting of slender threads.
- Leptotrich'ia bucca'lis.** A bacterial organism found in the healthy mouth.
- leptun'tic.** A medicine that is said to thin the blood.
- Lep'tus autumn'a'lis.** Same as *Trombicula autumnalis*.

Les'bian love, les'bianism. Same as *sapphism*.

le'sion. Any hurt, wound, or local degeneration. **destructive l.,** a lesion which leads to the obliteration of an organ. **discharging l.,** a brain lesion attended with sudden liberation of energy. **focal l.,** a lesion of small area and definite limits. **indiscriminate l.,** lesion affecting distinct parts. **initial syphilitic l.,** true or hard chancre. **irritative l.,** a lesion which excites the functions of the part where it is situated. **local l.,** one in the nervous system which gives origin to distinctive local symptoms. **peripheral l.,** a lesion of nerve endings. **primary l's,** the lesions of the primary stage of syphilis. **secondary l's,** the lesions of the secondary stage of syphilis. **structural l.,** one that produces an obvious change in a tissue. **systematic l.,** one limited to a system or set of organs with a common function. **toxic l.,** one due to a poison.

le'thal (le'thal). Deadly; fatal.

leth'argy. Stupor or coma; also, hypnotic trance.

le'thin (le'thin). Proprietary narcotic.

letholog'ica. Inability to remember the proper word.

let'ter blindness. State due to central lesion in which the sight of letters conveys no impression to the mind.

let'tuce (let'is). See *Lactuca*.

leuce'mia, leucæ'mia. Same as *leukemia*.

leu'cine (lu'sin). Crystalline substance, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, found in the body.

leucino'sis (lu-sin-o'sis). Any condition in which leucine appears in the urine.

leucinu'ria (lu-sin-u're-ah). Presence of leucine in the urine.

leuc'l'tis (lu-si'tis). Same as *scleritis*.

leuco-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *leuko-*.

leucocythe'mia. Same as *leukemia*.

leukane'mia. A disease marked by the blood conditions of both pernicious anemia and lymphatic leukemia.

leukas'mus. Same as *leukoderma*.

leuke'mia, leukæ'mia (lu-ke'me-ah). Fatal disease, with marked increase in number of blood leukocytes. **lymphatic l.,** that associated with disease of lymphatic organs. **myelogenic l.,** that due to disease of bone marrow. **splenic l.,** that associated with splenic enlargement.

leukem'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, leukemia.

leuke'mid. A dermatitis occurring in leukemia.

leuke'moid (lu-ke'moid). Resembling leukemia.

leukencephall'tis. Inflammation of the white matter of the brain.

leukexo'sis. Blocking of a body channel by dead leukocytes.

leu'kin. A crystalline material found in various organs.

leuko-agglu'tinln. An agglutinin which acts upon leukocytes.

leu'koblast (lu'ko-blast). An immature leukocyte.

leukoblasto'sis. Proliferation of leukocytes.

leukoci'din. A substance destructive to leukocytes.

leukocy'tal. Pertaining to leukocytes.

leukocyte (lu'ko-sit). Any colorless, ameboid cell mass, such as a white blood corpuscle, pus corpuscle, lymph corpuscle, or wandering connective tissue cell. The following varieties of leukocytes are found in normal blood: **I. Nongranular or lymphoid l's (agranulocytes or lymphocytes):** (1) *Small mononuclear l's*, or lymphocytes, possessing a relatively large nucleus; (2) *large mononuclear l's*, containing a large round or oval nucleus surrounded by a zone of protoplasm; (3) *transitional mononuclear l's*, differing from the large mononuclears only in having a horseshoe-shaped nucleus; varieties

- 2 and 3 have been classified together as *endothelial leukocytes*, *monocytes*, or *endotheliocytes*. II. **Granular l's** (*granulocytes*): (4) The *polymorphonuclear* or *polynuclear neutrophil l's*, finely granular oxyphil cells with an irregularly shaped nucleus; (5) *eosinophil l's*, coarsely granular eosinophil cells with a lobed nucleus; (6) *basophil l's*, or mast cells, having their origin in lymphoid tissue and found only rarely in the blood. Other forms of leukocytes are found in disease, among which are myelocytes, myeloblasts, lymphoblasts, plasma cells, and various degenerated forms of cells. **alpha-l.**, a leukocyte which undergoes dissolution during coagulation of the blood. **beta-l.**, a leukocyte which does not undergo dissolution during coagulation of the blood. **endothelial l.**, the large wandering cell of the circulating blood and the tissues which have notable phagocytic properties. See *endotheliocyte*. **hyaline l.**, a large, faintly granular mononuclear leukocyte now usually called monocyte. **transitional l.** Same as *hyaline l.* **Türk's irritation l.**, large mononuclear, nongranular cells, resembling plasma cells, with dense, opaque, strongly basophilic cytoplasm which often contains vacuoles.
- leukocythe'mia.** Same as *leukemia*.
leukocyt'ic. Pertaining to leukocytes.
leukocyt'oblast. A cell which develops into a leukocyte.
leukocytogen'esis. The formation of leukocytes.
leu'koeytoid. Resembling a leukocyte.
leukocytol'ogy. The study of leukocytes.
leukocytol'ysis. Breaking down or destruction of leukocytes.
leukocyto'ma. Tumor-like mass of leukocytes.
leukocytom'eter. Instrument for counting leukocytes.
leukocytopen'ia. Leukopenia.
leukocytotopla'nia. Wandering of leukocytes; passage of leukocytes through a membrane.
leukocytopole'sis. The production of leukocytes.
leukocyto'sis. Increase in number of blood leukocytes.
leukocytotax'is. Same as *leukotaxia*.
leukocytother'apy. Treatment by extracts from leukocytes.
leukocytotox'in. A toxin which destroys leukocytes.
leukocytotrop'ic. Having a selective affinity for leukocytes.
leukocytu'ria. Discharge of leukocytes in the urine.
leukoder'ma. Abnormal whiteness: albinism in patches. **l. acqui'situm contrif'ugum**, vitiligo in which each of the patches is small and rounded and has a brown mole in the center. **l. col'li**, mottling of the skin of the neck.
leukodiagno'sis. Diagnosis by the reactions shown by leukocytes.
leukofer'ment. A ferment which digests leukocytes.
leu'kogram. The pattern of the leukocytes in a specimen of blood.
leukokerato'sis (lu-ko-ker-at-o'sis). Same as *leukoplakia*.
leu'kol, **leu'kollin.** Same as *quinoline*.
leukol'ysin. A lysin which destroys leukocytes.
leukol'ysis (lu-kol'is-is). Same as *leukocytolysis*.
leuko'ma. White corneal opacity. **l. adhae'rens**, a white tumor of the cornea enclosing a prolapsed adherent iris.
leukoma'ine. Any one of a group of alkaloids normally present in organic tissues.
leukomaine'mia. Excess of leukomaines in blood.
leukom'atous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, leukoma.
leukomyeli'tis. Inflammation of white substance of myelon.
leukomyelop'athy. Disease of the white matter of the spinal cord.
leukonecro'sis. Gangrene, with formation of white slough.

- leukonu'clein.** Nuclein from digested leukocytes.
- leukonych'ia** (lu-ko-nik'e-ah). Whitish discoloration of the nails.
- leukopathi'a, leukop'athy.** Same as *leukoderma*.
- leukopede'sis.** Diapedesis of leukocytes.
- leukope'nia** (lu-ko-pe'ne-ah). Deficiency in number of leukocytes.
- malignant l., agranulocytosis.**
- leukophlegma'sia.** A variety of white nondropsical edema.
- leukopla'cia, leukoplak'ia, leukopla'sia.** Formation of white patches on mucous membrane of cheeks and tongue.
- leukoplas'tid.** Any one of the white granules of plant cells whence the starch-forming elements are formed.
- leukopole'sis.** The production of leukocytes.
- leukopoiet'ic.** Producing leukocytes.
- leukoprophylax'is.** Increase by artificial means of the leukocytes of the blood to aid in immunity.
- leukoprecip'itin.** A precipitin specific for leukocytes.
- leukopro'tease.** A ferment in the leukocytes which splits up protein.
- leukop'sin.** A visual white derived from rhodopsin by bleaching on exposure to light.
- leukorrh'a'gia.** Profuse leukorrhea.
- leukorrhe'a.** A whitish viscous discharge from the vagina and uterine cavity.
- leukosar'coma.** Any uncolored or colorless sarcoma.
- leuko'sis.** Proliferation of leukocyte-forming tissue.
- leukotax'ia.** The cytotoxicity of leukocytes.
- leukother'apy.** Same as *leukocytotherapy*.
- leukothrom'bin.** A fibrin factor formed by the leukocytes existing in the blood.
- leukothrombopen'ia.** Abnormal lowness of the leukocyte and thrombocyte counts of the blood.
- leukot'omy.** The operation of cutting the white matter of the frontal lobe of the brain.
- leukotox'ic** (lu-ko-toks'ic). Destructive to leukocytes.
- leukotoxic'ity.** Toxicity for leukocytes.
- leukotox'in.** A toxin which destroys leukocytes.
- leukotrich'ia** (lu-ko-trik'e-ah). Whiteness of the hair.
- leuko-urobil'in.** A transformation product of urobilin found in colorless stools.
- leva'tor.** Any lifting or raising muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- levicel'lular.** Smooth celled.
- leviga'tion.** The grinding of moist substances.
- levocar'diogram.** That part of the cardiogram which represents the action of the left ventricle.
- levoduc'tion.** Movement of an eye to the left.
- levogy'rous** (le-vo-ji'rus). Rotating polarized light rays to the left.
- levopho'bia.** Fear of objects on the left side of the body.
- levorota'tion.** A turning to the left.
- levoro'tatory** (le-vo-ro'ta-to-re). Same as *levogyrous*.
- levotor'sion.** A twisting to the left.
- levovert'sion.** The act of turning to the left.
- levulin'ic acid.** An acid from nucleic acid and from the thymus gland.
- levulo'san.** A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, from fruit sugar.
- ler'ulose.** A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, from fruits, honey, and the intestines.
- levulose'mia.** The presence of levulose in the blood.
- levulosu'ria.** Presence of levulose in urine.
- levurar'gyre.** A mercurial extractive from brewers' yeast: used in treating cutaneous eruptions of syphilis.

- lev'uride.** A dermatitis occurring in certain fungus infections.
- lev'urine.** A vaccine prepared from *Monilia*.
- lew'lnn.** Locally anesthetic resin from kava.
- lex'tron.** A preparation for use in pernicious anemia.
- Ley'den jar** (li'dn). Device for accumulation of static electricity.
- Leydig's cells** (li'digs). See under *cell*.
- L. F. A.** Left fronto-anterior presentation of the fetus.
- L. F. P.** Left frontoposterior presentation of the fetus.
- Li.** Symbol for *lithium*.
- liberomo'tor.** Pertaining to voluntary movement.
- libid'inous.** Lustful; salacious.
- libi'do** (lib-i'do). Sexual desire or craving; any conscious or subconscious craving.
- Libman-Sachs disease or syndrome.** A condition in young people marked by persistent moderate fever and progressive anemia, together with purpuric skin eruptions.
- LiBr.** Lithium bromide.
- li'bra.** L. for *pound* and for *balance*.
- li'chen** (li'ken). 1. Any one of a group of plants believed to be composed of symbiotic algae and fungi. 2. Papular skin disease of many kinds. **l. acumina'tus**, a grave form, with papulosquamous eruption. **l. ag'rius**, a severe form of eczema. **l. dissemina'tus**, a form with irregularly placed eruption. **l. pila'ris**, a form which especially affects the hair follicles. **l. pla'nus**, an inflammatory skin disease with wide flat papules, often in circumscribed patches. **l. ru'ber**, a papulosquamous disease with grave constitutional symptoms and sometimes fatal wasting: named from the red color of the eruption. **l. scrofulo'sus**, a form which is peculiar to persons of a strumous habit. **l. trop'icus**, prickly heat; a form with a red itching eruption.
- lichenifica'tion.** Thickening and hardening of the skin from continued irritation.
- li'chenin** (li'ken-in). A starchy substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from Iceland moss and other lichens.
- li'chenoid** (li'ken-oid). Resembling the disease called lichen.
- licorice** (lik'or-is). The plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*: root and extract sweet and demulcent.
- lie detector.** An instrument which records emotional reactions to questions, which reactions act as guides in detecting deception.
- Lie'ben's test** (le'benz). A test for acetone by ammonia and iodine.
- Heberkuhn.** An apparatus attached to a microscope for concentrating a ray of light upon a field.
- Lieberkuhn's crypts or glands** (le'ber-kenz). The tubular intestinal glands.
- Lie'big's extract.** A form of beef extract.
- li'en** (li'en). L. for *spleen*. **l. accesso'rius**, **l. succenturia'tus**, an accessory spleen.
- Hen'adin.** Proprietary remedy made from the spleen.
- li'enal.** Of, or pertaining to, the spleen.
- Hen'culus.** An accessory spleen.
- Henin** (li'en-in). A desiccated extract from hog's spleen.
- Henit'is** (li-en-i'tis). Same as *splenitis*.
- li'enocoele** (li'en-o-sel). Hernia of the spleen.
- Henography** (li-en-og'raf-e). Radiological examination of the spleen.
- Henomala'cia.** Softening of the spleen.
- Henomed'ullary.** Pertaining to the spleen and the bone marrow.

lienomyelogenous (li-en-o-mi-el-oj'en-us). Originating in the spleen and bone marrow.

lienomyelomala'cia. Softening of the spleen and bone marrow.

lienopaneat'ic. Pertaining to the spleen and pancreas.

lienop'athy. Any disease of the spleen.

lienore'nal. Pertaining to the spleen and the kidney.

lienotox'in. Same as *splenotoxin*.

lienter'ic (li-en-ter'ik). Pertaining to, or affected with, lientery.

li'entery (li'en-ter-e). Diarrhea with passage of undigested food.

lienun'culus. A detached mass of splenic tissue.

lig'ament. A tough band connecting bones or supporting viscera.

accessory l., one which strengthens or supplements another. **adipose l.**, the mucous ligament of the knee. **alar l's**, the two folds of synovial membrane on either side of the adipose ligament. **annular l.**, any ring-shaped ligament, as of the wrist or ankle. **appendiculo-ovarian l.**, a fold of peritoneum extending between the appendix and the broad ligament. **arcuate l's**, the arched ligaments which connect the diaphragm with the lowest ribs and the first lumbar vertebra. **atlo-axoid l.** connects the atlas and axis. **auricular l's**, the three ligaments which unite the external ear to the side of the head. **Barkow's l.**, anterior and posterior ligaments of elbow joint. **Béraud's l.**, suspensory ligament of pericardium. **Bertin's l.**, iliofemoral ligament. **Bigelow's l.**, the iliofemoral ligament. **broad l.** 1. The peritoneal fold which supports the uterus on either side. 2. The suspensory ligament of the liver. **Burns's l.**, the falciform process of the fascia lata. **Camper's l.**, the deep perineal fascia. **capsular l.**, the tough fibrous framework which surrounds every joint. **Carcassonne's l.**, triangular ligament of urethra. **central l.** Same as *filum terminale*. **check l's**. Same as *odontoid l's*. **ciliary l.**, ligament joining iris to corneosclera. **conoid l.**, inner part of coracoclavicular ligament. **coracoclavicular l.** extends from the clavicle to the coracoid process. **coronary l.**, a peritoneal fold, extends from posterior border of liver to diaphragm. **costocolic l.** attaches the spleen to the diaphragm. **costocoracoid l.** joins the first rib to the coracoid process. **cotyloid l.**, a ring at the margin of the acetabulum. **crucial l's**, two ligaments of the knee. **cruciform l.**, the transverse ligament of the atlanto-axoid joint. **crural l.** Same as *Poupart's l.* **deltoid l.**, the internal lateral ligament of the ankle joint. **falciform l.**, the broad ligament of the liver. **Flood's l.** See *glenohumeral l.* **Gimbernat's l.**, triangular expanse of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, anteriorly joined to Poupart's ligament, and going to the iliopectineal line. **glenohumeral l's**, three ligaments strengthening capsule of shoulder. **glenoid l.** 1. A ring of fibrocartilage connected with the rim of the glenoid fossa. 2. The anterior ligaments of the metacarpophalangeal joints. **Hey's l's**, a falciform expansion of the fascia lata. **iliofemoral l.**, an important ligament of the hip joint, from the ilium to the lesser trochanter. **iliotrochanteric l.**, portion of capsular ligament of hip joint. **infundibulopelvic l.**, the upper free edge of the broad ligament which carries the ovarian vessels of the ovary. **interclavicular l.** joins the two clavicles to each other and the sternum. **lateral l.**, a peritoneal fold, one on either side of the liver, joining it to the diaphragm. **odontoid l's**, one on either side of the odontoid process, which connect the atlas to the skull. **Poupart's l.**, lower border of aponeurosis of external oblique muscle between anterior spine of ilium and the spine of the pubis. **pterygo-**

maxillary l. connects the apex of internal pterygoid plate and the posterior end of the internal oblique line of lower jaw. **pubic l's**, three ligaments (anterior, posterior, and superior) of the symphysis pubis. **rhomboid l.** connects cartilage of the first rib to under surface of clavicle. **round l.** 1. See *ligamentum teres*. 2. A fibrous cord which represents the umbilical vein from the navel to anterior border of liver. 3. One of the ligaments of the radio-ulnar articulation. 4. Either of two cords from cornua of uterus to the mons veneris. **sacrosciatie l's**, two ligaments (great, or posterior, and lesser, or anterior) from the sacrum to the ischium. **stylohyoid l.**, a fibrous cord from the styloid process to the lesser cornu of the hyoid. **stylomaxillary l.** extends from the styloid process to ramus of the lower jaw. **suspensory l.** See *Zinn's zonule*. **transverse l.**, name of various ligaments, as of atlas, knee, hip, and scapula. **trapezoid l.**, forward and outward part of coracoclavicular ligament. **triangular l.**, name of various ligaments, as of urethra, tympanic bones, uterus, and the vertebra. **utero-ovarian l's**, short round cords continuous with the external fibers of the uterus at the superior angle of that organ and extending to the inner edge of each ovary. **vesico-umbilical l.** Same as *urachus*. **vesico-uterine l.**, from front of uterus to the bladder. **Winslow's l.**, posterior ligament of the knee. **Zinn's l.** See *Zinn's zonule*.

ligamentopex'is. Sutation of the round ligaments to the uterus.

ligamen'tous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a ligament.

ligamen'tum. L. for *ligament*. **l. arcua'tum**, an arched ligament of the lumbar region. **l. denticula'tum**, serrated lengthwise band on either side within the spinal dura. **l. muco'sum**, synovial fold in knee joint. **l. nu'chae**, tough band at the nape of neck, uniting the two trapezius muscles. **l. patel'lae**, the ligament which connects the patella and tibia. **l. spir'a'le**, the ligamentous part of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. **l. te'res.** Same as *round ligament*. See *ligament*.

liga'tion. The application of a ligature.

liga'ture. Thread or wire for tying a part. **double l.**, ligation of an artery at two places and division between them. **elastic l.**, caoutchouc band used to strangulate hemorrhoids and pedunculated growths. **Erichsen's l.**, a double thread of white and black for ligating naevi. **l. forceps**, a forceps for holding delicate parts. **intermittent l.**, a tourniquet applied to interrupt the blood current, but occasionally relaxed to renew the circulation. **kangaroo l.**, tendons of kangaroo's tail used as a ligature. **lateral l.**, a ligature so applied as to check, but not to interrupt, the blood current. **provisional l.**, one applied at the beginning of an operation, but removed before its close.

light (lit). Ethereal vibration which gives origin to the visual sense. **axial l.**, **central l.**, light whose rays are parallel to each other and to optic axis. **diffused l.**, that which has been scattered by reflection and refraction. **oblique l.**, light falling obliquely on a surface. **polarized l.**, light of which the vibrations are made over one plane or in circles or ellipses. **reflected l.**, light turned back from an illuminated surface. **refracted l.**, light whose rays have bent out of their original course by passing through a transparent medium. **l. sense**, faculty by which varying degrees of light or brightness may be perceived. **transmitted l.**, light which passes or has passed through an object.

light'ening. The descent of the uterus into the pelvic cavity, occurring from two to three weeks before labor begins.

light'ning pains. Cutting pains of locomotor ataxia.

lignosul'fin. A disinfectant product of manufacture of sulficellulose.

lig'num (lig'num). *L.* for *wood*.

lig'ula. A strip of white substance near the lateral border of the fourth ventricle.

limatu'ra fer'ri. Iron filings.

limb. An arm or leg; an extremity.

lim'ble. Marginal; pertaining to a limbus.

lim'bus. A rim or border. *l. conjunctiv'ae*, the edge of the conjunctiva that overlaps the margin of the cornea. *l. cor'neae*, the edge of the cornea where it joins the sclera. *l. lam'inae spir'a'lis*. Same as *crista spiralis*. *l. lu'teus*. Same as *macula lutea*.

lime. 1. Calcium oxide; also calcium hydrate. 2. The acid fruit of *Citrus acid*; refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

lim'en na'sl. The boundary line between the bony and cartilaginous portions of the nasal cavity.

lim'nal. Barely perceptible; pertaining to a threshold.

lim'itans (lim'it-anz). Same as *membrana limitans*.

limo'sis (lim-o'sis). Extreme hunger.

limother'apy. Treatment by fasting; starvation cure.

lin'cture, lin'ctus. An electuary; a medicine to be taken by licking.

Lindbergh pump. A perfusion pump by means of which an organ or tissue removed from the body may be kept alive indefinitely.

line. A stripe, streak, or narrow mark. **abdominal l's**, lines on abdomen, indicating the boundaries of muscles. **accretion l's**, microscopical lines seen in sections of tooth enamel. **adrenal l.** Same as *Sergent's l.* **alveobasilar l.**, from nasion to alveolar point. **alveolonasal l.**, from alveolar to nasal point. **auriculobregmatic l.**, from auricular point to bregma. **axillary l's** (anterior and posterior), from axilla downward. **base l.**, from infra-orbital ridge to external auditory meatus and to middle line of occiput. **basibregmatic l.**, from basion to bregma. **Baudelocque's l.**, external conjugate diameter of pelvis. **Beau's l's**, transverse lines on the fingernails, seen after wasting diseases. **biauricular l.**, from one auditory meatus over vertex to the other. **blue l.**, characteristic line on gums showing chronic lead poisoning. **Borsleri's l.**, a line similar to the meningitic streak, seen in scarlet fever. **Bryant's l.**, a test line for detecting shortening of the femur. **Burton's l.** Same as *gingival l.* **Camper's l.**, from external auditory meatus to a point just below the nasal spine. **Clapton's l.**, green line on gums in copper poisoning. **l. of communications**, in military medicine, the zone between the service of the interior and the zone of the advance. **Corrigan's l.**, purplish line on gums in copper poisoning. **costo-articular l.**, from sternoclavicular joint to point of eleventh rib. **costoclavicular l.**, **parasternal l.**, line midway from nipple line and border of sternum. **curved l's of ilium** (superior, middle, and inferior), three prominent lines of the ilium. **curved l's of occipital bone** (superior and inferior), two lines on either half of outer surface of occipital bone. **Douglas's l.**, curved lower edge of inner layer of aponeurosis of internal oblique muscle. **Ellis's l.**, curved line at upper border of a pleuritic effusion. **embryonic l.**, primitive trace in center of germinal area. **facial l.**, straight line touching the glabella and a point at lower border of face. **Fraunhofer's l's**. See *Fraunhofer's l's*. **genal l.**, one of Jadelot's lines, from malar surface to nasal line. **gingival l.**, a reddish streak on edge of the gum. **Gubler's l.**, line connecting apparent origin of roots of fifth nerve. **Haller's l.**, the *linea splendens*. **Helmholtz's l.**, line per-

pendicular to plane of axis of rotation of eyes. **Hilton's l.**, white line which shows the point of junction of the skin of perineum with the anal mucosa. **Holden's l.**, sulcus below the inguinal fold, crossing the capsule of hip. **Iliopectineal l.**, ridge on ilium and pubes, showing the brim of true pelvis. **incremental l's**, lines supposed to indicate laminar structure of dentin. **intertrochanteric l's** (anterior and posterior), traces on anterior and posterior surfaces of femur between the trochanters. **Jadelot's l's**. See *Jadelot's l's*. **mammary l.**, line from one nipple to the other. **mammillary l.**, vertical line through center of nipple. **mylohyoidean l.**, a ridge on inner surface of lower jaw. **nasobasilar l.**, line through basion and nasal point. **Nélaton's l.**, from anterior superior process of ilium to most prominent part of tuberosity of ischium. **nuchal l's** (inferior, median, and superior), lines on outer surface of occiput. **oblique l's**, name of many lines, as of fibula, radius, thyroid cartilage, tibia, etc. **Ogston's l.**, line from tubercle of femur to the intercondylar notch. **parasternal l.** Same as *costoclavicular l.* **pectineal l.**, portion of iliopectineal line on the pubic bone. **primitive l.** Same as *primitive streak*. **profile l.** Same as *Camper's l.* **quadrate l.**, line on posterior surface of femur. **respiratory l.**, line which connects bases of up-strokes in a sphygmogram. **Roser's l.** Same as *Nélaton's l.* **Salter's l.** Same as *incremental l.* **scapular l.**, vertical downward line from lower angle of scapula. **semicircular l.** See *Douglas's l.* **Sergeant's white l.**, a white line on the abdomen which follows drawing the fingernail across it; seen in defective adrenal activity. **l. of sight**, straight line from center of pupil to object viewed. **sternal l.**, median line of sternum. **sternomastoid l.**, line from heads of sternomastoid to the mastoid process. **supra-orbital l.**, line across forehead just above root of external angular process of frontal bone. **sylvian l.**, line upon the head indicating direction of fissure of Sylvius. **Thompson's l.**, red line on gums in pulmonary tuberculosis. **trapezoid l.**, mark of attachment of trapezoid ligament to the clavicle. **Virchow's l.**, line from root of nose to lambda. **visual l.**, line from object seen through nodal point of eye to macula lutea. **Zöllner's l's**, a set of lines of peculiar arrangement for purposes of an ocular test.

lin'ea (lin'e-ah), pl. *lin'ee*. L. for *line*. **l. al'ba**, tendinous mesial line down the front of the belly. **l. albican'tes**, white abdominal lines seen after pregnancy. **l. as'pera**, a rough longitudinal line on the back of the femur. **l. ni'gra**, a band of pigmentation seen on the median line of the abdomen during pregnancy. **l. quadra'ti**, a line on the femur which marks the insertion of the quadratus femoris. **l. semiluna'res**, a pair of curved lines, one on either side of the linea alba. **l. splen'dens**, fibrous band down the anterior surface of the pia mater of the spinal cord. **lineae transver'sae**, the transverse tendinous lines on the abdomen connecting the linea alba with the lineae semilunares.

lin'ear. Pertaining to, or resembling, a line.

Ling's cure, **L.'s system**, **ling'ism**. Kinesitherapy; movement cure.

ling'ua (ling'gwah). L. for *tongue*. **l. geograph'ica**. Same as *geographical tongue*.

lin'gual. Of, or pertaining to, the tongue. **l. bone**. Same as *hyoid bone*. **l. delirium**, delirious utterance of meaningless words.

lingua'le. The point at the upper end of the symphysis of the lower jaw on its lingual surface.

lingua'lis (ling-gwa'lis). See *Muscles*, Table of.

Linguat'ula (ling-wat'u-lah). A genus of arthropods inhabiting the frontal, nasal, and maxillary sinuses of animals and sometimes of man.

lin'gula. An anterior lobule of the cerebellum. **l. of sphenoid**, ridge between the body and greater wing of the sphenoid. **l. wrisber'gi**, fibers joining the motor and sensory roots of the trifacial nerve.

linguodis'tal. Distally and toward the tongue.

linguopapill'tis. Small painful ulcers around the papillae of the tongue.

linguover'sion. The state of being displaced lingually to the line of occlusion.

lin'iment, linimen'tum. An oily liquid preparation to be rubbed upon the skin. **A. B. C. l.**, a mixture of equal parts of liniments of aconite, belladonna, and chloroform. **anodyne l.**, opium liniment. **camphor l.** (L. l. *cam'phorae*), camphor, 20 parts; cotton seed oil, 80 parts. **camphor l. compound** (L. l. *cam'phorae compos'itum*), contains camphor, ammonia, oil of lavender, and alcohol. **drying l.**, a solution of a drug in some mucilaginous liquid which on drying leaves a permanent film. **Kentish l.**, linimentum terebinthinae. **mercurial l.**, a liniment containing 1 ounce of ointment of mercury, 160 minims of strong solution of ammonia, and liniment of camphor enough to make 1½ fl.oz. **Pick's l.**, a preparation of 75 grains of gum tragacanth, 30 minims of glycerin, and 25½ fl.dr. of water: used in dry eczema. **St. John Long's l.**, linimentum terebinthinae acet-icum. **soap l.**, a liniment containing soap, camphor, oil of rosemary, alcohol, and water. **Stokes' l.**, acetic turpentine liniment.

lin'in. Substance of the achromatic nuclear reticulum of the cell.

lin'tis. Inflammation of gastric cellular tissue. **plastic l.**, linitis resulting in hypertrophy of the connective tissue around the stomach.

lin'ol. A linseed oil preparation for use in infantile eczema.

lin'seed. Seeds of flax, *Linum usitatissimum*: demulcent and emollient. **l. oil**, fixed drying oil from the same.

lint. Absorbent dressing made by picking apart woven linen; also, a specially finished woven fabric for surgical dressing.

lin'tine. Cotton lint from which fats and oils are removed.

lin'um. L. for *flax*, and for *linseed*.

Li₂O. Lithium oxide.

liomyofibro'ma. Leiomyofibroma.

lipacide'mia. Presence of any fatty acid in the blood.

lipacidu'ria. Presence of any fatty acid in the urine.

lipae'mia. See *lipemia*.

lipam'ine. A compound isolated from the corpus luteum, said to have a stimulating effect on the menstrual flow.

lip'anin. Olive oil mixed with oleic acid: used like cod liver oil.

lipar'occele. Fatty scrotal tumor; also hernia containing fatty material.

liparom'phalus. A fatty tumor of the navel.

liparthri'tis (li-par-thri'tis). Arthritis caused by cessation of the ovarian function.

lip'ase (li'päs). A fat-splitting enzyme occurring in the liver, pancreas, stomach, and other digestive organs.

lipa'sic. Pertaining to or of the nature of lipase.

lipasu'ria. Presence of lipase in the urine.

lpec'tomy. Excision of fatty tissue.

lipede'ma (lip-e-de'mah). Edema with deposit of fat beneath the skin.

- lip'e'mia.** Presence of fat or oil in the blood. **I. retina'lis**, alteration in the color of the retinal vessels in lipemia.
- lip'id, lip'ide.** A group of substances including the fats and esters having analogous properties.
- lip'in.** A general name for lipoids, soaps, and fats.
- lipiodine** (lip-i'o-din). Lipoiodine.
- lipi'odol.** A solution of iodine in poppy seed oil: used as an opaque medium in radiography.
- lip'o-arthri'tis** (lip-o-ar-thri'tis). Inflammation of the fatty tissue of the joints.
- lip'oblast.** A connective tissue cell which develops into a fat cell.
- lipoblasto'ma.** Same as *lipoma*.
- lipoca'lic.** A substance extracted from the pancreas which prevents the deposit of fat in the liver after pancreatectomy.
- lipocar'diac.** Pertaining to fatty degeneration of the heart.
- lip'ocele.** Same as *adipoccele*.
- lip'ocere.** Same as *adipocere*.
- lipochondro'ma.** A chondroma containing fatty elements.
- lip'ochrin.** Pigment from retinal fat globules.
- lip'ochrome.** Any one of a group of fat-soluble pigments found in animal and vegetable tissues.
- lipoc'lasia.** The splitting up of fat.
- lipoclas'tic** (lip-o-klas'tik). Splitting fat.
- lipocy'anine.** A blue pigment produced by treating lipochrome with sulfuric acid.
- lip'ocyte** (lip'o-sit). A fat cell.
- lipodiar'esis.** The disappearance of stored fat from an organ.
- lipodier'esis.** The splitting or destruction of fat.
- lipodieret'ic** (lip-o-di-er-et'ik). Destroying fat; marked by loss of fat.
- lipody'strophy.** Disturbance of fat metabolism. **intestinal I.**, a condition marked by deposits of fats in the intestinal lymphatic tissue, with fatty diarrhea, arthritis, and loss of weight.
- lipof'erous** (lip-of'er-us). Causing fat.
- lipofibro'ma.** Lipoma with fibrous elements.
- lipogen'esia** (lip-o-jen'es-is). The formation of fat.
- lipogenet'ic, lipogen'ic, lipog'enous.** Producing fat or fatness.
- lipogranulo'ma.** Inflammation of fatty tissue with the formation of granulation tissue.
- lipogranulomato'sis.** The formation of numerous lipogranulomas in the perimysium of the muscles.
- lipoh'e'mia.** Same as *lipemia*.
- lipohistodiar'esis.** Lack of fat in the tissues.
- lip'oid.** Any one of a class of fatlike compounds, including lecithin, cholesterin, etc.
- lip'oidase** (lip'oi-dās). An enzyme which splits up lipoids.
- lipolde'mia.** The presence of lipoids in the blood.
- lipoido'sis.** Presence of lipoids in a tissue.
- lipoidu'ria** (lip-oi-du're-ah). The presence of lipoids in the urine.
- lipol'odine.** The ethyl ester of diiodized erucic acid, used like the iodides.
- lipolipoido'sis.** Presence of both fats and lipoids in a tissue.
- lipolu'tein** (lip-o-lu'te-in). A preparation of the progestin principle of the corpus luteum.
- lipol'ysis.** The splitting up of fat.
- lipolyt'ic.** Splitting up fat.
- lipoma** (lip-o'mah). A fatty tumor.
- lipomato'sis.** Excessive proportion of fat in the tissues.

- lipo'matous.** Affected with, or of the nature of, lipoma.
- lipome'ria.** Congenital absence of a limb.
- lipometa'bolic.** Pertaining to the metabolism of fat.
- lipometabol'ism** The metabolism of fat.
- lipomyxo'ma.** Lipoma with myxomatous elements.
- liponephro'sis** (lip''o-nef-ro'sis). Lipoid nephrosis. See *nephrosis*.
- lipopec'tic** (lip-o-pek'tik). Characterized by lipopexia.
- lipope'mia.** Diminution of the fats in the blood.
- lipopep'tid.** A compound of an amino-acid and a fatty acid.
- lipopex'ia.** The accumulation of fat in the tissues.
- lip'ophage** (lip'o-fāj). A cell which absorbs fat.
- lipopha'gic.** Consuming or absorbing fat.
- lip'ophil** (lip'o-fil). Having an affinity for fat.
- lipophre'nia.** Failure of the mental powers.
- lipopro'tein.** Compound of a protein with a fatty acid.
- liposarco'ma.** Sarcoma containing fatty elements.
- lip'ose, lipo'sin** (li'pōs, li-po'sin). A fat-splitting ferment occurring in the blood.
- lipo'sis.** Lipomatosis.
- liposol'uble.** Soluble in fats.
- lip'osome** (lip'o-sōm). One of the particles of lipoidal matter held emulsified in the tissues in the form of "invisible fat."
- lipos'tomy.** Congenital smallness of the mouth.
- lipotam'ponade.** The operation of filling a cavity with a mass of fat.
- lipothym'ia.** A swooning; faintness.
- lipotroph'ic.** Increasing fat.
- lipot'rophy.** Increase of bodily fat.
- lipotrop'ic** (li-po-trop'ik). Having an affinity for fat.
- lipot'ropy.** Affinity for fat or fatty tissue.
- lipovac'cine.** A vaccine prepared with a vegetable oil as a menstruum.
- lipox'eny.** The desertion of the host by a parasite.
- lipoxide'mia.** Presence of fatty acid in the blood.
- lip'ping.** Development of a bony lip in osteo-arthritis.
- lip'pitude.** Marginal blepharitis; bleary eye.
- lipsotrich'ia** (lip-so-trik'e-ah). Falling of the hair.
- lipu'ria** (lip-u're-ah). Presence of fat or oil in the urine.
- liquefa'cent.** Changing into a liquid; liquefying.
- liquefac'tion.** Change into a liquid form.
- Liquidam'bar.** Genus of trees affording storax, etc.
- liquor** (li'kwor). A liquid; also a solution of nonvolatile substance in water. **l. am'nii**, fluid contained in the amnion. **l. cotun'nii**. Same as *perilymph*. **l. pu'ris**, the more liquid or sanious portion of pus. **l. san'guinis**, the plasma, or serum, or the blood. **l. scar'pae**. Same as *endolymph*.
- liquorice** (lik'or-is). See *licorice*.
- Lis'franc's amputation.** A form of amputation at joints. **L.'s.** tubercle, tubercle for the scalenus anticus on the first rib.
- lisp'ing.** Substitution of *th* sound for *s* and *z*.
- Lis'sauer's zone** (lis'sowrz). The area of white matter at tip of posterior cornu of gray matter of spinal cord.
- Listerel'la.** A genus of bacilli causing lesions of various organs in laboratory animals.
- list'erine.** A proprietary antiseptic compound.
- list'erism.** The principles and practice of antiseptic and aseptic surgery.
- list'ol.** Antiseptic combination of thymol and iodine.

- lit'er** (le'ter). One thousand cubic centimeters; or 1.056 quarts wine measure.
- lit'eral agraphia**. See under *agraphia*.
- lith'abol**. A proprietary preparation of lithium and sodium nitrates, borates, and benzoates.
- lith'agogue** (lith'ag-og). Expelling calculi.
- lith'arge** (lith'arj). Lead protoxide.
- lith'ate** (lith'ät). Same as *urate*.
- lithec'tasy**. Removal of calculus by perineal incision.
- lithe'mia**. Excess of uric acid and water in the blood.
- lith'ia** (lith'e-ah). Lithium oxide, Li_2O .
- lith'iasis**. Formation of calculi and concretions.
- lith'iatry**. The medical treatment of calculus.
- lith'ic acid**. Same as *uric acid*. **I. a. diathesis**, tendency to lithemia, or gout.
- lith'ium**. A white metal, Li: its salts are medicinal.
- lithoceno'sis** (lith-o-sen-o'sis). Same as *lithotrixy*.
- lith'oclast** (lith'o-klast). Same as *lithotrite*.
- lith'oclasty**. Same as *lithotrixy*.
- lith'oclysm**. Injection of solvents into urinary bladder.
- lithocystot'omy**. Incision of bladder for removal of stone.
- lithodlal'ysis**. Same as *litholysis*, or as *lithotrixy*.
- lithogen'esis** (lith-o-jen'es-is). Formation of calculi.
- lithoko'nion**. Instrument for pulverizing calculi in bladder.
- lithol'apaxy**. The crushing of a stone in the bladder and washing out of fragments.
- litho'lein**. An oily product from petroleum: used in dermatology.
- lithol'ogy**. The sum of what is known about calculi.
- lithol'ysis**. The dissolving of calculi.
- lithom'eter**. An instrument for measuring calculi.
- lithome'tra** (lith-o-me'trah). Ossification of the uterus.
- lith'omyl**. Instrument for crushing a stone in the bladder.
- lithonephrot'omy**. Excision of a renal calculus.
- lithontrip'tic**. Effecting solution of stone in bladder.
- lithope'dion, lithope'dium**. A stony or petrified fetus.
- lith'ophone**. Device for detecting stone in the bladder by means of sound.
- lith'oscope** (lith'o-sköp). Instrument for examining calculus in the bladder.
- litho'sis** (lith-o'sis). Disease of lungs from inhaling fine particles of stone.
- lith'otome** (lith'o-töm). A knife for lithotomy.
- lithot'omy**. Removal of stone by cutting into the bladder. **bi-lateral l.** is done through a transverse incision in front of rectum. **high l.**, suprapubic lithotomy. **lateral l.**, one where the cut is before the rectum and to the left of the raphe. **l. position**, position with the patient on the back, the thighs and legs flexed, and the knees held widely apart. **marian l.**, **median l.**, one made on the raphe before the anus. **mediolateral l.**, a combination of the lateral and median operations. **rectal l.**, one performed by an incision through the rectum. **suprapubic l.**, one done with a cut above the pubes. **vaginal l.**, one performed by an incision through vaginal wall.
- lithot'ony** (lith-ot'o-ne). Removal of a stone through an artificial vesical fistula.
- lithotre'sis**. The drilling or boring of holes in a calculus.

- lith'otripsy.** The crushing of a calculus in the bladder.
- lithotrip'tic** (lith-o-trip'tik). An agent dissolving vesical calculus.
- lith'otrite** (lith-o-trit). Instrument for crushing calculi.
- lithot'rity** (lith-ot'rit-e). Same as *lithotripsy*.
- lith'ous** (lith'us). Pertaining to a calculus or stone.
- lithoxidu'ria** (lith'oks-e-du're-ah). The presence of xanthic oxide in the urine.
- lithure'sis.** Passage of gravel in the urine.
- lithurete'ria** (lith'u-re-te're-ah). Calculous disease of the ureter.
- lithu'ria.** Excess of uric acid or urates in the blood.
- lit'mus.** A blue stain from lichens, turned red by acids. **l. paper,** blotting paper stained with litmus, used to test fluids for their reaction: it is turned red by acids.
- lit're** (le'ter). Fr. for *liter*.
- Litten's diaphragm phenomenon.** Movable horizontal depression on lower sides of thorax, seen in respiration.
- lit'ter.** A couch for transporting the sick or wounded.
- Lit'tle's disease.** Spasmodic paraplegia of infants.
- Littre's colotomy.** Colotomy in the groin. **L.'s glands,** muciparous glands in spongy portion of urethra. **L.'s hernia.** Same as *diverticular hernia*.
- live'do.** A discolored patch on the skin.
- liv'er.** A large gland of red color situated in the upper part of the abdomen on the right side. **albuminoid l., amyloid l.,** one which is a seat of albuminoid or amyloid degeneration. **beaver-tail l.,** one with a peculiarly deformed left lobe. **biliary cirrhotic l.,** one wherein the bile ducts are clogged and distended, and the substance of the organ inflamed. **cirrhotic l.,** one which is the seat of a chronic inflammation with overgrown connective tissue and distended bile ducts. **degraded l.,** liver divided into an unusual number of lobes. **fatty l.,** one affected with fatty degeneration and infiltration. **Feuerstein's l.,** a smooth cirrhotic liver seen chiefly in children in congenital syphilis. **gin-drinker's l.** Same as *hobnail l.* **hobnail l.,** liver whose surface is marked with naillike points from atrophic cirrhosis. **l. fluke.** See *Distoma* and *Bilharzia*. **l. spot.** See *chloasma* and *morphea*. **liverwort.** See *Hepatica*. **nutmeg l.,** a liver presenting a mottled appearance when cut. **tight-lace l.,** one deformed by use of tight corsets. **wandering l.,** a displaced liver. **waxy l.** See *amyloid l.*
- liver extract.** A soluble extract from mammalian liver, used in the treatment of pernicious anemia.
- liver meal.** A preparation of beef liver with malted milk: for pernicious anemia.
- liv'id.** Discolored, as from the effects of a contusion or bruise.
- livid'ity, liv'or.** Discoloration, as from a bruise or congestion.
- lixivia'tion.** Leaching of ashes to obtain lye.
- lixiv'ium** (liks-iv'e-um). L. for *lye*.
- L. M.** Licentiate in Midwifery.
- L. M. A.** Left mento-anterior presentation of the fetus.
- L. M. P.** Left mentoposterior presentation of the fetus.
- L. O. A.** Left occipito-anterior presentation of the fetus.
- Lo'a lo'a.** Eyeworm; a threadlike parasitic worm of Africa which inhabits the subcutaneous connective tissue of the fingers, eyelids and conjunctiva; formerly called *Fila'ria lo'a*.
- lo'asis.** Infestation with *Lo'a lo'a*.
- lo'bar.** Of, or pertaining to, a lobe.
- lo'bate.** Provided with lobes.

lobe. Part of an organ or viscus demarcated by fissures or divisions. **cacuminal l.**, the superior semilunar lobe of the cerebellum. **caudate l.** 1. The taillike process of the liver. 2. A part of the median lobe of the cerebellum. **central l.**, the island of Reil. **crescentic l's**, two lobes (anterior and posterior) on the upper surface of each hemisphere of the cerebellum, separated by preclival fissure. **cuneate l.**, one of the convolutions on the internal surface of the cerebral hemisphere above the calcarine fissure. **digastric l.**, one of the lobes of the lower surface of the cerebellum. **frontal l.**, a cerebral lobe corresponding in position to the frontal bone. **Home's l.**, a third lobe of the prostate, sometimes seen between the sphincter of the bladder and the caput gallinaginis. **lacing l.**, a lobe of the liver produced by long-continued tight lacing. **linguiform l.** Same as *Riedel's l.* **marginal l.**, the first frontal convolution of the cerebrum. **median l.**, the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum. **occipital l.**, a cerebral lobe corresponding in position to the occipital bone. **olfactory l.**, one of the lobes of the cerebrum. **optic l's**, the corpora quadrigemina. **orbital l.**, the under surface of the frontal lobe resting on the orbital bone. **Riedel's l.**, an abnormality of the liver consisting of a tongue-shaped portion of liver substance attached to the right lobe. **rolandic l.**, the operculum of the insula. **semilunar l.**, the posterior lobe of the upper surface of either hemisphere of the cerebellum. **slender l.**, the fourth of the five lobes located on the under surface of the cerebellar hemisphere.

lobec'tomy. 1. Excision of a lobe of the lung. 2. Excision of a portion of the frontal lobe of the brain.

Lobe'lia infla'ta. A North American herb: emetic, expectorant, and depressant.

lo'beline. A poisonous alkaloid from lobelia; also, a resinoid from the same.

lo'bellism. Poisoning by lobelia.

loben'gulism. A disease marked by subcutaneous fat and decrease of the sexual function.

lo'bite (lo'bit). Affecting a lobe, as a lobe of the lung.

lobi'tis (lo-bi'tis). Inflammation of a lobe of the lung.

lobocyte (lo'bo-sit). A segmental leukocyte.

lobot'omy. The operation of incising a lobe of the brain.

lob'ular. Pertaining to a lobule or to lobules.

lob'ulated. Made up of lobules.

lob'ule (lob'ül). Any small lobe. **fusiform l.**, the inferior temporo-occipital convolution. **paracentral l.**, the superior connecting convolution of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

lobulette (lob-u-let'). A minute lobule or acinus.

lo'bus. L. for *lobe*. **l. cauda'tus.** Same as *caudate lobe*.

lo'cal. Pertaining to one place or spot. **l. asphyxia.** Same as *Raynaud's disease*.

localiza'tion. The discovery of the locality of a disease or process. **cerebral l.**, localization of various faculties in particular parts of the brain.

lo'calized. Not general; restricted to a limited region.

lo'chia (lo'ke-ah). Vaginal discharge which follows childbirth. **l. al'ba**, whitish discharge, normal after about six days. **l. cruen'ta**, **l. ru'bra**, sanguineous flow of first week. **l. sero'sa**, a serous or ichorous discharge.

lochial (lo'ke-al). Pertaining to the lochia.

- lochiocol'pos.** Distention of the vagina by retained lochia.
- lochiome'tra.** The retention or nondischarge of the lochia.
- lochlometri'tis** (lo''ke-o-me-tri'tis). Puerperal metritis.
- lochiop'ya.** Puerperal fever.
- lochlorrh'e'a.** Abnormally free lochial discharge.
- lochl'os'chesis.** Retention of the lochia.
- lochometri'tis** (lo-ko-met-ri'tis). Puerperal metritis.
- Locke's solution.** A solution of sodium chloride, calcium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, and dextrose.
- lock'jaw.** See *tetanus* and *trismus*.
- lo'co.** Various plants of the United States, poisonous to cattle, horses, and sheep.
- lo'coism.** Disease of live-stock ascribed to poisoning by loco.
- locomo'tion.** Movement from one place to another.
- locomo'tor** (lo-ko-mo'tor). Pertaining to locomotion. **l. ataxia.** See *ataxia*.
- loc'ular** (lok'u-lar). Containing loculi.
- loc'ulus, pl. loc'uli.** A small space or cavity.
- loc'um, l. ten'ens, l. ten'ent.** A practitioner who temporarily takes the place of another.
- loc'us.** L. for *place*. **l. cine'reus, l. caeru'leus, l. ferrugin'eus,** pigmented eminence in the fourth ventricle. **l. mino'ris resisten'tiae,** spot of lessened resistance. **l. ni'ger,** dark spot in the section of crus cerebri. **l. perfora'tus,** anterior and posterior perforated spaces at base of brain through which blood vessels pass. **l. ru'ber,** the red nucleus.
- loemol'ogy** (le-mol'o-je). Science of contagious disease.
- löffle'ria** (lef-le're-ah). Disease in which the diphtheria bacillus is present without the ordinary symptoms of diphtheria.
- Löffler's bacillus** (lef'lerz). The microbe of diphtheria.
- logadec'tomy.** Excision of a portion of the conjunctiva.
- logadi'tis.** Inflammation of the sclera.
- logagno'sia.** Central word defect, as aphasia.
- logagra'phia.** Inability to express ideas in writing.
- logamne'sia.** Inability to remember words.
- logaphra'sia.** Inability to express ideas in speech.
- logasthe'nia.** Disturbance of the mental faculty of speech.
- log'oklony** (log'o-klon-e). Spasmodic repetition of the end-syllables of words.
- logokypho'sis** (log-o-ki-fo'sis). Word deafness.
- logoma'nia.** Talkative manic-depressive psychosis.
- logoneuro'sis.** Any neurosis with speech disorder.
- logop'athy.** Any disorder of speech of central origin.
- logope'dia** (log-o-pe'de-ah). The study and treatment of speech defects.
- logople'gia** (log-o-ple'je-ah). 1. Any paralysis of speech organs. 2. Inability to speak, while words are remembered.
- logorrh'e'a.** Excessive or abnormal volubility.
- log'ospasm.** The spasmodic utterance of words.
- log'wood.** Same as *Hematoxylon*.
- loi'mic** (loi'mik). Pertaining to the plague.
- loimol'ogy.** Scientific study of the plague.
- loin.** Part of back between thorax and pelvis.
- lo'liism.** Poisoning by seeds of *Lo'lium* or poisonous darnel.
- Lom'bardy leprosy.** Same as *pellagra*.
- Lon'don paste.** Mixture of caustic soda and lime.
- longer'ity** (lon-jev'it-e). Long life.

- lon'ginymph.** Hypertrophy of the labia minora.
- longira'diate.** Having long radiations: said of certain neuroglia cells.
- longis'simus dor'si.** See *Muscles, Table of.*
- longsight'edness.** See *hypermetropia.*
- lon'gus col'li.** See *Muscles, Table of.*
- loop of Henle.** Same as *Henle's loop.*
- lophoph'orine** (lo-fof'or-in). Poisonous alkaloid from *Anhalo'nium.*
- lophot'richous** (lo-fot'rik-us). Having a tuft of flagella: said of micro-organisms.
- lor'do'ma.** Same as *lordosis.*
- lordoscollo'sis.** Lordosis complicated with scoliosis.
- lor'do'sis.** Curvature of spinal column with forward convexity.
- lo'renit.** A substance, $C_6H_4(SO_3H)OH$, used as a wound dressing.
- Lore'ta's operation.** Gastrotomy and dilatation of pylorus.
- lore'tin** (lo-re'tin). A proprietary antiseptic powder.
- los'ophan.** Cresol iodide, $C_6H_4(CH_3)OH$, used in skin diseases.
- Los'torfer's corpuscles.** See *corpuscles.*
- lo'tion** (lo'shun). A liquid preparation for bathing a part.
- loupe** (loop). A convex lens.
- louse** (lows). A general name for various parasitic insects. Those which are parasitic upon man are *Pediculus cap'itis*, or head louse; *P. corporis*, the body or clothes louse; and *Phthirus pu'bis*, or crab louse, which lives in the hair upon the pubes and in the eyelashes and eyebrows. The causal organisms of typhus fever, relapsing fever, trench fever, and plague are transmitted by the bite of lice. **body l.**, *Pediculus corporis.* **chicken l.** See *Dermanyssus.* **crab l.**, *Phthirus pubis.* **horse l.** See *Trichodectes pilosus.*
- lous'iness.** Infestation with lice.
- Low'er's tubercle.** A tubercle in the right auricle of the heart, between the openings of the venae cavae.
- Löwe's ring** (la'vez). See *ring.*
- lox'a bark.** Pale Peruvian bark; *cinchona pallida.*
- loxar'thron.** Oblique deformity of a joint without luxation.
- loxot'ic** (lox-ot'ik). Slanting.
- loxot'omy** (lox-ot'o-me). Oblique amputation.
- lox'enge** (lox'enj). A form of medicated troche.
- L. R. C. P.** Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
- L. R. C. S.** Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
- L. S. A.** Left sacro-anterior presentation of the fetus.
- L. S. P.** Left sacroposterior presentation of the fetus.
- luar'gol.** A preparation used like salvarsan in syphilis and trypanosomiasis.
- lu'atol.** A proprietary bismuth preparation used for the treatment of syphilis.
- lubb.** A syllable used to express the first sound of the heart in auscultation. It is a dull, prolonged low sound.
- lubb-dupp.** The two sounds which mark a complete heart cycle in auscultation.
- lu'bricant.** A substance used for the reduction of friction.
- Lu'cas' sign.** Enlargement of the abdomen in rickets.
- Lucas-Championnière's disease** (le-kah' shaw-pe-on-e-airz). Pseudomembranous bronchitis.
- lu'cid interval.** The period between paroxysms of insanity.
- lucother'apy.** Treatment by application of light.
- lu'dozan.** An antacid preparation of aluminum silicate.
- Lud'wig's angina.** See *angina ludwigii.*

- lu'dyl.** An arsenical compound, used in syphilis and protozoal disease.
- lu'es.** Plague; more frequently syphilis.
- luet'ic.** Pertaining to, or affected with, syphilis.
- lu'etin** (lu'et-in). A pure culture of *Treponema pallidum*: used in the skin test for syphilis.
- Lu'gol's caustic.** One part each of iodine and potassium iodide with two of water. **L.'s solution**, compound solution of iodine.
- lumba'go** (lum-ba'go). Neuralgia of the loins.
- lum'bar** (lum'bar). Pertaining to the loins. **l. puncture.** See *Quincke's puncture*.
- lumbariza'tion.** Coalescence of the first sacral vertebra with the transverse processes of the fifth lumbar vertebra.
- lumbocolos'tomy.** Colostomy by incision in the loin.
- lumbocolot'omy.** An incision into the colon through the loin.
- lumbocos'tal.** Pertaining to the loins and ribs.
- lumbodyn'ia.** Lumbago.
- lum'brical.** Shaped like a worm.
- lumbrica'lls.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- lum'bricide** (lum'bris-id). Destroying lumbricoid worms.
- lum'bricoid** (lum'brik-oid). Resembling the earthworm.
- lumbrico'sis.** Infection with lumbrici.
- Lumbr'icus.** 1. The earthworm. 2. Same as *Ascaris*.
- lu'men.** Pl. *lu'mina*. 1. Transverse section of a tube. 2. The unit of light flux, also known as *meter candle*.
- lu'minal** (lu'min-al). 1. Pertaining to a lumen. 2. Phenylethylbarbituric acid: used as a hypnotic. **l. sodium**, the monosodium salt of luminal.
- lumines'cence.** The property of giving off light.
- luminif'erous ether.** The medium whose vibrations constitute light.
- lumin'ophore.** A chemical group which gives the property of luminescence to organic compounds.
- lumis'terol.** An isomer of ergosterol.
- lump'y jaw.** Same as *actinomycosis*.
- lu'nacy.** Insanity; mental disorder.
- lu'nar caustic.** Silver nitrate, AgNO_3 .
- lung.** Either one of the pair of thoracic organs which serve for the aeration of the blood. **l. fever.** Same as *pneumonia*.
- lung'motor.** Apparatus for forcing air or air and oxygen into the lungs in asphyxia.
- lu'nosol.** An organic silver preparation; an antiseptic for nose and throat.
- lu'nula.** The whitish crescent at root of nail.
- lupeta'zin.** Dimethylpiperazin; used in gout and rheumatism.
- lu'piform.** 1. Resembling lupus. 2. Resembling a wen.
- lu'pine.** A poisonous alkaloid; also a glucoside from lupines.
- lupino'sis.** Poisoning by lupines, or chickpea; lathyrism.
- lu'pous** (lu'pus). Pertaining to or of the nature of lupus.
- lu'pulín.** Resinous powder from hops: sedative and stomachic.
- lu'pulus** (lu'pu-lus). Hops. See *humulus*.
- lu'pus.** Tuberculosis of the skin marked by the formation of brownish nodules on the corium. Called also *lupus vulgaris*. **disseminated follicular l.**, lupus of the face with large and small papules. **erythematous l.**, **Cazenave's l.**, nontubercular disease like lupus. **l. ex'edens**, **l. vulga'ris**, true or typical tuberculous lupus. **l. hypertroph'icus**, **l. veg'etans**, a kind marked by formation of vegetations. **l. maculo'sus**, a variety characterized by maculae. **l.**

- nonex'edens**, a variety with no ulceration. **l. serpigino'sus**, a variety which spreads by serpiginous growth. **l. tu'midus**, a variety with edematous infiltration. **l. verruco'sus**, a kind with warty growths. **l. vulga'ris**, lupus.
- lu'ra**. The orifice of the infundibulum of the hair.
- lu'ral**. Pertaining to the lura.
- Luschka's bursa** (loosh'kaz). Same as *bursa pharyngea*. **L.'s gland**. Same as *coccygeal gland*. **L.'s tonsil**. See *tonsil*.
- lu'sus natu'rae**. A freak of nature; a teratism.
- lute**. Paste for covering joints of vessels.
- lu'teal** (lu'te-al). Pertaining to the corpus luteum.
- lu'tein**. 1. Pigment from egg yolk and corpus luteum. 2. A proprietary preparation of the progestin principle of the corpus luteum.
- lutein'ic** (lu-te-in'ik). Pertaining to the corpus luteum or to lutein.
- luteiniza'tion**. The process by which the follicle cells of the graafian cells become corpora lutea.
- luteolip'oid**. A compound isolated from the corpus luteum, said to have a hemostatic influence on menstruation.
- luteo'ma**. A tumor developing from the corpus luteum.
- luteos'terone** (lu-te-os'ter-on). Progesterone.
- lu'tidin**. A liquid compound, $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$, formed by the distillation of coal tar.
- lux**. The unit of illumination, being one lumen per square meter.
- luxa'tion**. Same as *dislocation*.
- lux'us consumption**. The eating or digestion of food in excess of the real needs of the body. **l. heart**, dilatation with hypertrophy of left ventricle.
- lycan'thropy**. Delusion in which patient believes himself a wolf.
- lyce'tol**. Preparation of piperazin: used for lithemia and gout.
- lycoma'nia**. Same as *lycanthropy*.
- Lycopo'dium**. Sporules of *L. clavatum*: used mainly in pharmacy; also, a homeopathic remedy from the same.
- lye**. An alkaline percolate from wood ashes; *lixivium*.
- ly'ing-in**. The puerperal state; *childbed*.
- lymph**. The fluid taken up and discharged by the lymphatics; also, any clear watery liquid resembling the typical lymph. **animal l.**, vaccine lymph from an animal. **l. cell**, **l. corpuscle**, a leukocyte from lymph. **l. channels**, **l. sinuses**, open irregular spaces in and about lymphoid structures. **humanized l.**, vaccine virus from the human subject. **inflammatory l.**, lymph produced by inflammation, as in wounds. **Koch's l.** See *tuberculin*. **l. node**, any one of the nodules composed of lymphoid tissue occurring along the course of the lymphatic vessels. **plastic l.**, that from which embryonic tissue is formed. **l. scrotum**, dilatation of scrotal lymphatics: seen in filariasis. **l. spaces**, open spaces in connective or other tissue filled with lymph; especially those of the brain and meninges.
- lymphadenecta'sis**. Dilatation of a lymphatic gland.
- lymphadenec'tomy**. Excision of lymph nodes.
- lymphade'nia**. Overgrowth of lymphatic tissue.
- lymphadeni'tis**. Inflammation of lymphatic glands.
- lymphad'enocyst'** (limf-ad'en-o-sist). A degenerated lymph node.
- lymphad'enoid tissue**. The tissue constituting the lymph nodes, spleen, bone marrow, tonsils and lymphatics.
- lymphadenoleukopole'sis**. The production of leukocytes by the lymphatic tissues.
- lymphadeno'ma**. Same as *lymphoma*.
- lymphadenomato'sis**. Lymphomatosis.

- lymphadenop'athy.** Disease of the lymph glands.
- lymphadeno'sis.** Proliferation of lymphatic tissue producing in the blood the condition of lymphatic anemia.
- lymphagogue** (lim'fag-og). An agent which promotes the production of lymph.
- lymphangiec'tasis** (lim-fan-je-ek'tas-is). Dilatation of a lymphatic.
- lymphangli'tis** (lim-fan-je-i'tis). Lymphangitis.
- lymphangio-endothello'ma.** Endothelioma arising from lymph vessels.
- lymphangiofibro'ma.** Fibroma containing lymphangiomatous tissue.
- lymphangiog'raphy.** 1. Roentgenologic visualization of lymphatic vessels. 2. Description of lymphatic organs.
- lymphangiol'ogy.** The anatomy of the lymphatics.
- lymphangio'ma.** Tumor made up of lymphatic vessels.
- lymphangiophleb'i'tis.** Inflammation of lymph vessels and veins.
- lymphan'gioplasty** (lim-fan'je-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of a lymph vessel.
- lymphangiosarco'ma.** Lymphangioma combined with sarcoma.
- lymphangiot'omy.** Dissection of the lymphatic vessels.
- lymphangi'tis.** Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.
- lymphat'ic.** 1. Pertaining to lymph. 2. A lymphatic vessel. 1. system, the lymphatic glands, vessels, spaces, sinuses, and lacteals collectively. 1. vessels, vessels that convey lymph.
- lymphaticos'tomy.** The operation of making a permanent opening into a lymphatic duct.
- lym'phatism.** Lymphatic temperament; sluggish habit.
- lymphati'tis.** Same as *lymphangitis*.
- lymphatol'ysin.** A toxin which acts on lymphatic tissue.
- lymphatol'ysis.** Destruction of lymphatic tissue.
- lymphatolyt'ic** (lim-fat-o-lit'ik). Destroying lymphatic tissue.
- lymphecta'sia.** Distention with lymph.
- lymphede'ma.** Edema from clogging of efferent lymphatic vessel.
- lymphe'mia** (lim-fe'me-ah). Presence of lymphocytes in blood.
- lymphendothello'ma.** Overgrowth of the endothelium of lymphatics.
- lymphenteri'tis.** Enteritis with serous infiltration.
- lymph'er'ythrocyte.** A red blood corpuscle without hemoglobin.
- lymphiza'tion.** The production of lymph.
- lymphnod'i'tis.** Inflammation of a lymph node.
- lympho-adeno'ma.** A form of tumor of the uterus.
- lym'phoblast.** A leukocyte formed in lymph glands.
- lymphoblasthe'mia.** Lymphoblastosis.
- lymphoblasto'ma.** A tumor composed of cells of the lymphocyte series.
- lymphoblasto'sis.** Excess of lymphoblasts in the blood.
- lym'phoce** (lim'fo-sel). A tumor containing lymph.
- lymphoceras'tism.** Formation of lymphoid cells.
- lym'phocyst.** Same as *lymphoce*.
- lymphocysto'sis.** Formation of cysts containing lymph.
- lym'phocyte** (lim'fo-sit). A variety of leukocyte which arises in the lymph glands and lymph nodes. It has a single nucleus and non-granular protoplasm.
- lymphocythe'mia.** Excess of lymph corpuscles in the blood.
- lymphocy'tic.** Pertaining to lymphocytes.
- lymphocy'toblast** (lim-fo-si'to-blast). A lymphoblast.
- lymphocyto'ma.** A lymphatic tumor containing a large proportion of lymphocytes.

- lymphocytope'nia.** Reduction of the number of lymphocytes in the blood.
- lymphocytople'sis.** The formation of lymphocytes.
- lymphocyto'sis.** Same as *lymphocythemia*.
- lymphocytotox'in.** A toxin which destroys lymphocytes.
- lymphoder'mia** (lim-fo-der'me-ah). Any disease of the skin lymphatics.
- lym'phoduct** (lim'fo-dukt). A lymphatic vessel.
- lympho-eryth'rocyte.** An erythrocyte containing no nucleus and no cytoplasm.
- lymphog'enous** (lim-foj'en-us). Lymph producing.
- lymphoglan'dula.** A lymph node.
- lymphogo'nia.** Large lymphocytes with a large nucleus, seen in lymphatic leukemia.
- lymphogranulo'ma.** Hodgkin's disease. **1. inguina'le, venereal 1.,** a venereal disease, caused by a filtrable virus, marked by suppuration and ulceration of the genitals, perineum, and anus.
- lymphogranulomato'sis.** 1. Infectious granuloma of the lymphatic system. 2. Hodgkin's disease.
- lym'phoid.** Resembling lymph; also, adenoid.
- lymphoidec'tomy.** Excision of lymphoid tissue.
- lymphoi'docyte.** An embryonic blood cell intermediate between a lymphoblast and a lymphocyte.
- lymphokin'esis.** The movement of the endolymph in the semicircular canals.
- lympholeukocyte** (lim-fo-lu'ko-sit). A large mononuclear leukocyte.
- lymphol'ogy.** The study of the lymphatics.
- lympho'ma.** Any tumor of lymphoid tissue.
- lymphomato'sis.** The formation of multiple lymphomas in the body. **1. granulomato'sa,** Hodgkin's disease.
- lympho'matous.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, lymphoma.
- lymphopath'ia vene'rea.** Venereal lymphogranuloma.
- lymphop'athy.** Any disease of the lymphatics.
- lymphope'nia.** Decrease in the lymphocytes of the blood.
- lym'phoplasm.** Same as *spongioplasm*.
- lymphoplas'mia.** Absence of hemoglobin from red blood corpuscles.
- lymphopole'sis.** The development of lymphocytes or of lymphatic tissue.
- lymphopolet'ic.** Producing lymphocytes.
- lymphorrha'gia, lymphorrh'e'a.** Flow of lymph from cut or ruptured lymph vessels.
- lymphosarco'ma.** Sarcoma of any lymph organ; also Hodgkin's disease.
- lymphos'tasis.** Stoppage of the lymph flow.
- lym'photism.** The disordered condition associated with adenoids.
- lym'photome.** Instrument for excising adenoid growths on tonsils.
- lymphot'omy.** The anatomy of lymphatics.
- lymphot'rophy.** Attractive energy of cancer cell for lymph.
- lymphu'ria.** Presence of lymph in the urine.
- lymphvascular.** Pertaining to the lymphatic vessels.
- ly'ochrome** (li'o-kröm). A cell pigment soluble in water and sensitive to light.
- ly'ophil.** Having an affinity for solution.
- ly'ophobe.** Not inclined to solution.
- lyotrop'ic.** Readily soluble.
- lypema'nia.** Melancholia; psychosis with despondency.
- lypothy'mia.** Morbid despondency; melancholia.

- ly'ra.** A triangular striated depression on lower side of fornix.
- lysar'gin.** A colloidal silver preparation containing 52 per cent of silver.
- lys'atin** (lis'at-in). A basic principle derivable from casein.
- lyse'mia** (li-se'me-ah). Disintegration of the blood.
- lys'idin.** A diamine, $C_6H_{12}N_2O_2$, solvent for calculi and tophi.
- lysim'eter.** An apparatus for determining the solubilities of substances.
- ly'sin.** A specific antibody which causes dissolution of cells.
- ly'sine.** An amino-acid, a cleavage product of protein.
- lysin'ogen** (li-sin'o-jen). A substance which produces lysins.
- lysino'sis.** Lung disease due to inhaling cotton fiber, as in mills.
- ly'sis.** 1. Gradual abatement of a disease. 2. The destruction of cells by a lysin.
- lysocy'thin.** A substance, formed by combination between a poison and the body tissues, which has a cytolytic action.
- ly'soform.** A proprietary disinfectant for sterilizing instruments, the surgeon's hands, dressings, etc.
- ly'sogen.** An antigen causing the formation of lysin.
- lysogen'esis.** The production of lysins.
- lysogen'ic.** Forming lysins.
- ly'sol.** An antiseptic preparation of tarry oils.
- ly'sozym, ly'sozyme.** A bacteriolytic substance present in animal and vegetable tissues.
- lys'sa** (lis'ah). Hydrophobia or rabies.
- lys'sic** (lis'ik). Pertaining to lyssa or rabies.
- lys'sin.** The specific hydrophobia virus.
- lyssoder'is.** The bite of a rabid dog.
- lys'sold** (lis'oid). Resembling rabies.
- lyssopho'bia.** A morbid fear of rabies.
- Lyster's bag.** A large rubber-lined bag for holding water supplies in camps. **L.'s tubes,** tubes containing calcium hypochlorite for use in sterilizing drinking water in camps.
- lysul'fol.** A proprietary mixture of lysol and sulfur: for skin eruptions.
- lyte'rian.** Indicative of the approach of lysis.
- ly'thol.** A proprietary antiseptic for catarrhs of mucous membranes.
- lyt'ic** (lit'ik). Pertaining to lysis or a lysin.
- lyze** (liz). To cause or produce lysis.

M

- M.** Abbreviation for *mille*, thousand; *misce*, mix; *Micrococcus*, *minim*, *myopia*, *muscle*, *molar*, and *meter*.
- m.** Abbreviation for *meter* and *minim*.
- m-.** Symbol in chemistry for *meta-*.
- ma.** Abbreviation for *milliampere*.
- M. A.** Abbreviation for *meter angle* and *Master of Arts*.
- M + Am.** Abbreviation for compound myopic astigmatism.
- μ.** Symbol for *micron*.
- Mm.** Abbreviation for *millimeter*.
- Mmm.** Abbreviation for *micromillimeter*.
- maca'co worm.** Larva of South American fly, which burrows under the skin.
- macaja, maca'ya** (mak-ah'yah). The fixed oil obtained from the fruit of *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*.

- macal'line.** Alkaloid from bark of a tree of Yucatan: used like quinine.
- McBur'ney's point.** Superficial point marking most frequent position of appendix vermiformis.
- Macdow'el's frenum.** Fibers which strengthen the intermuscular septum of the arm.
- mace (mās).** A spice; the aril which envelops nutmeg.
- ma'cene (ma'sēn).** Essential oil, $C_{20}H_{16}$, from nutmeg flowers.
- macera'tion (mas-er-a'shun).** The softening of a solid by soaking.
- Macewen's operation.** Supracondyloid osteotomy of the femur done for knock knee. **M.'s triangle.** See under *triangle*.
- Maché unit (mak-ka').** See under *unit*.
- machonnement (mash-shōn-maw').** A chewing motion of the jaws.
- Macht test.** The blood serum of blood disorders delays the growth of lupine seedlings.
- ma'cies (ma'she-ēz).** L. for *wasting*.
- macintosh (mak'in-tosh).** A tissue made of cloth waterproofed with rubber: used in surgical dressings.
- macrencepha'lla, macrenceph'aly.** Hypertrophy of the brain.
- macroblo'sis (mak-ro-bi-o'sis).** Long life; longevity.
- mac'roblast.** An abnormally large red blood cell.
- macrocar'dius.** A monster with an extremely large heart.
- macroceph'alous (mak-ro-sef'al-us).** Having an abnormally large head.
- macroceph'aly (mak-ro-sef'al-e).** Excessive size of head.
- macrochel'la (mak-ro-ki'le-ah).** Excessive size of lip.
- macrochi'ria.** Oversize of the hands.
- macrocoe'cus (mak-ro-kok'us).** A coccus of the largest recognized type.
- macroco'lla, mac'rocoly.** Abnormal length of the colon.
- macrocor'nea.** Great size of the cornea.
- macrocy'fasc (mak-ro-si'tās).** A cytase or ferment contained in the macrophages.
- mac'rocyte (mak'ro-sit).** A red blood corpuscle of largest type.
- macrocythe'mia (mak'ro-si-the'me-ah).** Abnormal size of red blood corpuscles.
- macrocyto'sis.** The formation of macrocytes.
- macroductyl'ia.** Abnormal largeness of fingers.
- mac'rodont (mak'ro-dont).** Possessing large teeth.
- macrodon'tia.** Excessive size of the teeth.
- macro-erythro'blast.** A very large nucleated red blood corpuscle.
- macro-esthe'sia.** Sensation as if things were larger than they really are.
- macrogamete (mak-ro-gam'ēt).** The female form of unicellular organisms such as the malarial parasite.
- macrogenitoso'mia.** General precocious bodily development with unusual size of the genital organs.
- macro'gla (mak-ro-g'le-ah).** A general term which includes the ependymal cells and the astrocytes of the neuroglia.
- macroglos'sia (mak-ro-glos'se-ah).** Hypertrophy of the tongue.
- macroгна'thla.** Enlargement of the jaw.
- macrola'bia.** Macrocheilia.
- macromas'tia, macroma'zia.** Oversize of the breasts.
- macrom'elus.** Fetus with abnormally large limbs.
- mac'romere (mak'ro-mēr).** A large blastomere.
- mac'romethod.** A chemical test in which normal (not minute) quantities are used. See *micromethod*.
- macromo'nocyte.** A very large monocyte.

- macronor'moblast.** A very large nucleated red blood corpuscle.
- macronor'mocyte.** A giant red blood corpuscle.
- macronu'cleus.** The principal nucleus of a cell.
- mac'rophage, macroph'agus.** A large cytophagous leukocyte.
- macropho'tograph.** An enlarged photograph.
- macropo'dia.** Excessive size of the feet.
- macropol'yocyte.** A very large polymorphonuclear leukocyte.
- macroproso'pia.** Excessive size of the face.
- macrop'sia.** State in which objects appear larger than they are.
- macrorhin'ia.** Hypertrophy of the nose.
- macroscel'la (mak-ro-se'le-ah).** Excessive size of the legs.
- macroscop'ic.** Seen by the unaided eye.
- macros'copy (mak-ros'ko-pe).** Examination with the naked eye.
- macrosg'mia, macrosg'moid.** Abnormal enlargement of the sigmoid.
- macrosoma'tia, macroso'mia.** Great bodily size.
- macrosto'mia.** Abnormally large size of mouth.
- macro'tia (mak-ro'she-ah).** Excessive size of the ears.
- mac'ula, pl. mac'ulae.** A stain or spot. **m. acus'ticae,** terminations of acoustic nerve in utricle and saccule. **m. atroph'ica,** a white atrophic patch on the skin. **m. coeru'lea,** a blue patch on the skin seen in pediculosis. **m. cor'neae,** a corneal opacity. **m. cribro'sa,** area on wall of vestibule perforated for passage of filaments of the auditory nerve. **m. fla'va,** a yellow nodule at one end of a vocal cord. **m. lu'tea,** an oval depression on the retina: it is the point of clearest vision at the center of retina. **m. sola'ris,** a freckle.
- mac'ular (mak'u-lar).** Characterized by maculae.
- mac'ulate (mak'u-lät).** Spotted or blotched.
- macula'tion.** The condition of being spotted.
- mac'ule (mak'ül).** A small, smooth, discolored spot or area on the skin.
- maculocer'ebral.** Pertaining to the macula lutea and the brain.
- maculopap'ule.** A papule developed on a macule; a colored papule
- mad.** Insane; crazy.
- madaro'sis (mad-ar-o'sis).** Loss of eyelashes or eyebrows.
- mad'der.** The root of *Rubia tinctoria*; a red dye.
- mades'cent (mad-es'ent).** Slightly moist.
- Madu'ra foot, M. disease.** Same as *mycetoma*.
- Magendie's foramen (mah-zhon-dēz').** See *foramen*. **M.'s solu-tion,** 3 per cent aqueous solution of morphine sulfate.
- magen'ta (ma-jen'tah).** Fuchsin or other salt of rosaniline.
- maggot.** The soft-bodied larva of a fly. Maggots are used in the treatment of osteomyelitis and other suppurative infections.
- mag'istry (maj'is-ter-e).** A precipitate; any subtle or masterly preparation.
- Magitot's disease (mazh-e-toz').** Osteoperiostitis of the dental alveoli.
- mag'ma.** Any pulpy mass or residue.
- magnese'mia.** The presence of magnesium in the blood.
- magne'sia.** Magnesium oxide, MgO : aperient and antacid.
- magne'sium (mag-ne'se-um).** A white metal. **m. carbonate, m. chloride, m. sulfate,** medicinal salts: used chiefly as laxatives.
- mag'net, electro-.** Soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by an electric current in a helix around the iron. **horseshoe m.,** a magnet having the shape of a horseshoe. **m. operation,** removal of iron particles by the magnet. **permanent m.,** one with permanent magnetic qualities. **temporary m.,** a substance which is magnetic during the passage of an electric current or when a fixed magnet is near it.

- mag'neto-electric'ity.** Electric current induced by a magnet.
- magnetother'apy.** Treatment of diseases by magnets.
- magnifica'tion.** Apparent increase of size under microscope.
- Ma Huang** (mah-hoo-ang). A variety of Ephedra.
- mal'denhead.** 1. The hymen. 2. Virginity.
- ma'idism** (ma'id-izm). Pellagra; poisoning by damaged maize.
- maleusloma'nia.** Puerperal mania.
- maleuslopho'bia.** Morbid dread of childbirth.
- maleu'tics.** Obstetrics.
- main en griffe** (man-on-grif'). Same as *clawhand*.
- main succulente** (man suk-ku-lant'). Edema of the hands.
- maize** (māz). Indian corn; *Zea mays*. See *Zea*.
- Majoechl's disease** (mah-yok'ēz). *Purpura annularis telangiectodes*.
- make.** Closure and completion of an electric circuit.
- makro-.** See under *macro-*.
- mal** (mahl). Illness; disease. **m. caderas**, a disease of tropical regions caused by a trypanosome. **m. de los pintos**, contagious psoriasis in Mexico. **m. de mer** (mahl-de-mār'), seasickness.
- ma'la.** 1. The cheek. 2. Malar bone.
- Mal'abar Itch.** Skin disease of India.
- malachite green.** A dye used in treatment of trypanosomiasis.
- mala'cia** (ma-la'she-ah). 1. Morbid softening of a part. 2. Morbid craving for highly spiced foods.
- mal'acin.** A crystalline antipyretic and analgesic; salicyl phenetidin.
- malaco'ma, malaco'sis.** Same as *malacia*.
- malacopla'kia vesic'ae.** A flat yellow growth on the mucosa of the bladder.
- malacosarco'sis.** Softness of muscular tissue.
- malaco'sis.** Same as *malacia*.
- malacos'teon.** Softening of the bones; osteomalacia.
- malacot'ic** (mal-ak-ot'ik). Soft. **m. teeth**, teeth of soft texture and subject to caries.
- malacot'omy.** Incision of the abdominal wall.
- mal'ady** (mal'ad-e). Any disease or illness.
- malaise** (mal-āz'). Any uneasiness or indisposition.
- mal'akin.** A salicylic derivative: used as antipyretic, antirheumatic, and antineuralgic.
- malalign'ment** (mal-al-in'ment). Displacement of the teeth from their normal relation to the line of the dental arch.
- mal'anders** (mal'an-derz). Psoriasis at the bend of the knee in the horse.
- ma'lar** (ma'lar). Pertaining to the cheek. **m. bone**, the cheek bone; mala.
- mala'ria** (mal-a're-ah). A febrile disease caused by a parasite (*Plasmodium*), conveyed to the blood by the bites of mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles*. It is marked by a chill followed by fever and attended with general symptoms, terminating in a sweating phase. There are three chief forms: (1) *Tertian* caused by *Plasmodium vivax* and marked by paroxysms every second day; (2) *quartan* caused by *P. malariae*, with paroxysms every third day; (3) *estivo-autumnal* caused by *P. praecox* with paroxysms at short intervals.
- mala'rial.** Pertaining to malaria. **m. therapy**, malariotherapy.
- mala'rialize.** To inject malarial organisms into the body for the treatment of dementia paralytica and other parasymphilitic conditions.
- malarialther'apy.** Same as *malariotherapy*.
- mal'arin.** A proprietary antipyretic and antineuralgic.

malaria *loj'ogy*. The study of malaria.

malario'sis. A permanent disablement seen in soldiers who have recovered from malaria.

malariother'apy. Treatment of paresis by infecting the patient with the parasite of tertian malaria.

Malasse'zia. A genus of fungi. *M. fur'fur* causes tinea versicolor. *M. trop'ica* causes tinea flava.

malassimila'tion. Defective or faulty assimilation.

ma'late (ma'lät). Any salt of malic acid.

malaxa'tion. A kneading; kneading movement in massage.

male (mäl). One of the sex that begets young; masculine. *m. fern*. Same as *Aspidium*.

mal'eate (mal'e-ät). A salt of malic acid.

malerup'tion. The eruption of a tooth so that it is out of its normal position.

malforma'tion. A defective formation.

Malgaigne's hooks (mal-gänz'). Adjustable double hooks for treating fractured patella.

mallas'mus. Glanders, or farcy.

ma'lic acid. See *acid*.

malig'nancy. Tendency to react and to progress in virulence.

malig'nant. Virulent, and tending to go from bad to worse.

malin'gerer (ma-lin'ger-er). One who feigns illness.

mal'landers. Scabby eczema about the forefoot and knee of a horse.

mal'lease (mal'e-äs). A solution of glanders bacilli in antiform: used in testing for glanders.

mallea'tion. Sharp and swift muscular twitching of hands.

mal'lein (mal'le-in). Pathogenic lymph from cultures of glanders bacillus.

mal'lenders. Same as *mallanders*.

malleo-in'cudal. Of, or pertaining to, malleus and incus.

malle'olar (mal-le'o-lar). Pertaining to malleolus.

malle'oli. Plural of *malleolus*.

malle'olus. Either of the two rounded prominences on either side of the ankle joint. **lateral, external or outer m.**, the process at the outer side of the lower end of the fibula. **medial, internal or inner m.**, the rounded process at the inner side of the lower end of the tibia.

Malleomy'ces (mal'e-o-mi'sêz). A genus of bacteria. *M. mal'lei* is the cause of glanders. *M. pseudomal'lei* is the cause of melioidosis.

malleot'omy. 1. Division of the malleus. 2. Operative separation of the malleoli.

mal'let finger. Permanent flexion of a distal phalanx. *m. toe*. Same as *hammer toe*.

mal'leus. 1. Mallet-shaped ossicle of middle ear. 2. Glanders, or farcy.

malnutri'tion. Imperfect assimilation and nutrition.

malocclu'sion. Such malposition of the teeth as will interfere with the highest efficiency during mastication.

ma'loplasty. Plastic surgery upon the cheek.

malpighian bodies. Bodies at beginning of uriniferous tubules of kidney. *m. capsule*, a pouchlike envelop of a malpighian body. *m. layer*, the deep part of the epidermis made up of the germinative, mucous, and granular layers. *m. tuft*, the interior capillary part of a malpighian body.

malposi'tion (mal-po-zish'un). Abnormal placement.

malprac'tice (mal-prak'tis). Wrong or injurious treatment.

- malpresenta'tion.** Faulty fetal presentation.
- malrota'tion.** Abnormal or pathologic rotation.
- malt** (mawlt). Grain which has been sprouted and dried. **m. liquor**, any fermented beverage prepared from malt, as ale, beer, porter.
- m. sugar.** Same as *maltose*.
- Mal'ta fever** (mawlt'ah). Same as *undulant fever*.
- mal'tase.** A ferment which changes starch into maltose.
- mal'ted milk.** A proprietary food preparation.
- mal'tine.** A proprietary food preparation of malt.
- maltodex'trin.** A dextrin convertible into maltose.
- mal'tol.** A constituent, $C_6H_6O_2$, of malt caramel.
- mal'tose.** Malt sugar, a glucose from malt or digested starch.
- malt sugar.** See *maltose*.
- ma'lum.** L. for *disease*. **m. per'forans pe'dis**, perforating ulcer of the foot.
- malu'nion.** Faulty union, as of the fragments of a fractured bone.
- mamelona'tion.** Formation on a part of nipple-like prominences.
- mam'ma.** The mammary gland; the breast.
- mammal'gia** (mam-al'je-ah). Pain in the mamma.
- mam'mary.** Pertaining to the mamma.
- mammec'tomy** (mam-ek'to-me). Excision of the breast.
- mammil'la** (mam-il'ah). See *nipple*.
- mam'millary** (mam'il-a-re). Like a nipple.
- mam'millated.** Having nipple-like projections.
- mammil'liplasty.** Plastic surgery of the nipple.
- mammil'tis** (mam-i'tis). Inflammation of the mamma.
- mam'mogen.** A hormone of the anterior pituitary which promotes growth of the mammary gland.
- mam'mogram.** A roentgen-ray picture of the breast.
- mammog'raphy.** The roentgen-ray examination of the breast.
- mam'mose.** Having unusually large mammae.
- mammot'omy.** Surgical incision of a mamma.
- man'aca.** A South American plant, *Franciscea uniflora*; diuretic and cathartic.
- man'clnism** (man'sin-izm). Left-handedness.
- mandel'ic acid.** See under *acid*.
- man'dible** (man'dib-l). The lower jaw bone.
- mandib'ular.** Pertaining to the lower jaw bone.
- Mandrag'ora officina'lis.** True mandrake; a narcotic and purgative plant.
- mandrag'orine.** A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{27}NO_3$, from *Mandrag'ora*.
- man'drake.** See *Mandragora* and *Podophyllum*.
- man'drin.** A metal guide for a flexible catheter.
- manduca'tion** (man-du-ka'shun). The chewing of food.
- man'ganese** (man'gan-ēs). A whitish metal; symbol Mn. **m. dioxide**, black oxide of manganese, MnO_2 . **m. sulfate**, a purgative and cholagogue, $MnSO_4$.
- man'ganism.** Chronic poisoning with manganese.
- man'gasol.** Chlorophenolsulfonate manganese: used as an antiseptic.
- mange** (mānj). Skin disease of domestic animals, due to mites.
- ma'nia** (ma'ne-ab). Disordered mental state, one of extreme excitement. **alcoholic m.**, mania from misuse of alcoholic stimulants.
- m. à potu**, delirium tremens. **Bell's m.**, acute periencephalitis.
- dancing m.** See *choromania*. **puerperal m.**, mania which

sometimes follows childbirth. **religious m.**, mania with abnormal or perverted religious impulses. **transitory m.**, severe frenzied mania, the attacks of which are of short duration.

ma'níac. One affected with mania.

mani'acal. Affected with mania.

manic-depressive. Marked by alternating mania and depression; applied to a form of psychosis.

man'icure. One who professionally cares for the hands and nails.

man'ifest content. The dream images remembered by the subject when he wakes.

man'íhot. See *cassava* and *Jatropha*.

man'ikin (man'ik-in). A model to illustrate anatomy.

manipula'tion. Skillful or dextrous treatment by the hands.

manip'ulus. L. for *handful*.

man'na (man'nah). Sweet aperient exudation from *Fraxinus ornus*.

Mannaberg's symptom. Frequent accentuation of the second pulmonic sound in abdominal disease.

man'nite. Manna sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$; used like manna.

man'nitol hexani'trate. A crystalline compound used in asthma and angina pectoris.

man'nitose. A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, derived from mannite.

Mannkopf's sign. Acceleration of the pulse on pressure over a painful point in neurasthenia.

manom'eter. Instrument for ascertaining the pressure of liquids.

man'tle. The cortex of the brain.

man'ual. Pertaining to, or performed by, the hands.

manu'brium. 1. The uppermost piece of the sternum. 2. The inferior part of the malleus.

manudynamom'eter. An instrument for measuring the force of the thrust of an instrument.

man'us. L. for *hand*.

manustupra'tion. Masturbation; self-pollution.

Manzul'lo's test. Potassium tellurite applied to an exudation in the throat will discolor the latter black if it is diphtheritic.

maphar'sen. An antisyphilitic compound, meta-amino-parahydroxy-phenyl arsine oxide.

maran'ta. Same as *arrowroot*.

maran'tic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, marasmus.

maraschi'no (mah-rah-ske'no). A liqueur containing cherries.

maras'mic. Pertaining to, or affected with, marasmus.

maras'mus. Progressive wasting, especially in young infants.

marc (mark). The refuse after the pressing of grapes or olives.

march foot. Painful swelling of the feet usually with fracture of a metatarsal bone.

maren'ín (mar-en'in). A green pigment from oysters of Marennes, France.

mare'tin. Carbamic acid-metatoluyldiazide; used as an anti-neuralgic and antipyretic.

Marfan's disease and sign. See under *disease* and *sign*. **M.'s syndrome**, a congenital and hereditary condition of arachnodactylia with bilateral displacement of the lens of the eye.

margar'ic acid. A mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

mar'garine. A mixture of stearin and palmitin.

mar'ginal (mar'jin-al). Pertaining to a margin.

margina'tion. Adhesion of leukocytes to the blood vessel walls in early stages of inflammation.

margin'oplasty. Surgical renewal of a margin or border.

mar'go (mar'go). L. for *border*.

mariahuan'a. The leaves and tops of *Cannabis sativa*. Cigarettes made from it are known as reefers, goof butts and Mary Warners.

Marie's disease (mah-rāz'). Same as *acromegaly*.

marihuan'a (mar-e-hwan'ah). Same as *marahuana*.

marinother'apy. Treatment by residence at the seashore.

Marlotte's law (mah-re-ots'). Same as *Boyle's law*. **M.'s spot**. Same as *blind spot*.

maritonu'cleus. Nucleus of the ovum after the sperm cell has entered it.

mar'kasol (mar'kas-ol). Bismuth borophenate: antiseptic.

mar'mite. An autolyzed yeast preparation used for its antineuritic vitamin influence and in pernicious anemia.

marmor'ekin. Antistreptococci.

mar'row (mar'o). Soft material which fills most of the cavities and cancelli of bones. **spinal m.**, the spinal cord.

marru'blum. Same as *horehound*.

Mar'shall's fold. Same as *vestigial fold*. **M.'s vein**, a vein of the left side of the heart.

marsh fever. Malarial or paludal fever. **m. gas**. Same as *methane*.

marsh'mallow. Same as *Althaea*.

Marsh's test. A test for the presence of arsenic.

marsupializa'tion. Operative formation of a pouch in abdominal cavity in treatment of cysts or other tumors.

mar'su'pla patella'ria. The alar ligaments of the knee.

mar'tial (mar'shal). Containing iron; ferruginous.

Mar'tin's bandage. India-rubber bandage for varicose veins, etc.

M.'s deplatory, calcium sulfhydrate. **M.'s hemostatic**, agaric or punk charged with ferric chloride.

maschaladeni'tis. Inflammation of the glands of the axilla.

maschaliat'ry. Medication by inunction in the armpits.

mascula'tion. The development of male characteristics.

mas'culine. Pertaining to the male sex; male.

masculin'ity. The possession of normal masculine qualities.

mas'culinize (mas'ku-lin-iz). To produce masculine qualities (virilism) in women.

masculinovablasto'ma. An ovarian tumor which produces masculinization of the patient.

masculonu'cleus. Same as *arsenoblast*.

mask. Appliance for shading, protecting, or medicating the face.

ecchymotic m., traumatic asphyxia. See *asphyxia*. **Esmarch's m.**, a frame of metal over which strips of gauze are stretched: used for administering ether or chloroform by inhalation. **Fontana's m.**, a transverse fold occurring on a nerve trunk at the point where it has been cut. **Hutchinson's m.**, a sensation as if the skin of the face were compressed by a mask; often a symptom of tabes dorsalis.

Kuhn's m., a mask to be worn over the nose and mouth, which, by obstructing the respiration, produces artificial hyperemia of the pulmonary tissues. **luetic m.**, a brownish, blotchy pigmentation over the forehead, temples, and cheeks, sometimes seen in persons with tertiary syphilis. **Mikulicz's m.**, a mask for covering the surgeon's nose and mouth while operating. It consists of a wire frame covered with gauze.

m. of pregnancy, brown pigmentation of the forehead, cheeks, and nose, sometimes seen in pregnant women. **tropical m.**, chloasma bronzinum. **Tuttle's m.**, a wire frame covered with gauze to go over the face of a surgeon while operating. **uterine m.**, chloasma occurring during pregnancy or uterine disease.

masked. Hidden; not obvious.

mas'ochism (mas'ok-izm). Sexual perversion with enjoyment of being cruelly treated.

mas'ochist (mas'o-kist). A person given to masochism.

mass. A body made up of coherent particles. **Vallet's m.**, mass of iron carbonate.

mas'sa. L. for *mass*: chiefly a plastic mass to be made into pills.

massage (mahs-sahzh'). Systematic therapeutic friction, stroking, and kneading of the body. **auditory m.**, massage of the drum membrane. **Cederschöld's m.**, massage by making rhythmical pressure over the parts. **douche m.**, massage combined with the application of a douche. **electrovibratory m.**, massage by means of an electric vibrator. **hydropneumatic m.**, massage by means of air forced through a tube at the end of which is a chamber containing water, the water chamber being applied to the part to be massaged. **tremolo m.**, a variety of mechanical massage. **vapor m.**, treatment of a cavity by a medicated and nebulized vapor under interrupted pressure. **vibratory m.**, massage by rapidly repeated light percussion with a vibrating hammer or sound.

mas'sering ball. A ball rolled on surface of body for massage.

masse'ter (mas-c'ter). See *Muscles, Table of*.

masseur (mas-er'). A man who performs massage.

masseuse (mas-uhz'). A woman who performs massage.

mas'sicot (mas'se-kot). Yellow lead monoxide, PbO.

mas'sive pneumonia. See *pneumonia*.

mas'solin. A pure culture of the *Bacillus vulgaricus*: used in inflammatory conditions of nose, throat, and sinuses.

massother'apy. Treatment of disease by massage.

mastadeni'tis. Inflammation of mammary gland.

mastal'gia (mas-tal'je-ab). Pain in mammary gland.

mastatro'phia, mastatro'phy. Atrophy of mammary gland.

mastaur'e (mas-tawk'se). Enlargement of the breast.

mast cells. Large cells containing coarse basophil granules, occurring in connective tissue and in the blood, being especially numerous in leukemic blood.

mastec'tomy. Excision of the breast.

masthelco'sis. Ulceration of the breast.

mas'tic. Resin of *Pistacia lentiscus*: stimulant and stomachic.

mastic'a'tion (mas-tik-a'shun). The act of chewing.

mas'ticatory. 1. Pertaining to mastication. 2. A substance to be chewed, but not swallowed.

Mastigoph'ora (maz-tig-of'o-rah). A class of flagellate animal microorganisms, several species of which are human parasites.

mas'tigote. A member of the class *Mastigophora*.

masti'tis. Inflammation of the mammary gland.

mastocarcino'ma. Carcinoma of the breast.

mastochondro'ma, mastochondro'sis. Cartilaginous tumor of the breast.

mastodyn'ia (mas-to-din'e-ah). Pain in the mamma.

mas'toid. Nipple shaped. **m. antrum.** Same as *antrum mastoideum*. **m. bone,** the mastoid process of the temporal bone. **m. cells.** The same as *m. sinuses*. **m. disease.** Same as *mastoiditis*. **m. operation,** drainage from without of mastoid cells in mastoiditis.

mastoida'le. The lowest point of the mastoid process.

mastoida'gia. Pain in the mastoid region.

mastoidec'tomy. Excision of the mastoid cells.

- mastoidoecente'sis.** Paracentesis of the mastoid cells.
- mastoidi'tis.** Inflammation of the mastoid antrum and cells.
- mastoido'tomy.** Opening of the antrum of the mastoid.
- mastol'ogy.** The study of the breast.
- mastome'nia.** Vicarious menstruation from the breast.
- maston'cus.** A tumor or swelling of the breast.
- masto-occip'ital.** Pertaining to the mastoid process and occipital bone.
- mastop'athy.** Disease of mammary gland.
- mas'topexy.** Surgical fixation of a pendulous mamma.
- mastopla'sia** (mas-to-pla'ze-ah). Hyperplasia of breast tissue.
- mastorrha'gia** (mas-to-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage from the mammary gland.
- mastoscir'rhus** (mas-to-skir'us). Hardening of the mammary gland.
- masto'sis.** Degeneration of breast tissue with the formation of painful nodular swellings.
- mastot'ic.** Pertaining to or characterized by mastosis.
- mastot'omy.** Surgical incision of a mamma.
- masturba'tion.** Self-pollution; causation of orgasm by hand.
- ma'té.** Dried leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis*: used like tea.
- mate'ria med'ica.** Branch of medical study which deals with drugs, their sources, preparations, and uses.
- mate'ries mor'bi.** The substance, virus, or principle which causes a disease.
- mater'nal.** Pertaining to the mother.
- maternol'ogy.** The study of scientific motherhood.
- mat'co** (mah-ti'ko). A shrub of tropical America, *Piper angustifolium*: leaves stimulant and astringent.
- Matricaria chamomil'la.** German chamomile: mild tonic and febrifuge.
- matricula'tion.** Enrollment as a student in a college.
- ma'trix.** 1. Womb, or uterus. 2. Groundwork in which cells, etc., are embedded.
- matrixi'tis.** Inflammation of the nail matrix.
- mat'toid** (mat'oid). A person who, though not psychotic, has features of bizarre personality and behavior.
- mat'ress suture.** See *suture*.
- matura'tion.** 1. Stage or process of becoming mature. 2. The formation of pus.
- mature** (ma-tūr'). Ripe; fully developed.
- matu'tinal** (mat-u'tin-al). Pertaining to the morning.
- matzoon** (mat-zoon'). A drink prepared from fermented milk.
- maxil'la.** A jaw bone; especially the upper (superior maxilla). **Inferior m.**, the lower jaw bone, or mandible.
- max'illary.** Pertaining to a jaw or jaw bone. **m. bone.** See *maxilla*. **m. fissure**, fissure on superior maxilla for maxillary process of the palatal bone.
- maxilli'tis.** Inflammation of the maxillary gland.
- max'imal.** Greatest possible, allowable, or appreciable; the reverse of *minimal* and of *liminal*.
- max'imum.** 1. Greatest possible or actual effect or quantity. 2. The acme of a disease or process.
- Max'well's ring.** A variety of visual ring, smaller and fainter than Löwe's ring.
- May-apple.** Same as *Podophyllum peltatum*.
- may'idism.** Same as *pellagra*.
- ma'zopexy.** Surgical fixation of a pendulous breast.

mazopla'sia. Hyperplasia of breast tissue.

mbori. A disease of camels resembling surra.

me'able. Susceptible of being passed through.

mead'ow saff'ron. See *colchicum*.

meal. A portion of food or foods taken at some particular and usually stated or fixed time. **bismuth m.,** an opaque meal in which some preparation of bismuth is the opaque constituent. **Boyden m.,** a motor meal for testing the evacuation of the gallbladder. **butter m.,** a concentrated food containing butter, milk, flour, and sugar. **liver m.,** a mixture of desiccated beef liver, malted milk, and powdered cinnamon: used for liver diet. **motor test m.,** a meal or a drink, the progress of which through the stomach, pylorus, and other parts of the gastro-intestinal tract is determined by roentgenoscopy. **opaque m.,** a light meal, sometimes a glass of buttermilk, which contains some substance opaque to the roentgen rays, so that the outline of the stomach and the intestinal tract can be determined by roentgenography or roentgenoscopy. **Oslo m.,** a meal for school-children consisting of a third of a liter of unskimmed milk, whole-meal bread with margarine and goat's-milk cheese, half an orange, half an apple, and a raw carrot. **test m.** See under *tests*.

mean (mēn). An average; a numerical value intermediate between two extremes.

mea'sles (me'zelz). A contagious eruptive fever with coryza and catarrhal symptoms and caused by a virus. The period of incubation is about two weeks, and the disease begins with fever, chills, conjunctivitis, severe coryza, and frequently bronchitis, causing cough and frontal headache. The eruption appears on the fourth day on the forehead, cheeks, and back of the neck, spreading thence over the body. It consists of small, dark-pink macules in crescentic groups, which frequently become confluent. **bastard m.,** rubella. **black m.,** a severe form in which the eruption is very dark and petechial. **confluent m.,** measles in which the lesions of the eruption coalesce. **German m.** See *rubella*. **hemorrhagic m.** Same as *black m.* **pork m.,** a condition in which pork is infected with the *Cysticercus cellulosae*.

mea'tal (me-a'tal). Of, or pertaining to, a meatus.

meatom'eter. Device used in measuring a meatus.

meator'rhapsy (me-at-or'af-e). Suture of the cut end of the meatus to the tissue of the glans penis.

meatos'copy. Examination of the orifices of the ureters by cystoscope.

meatot'omy (me-at-ot'om-e). The cutting of urinary meatus.

mea'tus (me-a'tus). L. for *passage*. **m. audito'rius,** the passage of the ear in two parts (internal and external). **m. of the nose,** any of the three passages of the nasal cavity. **m. urina'rius,** the orificial part of the urethra (chiefly used of the male).

Mec'ca bal'sam. See under *balsam*.

mechan'ical antidote (me-kan'ik-al). See *antidote*.

mechanicorecep'tor. A receptor which is excited by mechanical stimuli.

mechan'ics (me-kan'iks). The science of force and matter.

mechanol'ogy (mek-an-ol'o-je). The science of mechanics.

mechanother'apy. The treatment of disease by mechanical means.

mech'anothermy. Therapeutic heat produced by massage, exercise, etc.

mech'olln (mek'o-lin). A proprietary acetyl ester of betamethylcholine: it has a stimulating influence on the vagus.

mech'olyl. Same as *mecholin*.

meckelec'tomy. Surgical removal of Meckel's ganglion.

Meckel's cartilage. Ventral segment of the first visceral arch of embryo. **M.'s diverticulum**, an occasional cecal appendage of the ileum; a relic of the vitelline duct. **M.'s ganglion**, the sphenopalatine ganglion. **M.'s space**, recess in dura which lodges the gasserian ganglion.

mecon'meter. An instrument for measuring an infant.

meconar'celine. An alkaloidal mixture from opium; narcotic.

meconate (mek'o-nāt). Any salt of meconic acid.

mecon'ic acid (me-kon'ik). See *acid*.

mecon'ine. A neutral substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, in opium.

meconism. Opium poisoning; the opium habit.

meconium. Fecal matter discharged by newborn children.

me'dia. 1. The middle tunic of a blood or lymph vessel. 2. The plural of *medium*.

me'dial (me'de-al). Pertaining to the middle.

me'dian. Situated in the middle; mesial. **m. artery**, a branch of the interosseous. **m. line**, the midline of the body. **m. nerve.** See *Nerves*, *Table of*.

med'iaom'eter. An instrument for measuring refractive errors in dioptric media.

medias'tinal. Of, or pertaining to, the mediastinum.

mediastin'itis. Inflammation of mediastinum.

mediastinopericard'itis. Inflammation of mediastinum and pericardium.

mediastin'um. The median septum between the lateral cavities of the thorax. **m. tes'tis**, partial septum of the testicle.

me'diate. Indirect; accomplished by means of a medium.

med'ic. Any plant of the genus *Medicago*, including lucerne, nonesuch, shamrock, etc.

med'ical. Pertaining to medicine. **m. jurisprudence**, the application of the principles of medicine to questions of law and justice.

medic'ament (me-dik'am-ent). A medicinal agent.

med'icated. Imbued with a medicinal substance.

medica'tion (med-ik-a'shun). Administration of remedies. **dialytic m.**, treatment by the internal use of artificial mineral waters, i. e., dilute aqueous solutions of salt. **hypodermic m.**, the introduction of remedial agents beneath the skin. **ionic m.**, the application of medicines by cataphoresis, the ions of the drugs passing from one pole of the battery to the other through the body. **substitutive m.**, medication for the purpose of causing an acute nonspecific inflammation to overcome a specific one.

medic'inal (med-is'in-al). Having healing qualities.

med'icine. 1. A drug or remedy. 2. The art of healing disease. **clinical m.**, study of medicine at the bedside. **forensic m.**, legal m., medical jurisprudence. **galenical m.**, obsolete practice on the principles of Galen. **patent m.**, a medicine whose manufacture is protected by letters patent. **preventive m.**, that which aims at preventing disease. **proprietary m.**, a remedy whose formula is private property. **psychosomatic m.**, the study of the interrelationship between bodily processes and emotional life. **spagyric m.**, the obsolete school of Paracelsus. **state m.** 1. That which deals with the public health, sanitation, etc. 2. The control and direction of the practice of medicine by the government.

medicine'ra (med-e-se-ne're-ah). Internal gray matter of brain.

medicoch'irurgical. Pertaining to medicine and surgery.

medicole'gal. Pertaining to medical jurisprudence.

med'icus (med'ik-us). L. for *physician*.

Medi'na worm (me-de'nah). Same as *guinea worm*.

med'nal. The monosodium salt of diethyl-barbituric acid: used as a hypnotic.

mediolateral lithot'omy. See *lithotomy*.

medionecro'sis. Necrosis of the tunica media of an artery.

medlopon'tine. Pertaining to the center of the pons.

mediotar'sal. Pertaining to the center of the tarsus.

medipe'duncle. The middle peduncle of the cerebellum.

Mediterra'nean fever. See *fever*.

me'dium, pl. *me'dia*. Conditions and environment of the body. See also under *culture*. **clearing m.**, a medium for rendering histologic specimens transparent. **contrast m.**, a radiopaque fluid injected into a tissue or organ to render possible roentgen visualization of a part.

med'afil. A trade name for a wire used for suturing in plastic operations.

medul'la. L. for *marrow*. **m. neph'rica**, the pyramids of the kidneys collectively. **m. oblonga'ta**, the organ of brain directly continuous with spinal cord. **m. os'sium**, bone marrow. **m. spina'lls**, spinal cord, or myelon.

medul'lary. Pertaining to the marrow or to any medulla.

med'ullated nerve fiber. Any one of the white fibers of a nerve.

medullispi'nal. Pertaining to the spinal cord.

medullit'is. Same as *osteomyelitis*; also, *myelitis*.

medulliza'tion. Abnormal enlargement of marrow spaces in cancellous bone.

medullo-adre'nal. Pertaining to the adrenal medulla.

medullo-arthrit'is. Inflammation of marrow spaces of the ends of bones.

medul'loblast. An undifferentiated cell of the neural tube which may develop into either a neuroblast or spongioblast.

medulloblasto'ma. A cerebral tumor composed of undifferentiated preneuroglial cells.

medul'locell. See *myelocyte*.

medul'loculture. A bacterial culture of bone marrow.

medullo-epithelio'ma. A tumor composed of primitive retina epithelium and of neuro-epithelium.

medullosupraren'o'ma. A tumor derived from the medulla of the suprarenal gland.

megabacte'rium. A large bacterium.

meg'abladder. Permanent overdistention of the bladder.

megakar'yocyte (meg-ah-kar'e-o-sit). Megakaryocyte.

megace'cum (meg-ah-se'kum). An abnormally large cecum.

megacephal'ic (meg-as-ef-al'ik). Having an abnormally big head.

megacoc'cus. A coccus of large size. See *macrococcus*.

megaco'lon. Increase in the caliber of the colon.

meg'acoly. Increase in caliber of the colon.

meg'adont. Having very large teeth.

meg'adyne. A unit of one million dynes.

megakar'yocyte (meg-ah-kar'e-o-sit). A giant cell of bone marrow also a similar cell in the spleen of the embryo.

megakaryocyto'sis. The presence of megakaryocytes in the blood.

megakaryophthi'sis. Deficiency of megakaryocytes in the marrow or the blood.

megalak'sia. Same as *acromegaly*.

megal'gia. A very severe pain.

- meg'aloblast** (meg'al-o-blast). Same as *macrocyte*.
- megalocar'dia**. Hypertrophy of the heart.
- megalocephal'le**. Having a large skull.
- megaloceph'al'y**. Abnormal largeness of the head.
- megalocorne'a**. Bulging of the cornea.
- meg'alocyte** (meg'al-o-sit). An extremely large erythrocyte.
- megalodac'tylous**. Having very large fingers.
- megalodon'tia**. Abnormal largeness of the teeth.
- megalo-en'teron**. Abnormal largeness of the intestine.
- megalo-esophagus**. Abnormal enlargement of the esophagus.
- megalogas'tria**. Abnormal size of the stomach.
- megaloglos'sia** (meg-al-o-glos'e-ah). Same as *macroglossia*.
- megalohepa'tia**. Enlargement of the liver.
- megalokar'yocyte**. A giant cell of the bone marrow having a large lobulated nucleus.
- megaloma'nia** (meg-al-o-ma'ne-ah). Delirium of grandeur.
- megalome'tia**. Abnormal largeness of the limbs.
- megalon'cho'sis**. Hypertrophy of the nails and their matrices.
- megalo'pe'nis**. Abnormally large size of the penis.
- megalophthal'mus** (meg-al-of-thal'mus). Large size of the eyes.
- megalop'sia** (meg-al-op'se-ah). Same as *macropsia*.
- meg'aloscope**. A magnifying speculum; a large magnifying lens.
- megalosple'nia**. Enlargement of the spleen.
- megalosyndac'tyly**. A condition in which the digits are large and are blended together.
- megalo-ure'ter**. Enlargement of the ureter.
- megarec'tum**. A greatly dilated rectum.
- meg'aseme** (meg'as-ēm). Having an orbital index exceeding 89.
- Megas'toma Intestina'le**. A pathogenic protozoan of the intestine.
- meg'avolt**. A unit of one million volts.
- meg'ohm**. A unit of one million ohms.
- megophthal'mus** (meg-of-thal'mus). Same as *buphthalmus*.
- megox'ycyte** (meg-ox'e-sit). Same as *megeoxyphil*.
- megox'yphil**. An eosinophil leukocyte with large granules.
- me'grim** (me'grim). Same as *migraine*.
- meibom'ian glands** (mi-bo'me-an). See *gland*.
- meibomian'tis**. Inflammation of the meibomian glands.
- meibom'i'tis**. Inflammation of the meibomian glands.
- Melnicke reaction or test** (mi'nik-e). Any of three tests for syphilis: (1) Flocculation test; (2) turbidity test; (3) clarification test.
- melocar'dia** (mi-o-kar'de-ah). Contraction of the heart; systole.
- melo'sis** (mi-o'sis). Same as *miosis*.
- melot'ic** (mi-ot'ik). Same as *miotic*.
- Meiss'ner's corpuscles** (mis'nerz). The tactile corpuscles. **M.'s ganglion**, **M.'s plexus**, plexus of nerve fibers in submucous intestinal tissue.
- mel**. L. for *honey*.
- melal'gia**. Neuralgic pain in the limbs.
- melancho'lia**. A form of mental disease marked by a depressed and painful emotional state with abnormal inhibition of mental and bodily activity. **acute m.**, an acute form of melancholia marked, in addition to the usual symptoms, by loss of appetite, emaciation, insomnia, and subnormal temperature. **affective m.**, melancholia corresponding to the depressive phase of manic-depressive psychosis. **agitated m.**, **m. agita'ta**, melancholia with constant motion and signs of great emotional excitement. **m. atton'ita**, a form in which the patient lies motionless and silent. **m. with delirium**, a form in

which there are distressing delusions and hallucinations. **flatuous m.**, that which is characterized by gases in the alimentary canal. **m. hypochondri'aca**, extreme hypochondriasis. **Involution m.**, melancholia developing in advanced life during senile involution. **recurrent m.**, a condition in which attacks of melancholia follow one another at more or less regular intervals. **m. religio'sa**, the delusion of one's own personal damnation. **m. sim'plex**, a mild form with neither delusions nor great excitement. **stuporous m.**, melancholia attonita: a form in which the patient lies motionless and silent, with fixed eyes and indifference to surroundings; there are sometimes hallucinations.

melanede'ma (mel-an-e-de'mah). Same as *anthracosis*.

melane'mia. Presence of black pigmentary masses in the blood.

melanephidro'sis. Discharge of black sweat.

melangeur (ma-lan-zher'). An instrument for drawing and diluting specimens of blood for examination.

melanidro'sis. Black sweat.

melanif'erous (mel-an-if'er-us). Containing melanin.

mel'anin. A dark pigment from choroid, hair, and other dark tissues; also, from melanotic tumors.

mel'anism (mel'an-izm). Excessive pigmentation; blackening of the integuments.

mel'anoblast. A cell which generates pigment.

melanoblasto'ma. A tumor composed of melanoblasts.

melanocarcino'ma. A pigmented cancer.

mel'anocyte. A dark-colored leukocyte.

melanoder'ma. Black discoloration of the skin.

melan'ogen (mel-an'o-jen). A colorless chromogen of the urine convertible into melanin.

melanogenesis (mel'an-o-jen'es-is). The production of melanin.

melanoglossia (mel'an-o-glos'e-ah). Black tongue. See *glossophytia*.

mel'anoid. Pertaining to, or resembling, melanosis.

melanoidin (mel-an-oi'din). A melanin obtained from the albumina.

Melanoles'tes pic'tipes. The "black corsair" or "kissing bug"; its bite much resembles the sting of a wasp, though often much more serious.

melanoleukoderma (mel'an-o-lu-ko-der'mah). A mottled appearance of the skin. **m. col'li**, a mottled appearance of the skin of the neck and adjacent regions, seen as a rare manifestation of syphilis.

Called also *renereal collar* and *collar of Venus*.

melanoma (mel-an-o'mah). A melanotic tumor.

melanomatosis (mel-an-o-mat-o'sis). The formation of melanomas throughout the body.

melanonych'ia. Blackness of the nails.

melanop'athy. Excess of skin pigmentation.

mel'anophore (mel'an-o-för). A pigment-carrying cell.

melanopla'cia (mel'an-o-pla'se-ah). Melanoplakia.

melanopla'kia. Disease marked by pigmented patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth.

melanorrha'gia, **melanorrhe'a**. Passage of feces darkened with blood pigments.

melanosarco'ma. Sarcoma with pigmentary elements.

melanoscl'rhus. Same as *melanocarcinoma*.

melano'sis. Condition characterized by pigmentary deposits.

melanot'ic. Characterized by dark pigmentation.

melanu'ria. The discharge of darkly stained urine.

- melas'ma** (me-laz'mah). Dark pigmentation of the skin. **m. addiso'nii**. Same as *Addison's disease*. **m. grvida'rum**, discoloration of the skin in pregnant women.
- mele'na, melae'na** (mel-e'nah). Darkening of feces by blood pigments.
- melez'itose**. A sugar from Briancon manna, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$.
- melice'ra, melice'ris**. 1. A cyst filled with honey-like substance. 2. Viscid syrupy sweating.
- melioido'sis** (mel-e-oi-do'sis). A glanders-like disease of rodents, transmissible to man, occurring in India and the Malay States and caused by *Malleomyces pseudomallei*.
- Melis'sa officina'lis**. Lemon balm, an aromatic and carminative herb.
- melissopho'bia**. Insane dread of bees and wasps.
- melitag'ra** (mel-it-ag'rah). Eczema with honeycomb crusts.
- melite'mia**. Excessive amount of sugar in the blood.
- meli'tis** (mel-i'tis). Inflammation of the cheek.
- melitopt'yalism** (mel'it-o-ti'al-izm). Secretion of saliva containing glucose.
- mel'itose**. A sugar from Australian manna, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.
- mellitu'ria** (mel-it-u're-ah). Same as *diabetes mellitus*.
- mel'lite** (mel'it). Any preparation of medicated honey.
- melodiot'her'apy** (mel-o'di-o-ther'ap-e). Treatment by listening to music.
- meloma'nia**. Abnormal preoccupation with music.
- melom'elus**. Monstrous fetus with supernumerary limbs.
- mel'on-seed bodies**. Small bodies in joints and tendon sheaths.
- mel'oplasty** (mel'op-las-te). 1. Plastic surgery of a cheek. 2. Plastic surgery of the extremities.
- melt'ing point**. The temperature at which a solid melts.
- mel'ubrine**. A pyrazolon derivative used as an analgesic and antipyretic.
- membra'na**. L. for *membrane*. **m. adventit'ia**. See *adventitia*. **m. basila'ris**. Same as *basilar membrane*. **m. choriocapilla'ris**, innermost vascular layer of the choroid. **m. decid'ua**. Same as *decidua*. **m. eb'oris**, investing membrane of the tooth pulp, made up of relics of the odontoblasts. **m. flac'cida**. Same as *Shrapnell's membrane*. **m. granulo'sa**, cell layer which limits the graafian vesicle. **m. nic'titans**. See *nictitating membrane*. **m. pituito'sa**. See *schneiderian membrane*. **m. pro'pria**. Same as *basement membrane*. **m. reissne'rii**. See *Reissner's membrane*. **m. tecto'ria**. Same as *Corti's membrane*. **m. tym'pani**, drum of the membranous ear. **m. vi'brans, m. ten'sa**, the tensor portion of the drum membrane of the ear.
- membrane**. A thin layer of tissue which covers a surface or divides an organ. **animal m.**, a thin diaphragm of membrane, as of bladder, used as a dialyzer. **arachnoid m.** See *arachnoid*. **Ascher'son's m.**, the covering of casein enclosing the milk globules. **Baer's m.**, chromicized pig's bladder. **basement m.**, delicate layer underlying epithelium. **m. bone**, a bone ossified within, or developed from, a membrane. **Bruch's m.**, inner layer of choroid coat. **Cargile m.**, sterilized ox peritoneum; interposed between raw surfaces to prevent their adhesion. **Corti's m.**, membrane over Corti's organ. **costocoracoid m.**, fascia between pectoralis minor and subclavius muscles. **cricothyroid m.**, membrane which connects the thyroid and cricoid cartilages. **croupous m.**, false membrane of true croup. **Débove's m.**, delicate layer between the epithelium

and tunica propria of bronchial, tracheal, and intestinal mucous membrane. **Descemet's m.**, posterior lining membrane of the cornea. **diphtheritic m.**, the peculiar false membrane characteristic of diphtheria. **drum m.** See *membrana tympani*. **elastic m.**, a membrane made up largely of elastic fibers. **false m.**, membranous exudate, like that of diphtheria. **fenestrated m.**, the elastic inner membrane of the arterial intima. **fetal m's**, chorion, amnion, and allantois. **germinal m.**, the blastoderm. **Huxley's m.**, cellular membrane of root sheath and proximal end of a hair. **hyaline m.** 1. A membrane between outer root sheath and inner fibrous layer of hair follicle. 2. Basement membrane. **Jackson's m.**, a web of adhesions sometimes covering the cecum and causing obstruction of the bowel. **Jacob's m.**, the rod-and-cone layer of the retina. **Krause's m.**, membrane supposed to separate disks of sarcous matter in muscle. **meconic m.**, a layer within the fetal rectum. **medullary m.** Same as *endosteum*. **mucous m.**, membrane covered with epithelium lining canals and cavities which communicate with external air. **Nasmyth's m.**, membrane covering enamel of an unworn tooth. **nictitating m.**, the so-called third eyelid of various animals. **obturator m.**, the tough membrane which closes the obturator foramen. **periodontal m.**, membrane which covers the cement of a tooth. **pupillary m.**, delicate membrane which closes the fetal pupil. **pyogenic m.**, old name for pyophylactic membrane. **pyophylactic m.**, fibrous membrane lining a pus cavity, and tending to prevent reabsorption of injurious materials. **Reissner's m.**, a thin membrane between the cochlear canal and the scola vestibuli. **ruyschian m.** Same as *entochoroidea*. **schneiderian m.**, mucous membrane which lines the nose. **serous m.**, the lining membrane of any one of the great splanchnic or lymph cavities. **Shrapnell's m.**, the thin upper part of the *membrana tympani*. **synovial m.**, the membrane which lines joint cavities and tendon sheaths. **tectorial m.**, Corti's m. **Tenon's m.** See *Tenon's capsule*. **thyrohyoid m.**, membrane which connects thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone. **tympanic m.** Same as *membrana tympani*. **undulating m.**, a protoplasmic membrane running like a fin along the bodies of certain protozoa. **vittelline m.**, **yolk m.**, the external envelope of the ovum. **vitreous m.**, Descemet's m.

membran'iform. Resembling a membrane.

mem'branin. A protein existing in the lens capsule and Descemet's membrane.

membranocartilag'inous. Pertaining to, or developed in, membrane and cartilage.

mem'branoid. Resembling a membrane.

mem'branous. Of, or pertaining to, membrane.

mem'brum viri'le. The penis.

menac'me (men-ak'me). That period of a woman's life which is marked by menstrual activity.

menad'one. A synthetic vitamin K preparation.

menar'che (men-ar'ke). The beginning of the menstrual function.

men'dellism. See *Mendel's law*, under *law*.

Mendel's law. See under *law*.

Mendel's test. An intracutaneous tuberculin test.

men'dro'sis. Bloody sweat replacing the menstrual discharge.

Ménière's disease (men-e-ürz'). See *disease*.

menin'geal (me-nin'je-al). Of, or pertaining to, the meninges.

men'ingeorrhaphy. Suture of membranes.

menin'ges (me-nin'jēz), pl. of *meninx*. The membranes of the brain and cord; the *dura*, *pia*, and *arachnoid*.

meningi'na. The *pia mater* and the cerebral layer of the *arachnoid* considered as a single membrane.

meningini'tis. Inflammation of the *meningina*.

meningio'ma. A tumor of the cerebral meninges.

menin'gism. Hysterical simulation of meningitis.

meningit'ic. Of, or pertaining to, meningitis. **m. streak**, streak on skin when the nail is drawn over it in meningitis.

meningi'tis (men-in-jī'tis). Inflammation of the meninges. **basal m.**, inflammation of the meninges at the base of the brain. **cerebral m.**, inflammation of the membranes of the brain, acute or chronic. See *leptomeningitis*, *pachymeningitis*. **cerebrospinal m.**, inflammation of meninges of the brain and spinal cord. **epidemic cerebrospinal m.**, an acute infectious disease, attacking children especially, caused by the meningococcus, and marked by headache, coryza, vomiting, convulsions, cutaneous eruption, and the presence of Kernig's sign. **otitic m.**, that which may complicate an attack of otitis. **septicemic m.**, that which is due to septic blood poisoning. **serous m.**, meningitis marked by serous exudation into the cerebral ventricles. **spinal m.**, that which affects the membranes of spinal cord. **tubercular m.**, acute hydrocephalus.

meningitopho'bia. Condition simulating meningitis, due to dread of that disease.

meningo-arteri'tis. Inflammation of the meningeal arteries.

menin'gocele (me-nin'go-sēl). Hernial protrusion of meninges.

meningocerebri'tis. Inflammation of brain and meninges.

meningococce'mia. The presence of meningococci in the blood.

meningococci'dal. Destroying meningococci.

meningococ'cus. A micro-organism causing meningitis, *Neisseria meningitidis*.

meningocor'tical. Affecting the meninges and the cortex.

menin'gocyte (men-in'go-sīt). A histiocyte of the meninges.

meningo-encephali'tis. Inflammation of brain and membranes.

meningo-encephal'ocele. Protrusion of brain and meninges.

meningo-encephalomyeli'tis. Inflammation of the meninges, brain, and spinal cord.

meningomala'cia. Softening of a membrane.

meningomyeli'tis. Inflammation of spinal cord and membranes.

meningomyel'ocele. Protrusion of spinal cord and membranes.

meningop'athy. Any disease of the meninges.

meningorachid'ian. Pertaining to spinal cord and meninges.

meningorrh'a'gia. Hemorrhage from the cerebral or spinal membranes.

meningorrh'e'a. Effusion of blood upon the meninges.

meningo'sis. Union or attachment of bones by membrane.

meningoty'phoid. Typhoid fever with marked meningeal symptoms.

meningu'ria. Presence of shreds in urine.

me'ninx (me'ninks), pl. *menin'ges*. A membrane, especially one of the brain or spinal cord.

menisci'tis. Inflammation of a semilunar cartilage of the knee joint.

menis'cocyte. A crescent-shaped or sickle-shaped red blood corpuscle.

meniscocyto'sis (men-is''ko-si-to'sis). The presence of meniscocytes in the blood; sickle-cell anemia.

menis'cus. 1. A crescentic interarticular fibrocartilage. 2. A concavoconvex (positive meniscus) or convexoconcave (negative meniscus) lens.

- menisper'mum.** The root of *Menispermum canadense*, or moonseed: it is tonic.
- menoce'llis** (men-o-se'lis). Spotting of skin from stoppage of the menses.
- menofor'mon.** A proprietary hormone of the ovary.
- menolip'sis.** Temporary cessation of menstruation.
- menol'ysin.** A proprietary preparation for dysmenorrhea and amenorrhea.
- menometas'tasis** (men''o-met-as'tas-is). Vicarious menstruation.
- menometrorrha'gia** (men''o-met-ro-ra'je-ah). Excessive uterine bleeding accompanying menstruation or occurring between menstrual periods.
- men'opausal.** Pertaining to or connected with the menopause.
- men'opause.** Period when menstruation ceases; change of life.
- menopla'nia.** Metastasis or aberration of menses.
- menorrha'gia, menorrhe'a.** Immoderate flow of menses.
- menorrha'gia** (men-o-ra'je-ah). Pain during menstruation.
- menos'chesis.** Suppression of the menses.
- menosep'sis.** Septic poisoning from retained menses.
- menos'tasis** (men-os'tas-is). Suppression of the menses.
- menostax'is.** A prolonged menstrual period.
- menotox'ic.** Caused by the toxic influence of retained menses.
- menotox'in.** A toxic substance in the body fluids of women during menstruation.
- menoxe'nia.** Abnormal menstruation.
- men'ses** (men'sēz). The monthly courses of women.
- mens'trual.** Pertaining to the menses.
- menstrua'tion.** The monthly sanguineous discharge peculiar to women. **climacteric m.,** time of first menstruation. **vicarious m.,** menstrual flow from some part or organ other than the vagina.
- men'struum** (men'stru-um). A solvent medium.
- mensura'tion.** The act or process of measuring.
- mentag'ra** (men-tag'rah). Same as *sycosis*.
- Mentagrophy'ton.** The fungus *Microsporon mentagrophytes* causing sycosis.
- men'tal.** 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. Pertaining to the chin.
- men'tha.** L. for *mint*. **m. piperi'ta,** peppermint. **m. pule'gium,** true pennyroyal. **m. vir'idis,** spearmint.
- men'thene** (men'thēn). A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, from menthol.
- men'thol.** A stearoptene from peppermint oil: locally anodyne.
- menthophe'nol.** An antiseptic containing menthol and phenol.
- mentim'eter.** A means of measuring mental capacity.
- men'tism.** The formation of involuntary mental images.
- men'tulate.** Having a large penis.
- mentuloma'nia.** Masturbation.
- men'tum** (men'tum). L. for *chin*.
- mephit'ic** (me-fit'ik). Noxious; foul; of an ill odor.
- meral'gia** (me-ra'je-ah). Pain in a thigh. **m. paraesthet'ica,** a disease marked by disturbance of sensation in the outer surface of the thigh.
- mer'baphen.** Novasurol; a double salt containing 40 per cent of mercury; diuretic and antisiphilitic.
- mercap'tan.** Any alcohol in which oxygen is replaced by sulfur.
- mercar'bolide.** A proprietary antiseptic and germicide.
- Mercler's bar** (mer-se-āz'). A bar or fold at neck of bladder.
- mercupu'rin.** A proprietary diuretic.

- mercu'rial** (mer-ku're-al). 1. Pertaining to, or containing, mercury.
 2. A preparation containing mercury. **m. palsy**, paralysis caused by mercurial poisoning. **m. rash**, rash caused by local application of mercurials.
- mercu'riallism**. Chronic poisoning from misuse of mercury.
- mercu'riallized**. Treated with mercury; containing mercury.
- mercu'ric chloride**. Corrosive sublimate, HgCl_2 : poisonous, antiseptic. **m. oxide**, a red or yellow powder, HgO .
- mer'curin**. A proprietary mercurial preparation used as a diuretic.
- mercu'rochrome**. Dichrom-oxymercury-fluorescein, a green powder, used as a germicide for the genito-urinary tract.
- mercuroidoh'e'mol**. Brown powder, containing hemol, mercury, and iodine: used as alterative and hematinic.
- mer'curol**. A combination of mercuric acid with nucleol: used as an irrigation in gonorrhea.
- mercu'rophen** (mer-ku'ro-fen). Sodium oxymercury orthonitrophenolate: a powerful antiseptic and germicide.
- mercu'rosal**. A mercury preparation for use in syphilis.
- mer'curous chloride**. Calomel, Hg_2Cl_2 .
- mercurphyl'line**. Same as *mercupurin*.
- mer'cury**. A bivalent liquid metal, symbol Hg.
- mere** (mër). One of the parts into which a zygote divides.
- mer'gal**. A mixture of albumin tannate and mercury cholate.
- mergan'dol**. Mercury sodium glycerate: used in syphilis.
- meriat'chenje**. See *miryachit*.
- merinthopho'bia**. A morbid dread of being bound.
- merl'odine**. Mercury diiodoparaphenolsulfonate: used in syphilis.
- merismope'dia**. A genus of bacteria said to be pathogenic.
- mer'ispore**. A spore produced by the division of another spore.
- mer'istem**. The undifferentiated embryonic tissue of plants.
- meroblas'tic ovum**. One in which only a part of the yolk undergoes segmentation.
- mer'ocele** (mer'o-sël). Femoral hernia.
- merocoxal'gia**. Pain in the thigh and hip.
- mer'ocrine**. Partly secreting: a term applied to glands of which only parts of the secretory cells form the secretion.
- merol'ogy**. That part of anatomy which deals with the elementary tissues.
- meromicroso'mia**. Unusual smallness of some part of the body.
- meronecroblo'sis**. Meronecrosis.
- meronecro'sis** (me''ro-nek-ro'sis). Cellular necrosis.
- meroparesthe'sia**. Alteration of the tactile sense in the extremities.
- mero'pia**. Partial blindness.
- merorachis'chisis**. Fissure of a part of the spinal cord.
- me'roscope** (me'ro-sköp). An instrument for performing meroscopy.
- meros'copy**. Fractional auscultation of the heart.
- meros'mia**. Absence of power of perceiving certain odors.
- merosystol'ic**. Pertaining to a part of the systole.
- merot'omy** (me-rot'o-me). A cutting into segments.
- merox'yl**. A local antiseptic and germicide.
- mero'zoite** (me-ro'zo-ite). A crescentic corpuscle, being one of the stages of certain blood parasites.
- merphen'yl**. A proprietary germicide and fungicide preparation.
- mer'salyl**. Same as *salyrgan*.
- merthi'olate**. Sodium ethylmercurithiosalicylate: used as a germicide for sterilizing tissue surfaces.
- Méry's glands**. Same as *Cowper's glands*.

- mer'ycism** (mer'is-izm). Rumination; regurgitation of food from stomach and chewing it again.
- mer'ycole**. One who ruminates.
- Merzbacher-Peltzaeus disease**. Familial centrolobar sclerosis.
- mes'ad**. Toward a center or mesial line.
- me'sal** (me'sal). See *mesial*.
- mesame'bold**. A cell given off from the epiblast or hypoblast to become a part of the mesoblast or mesoderm.
- mesaorti'tis**. Inflammation of the middle (muscular) coat of the aorta.
- mesara'ic** (mes-ar-a'ik). Same as *mesenteric*.
- mesarteri'tis**. Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.
- mesaticephal'ic**. With a length-breadth index of 75 to 80 degrees.
- mesatipel'ic, mesatipel'vic**. Having a pelvic index between 90 and 95 degrees.
- mescal buttons**. Tops of *Anhalonium lewinii* of Mexico: they are poisonous.
- mes'caline**. An alkaloid from mescal buttons.
- mesencephali'tis**. Inflammation of the mesencephalon.
- mesenceph'alon** (mes-en-sef'al-on). The midbrain; the second of the embryonic cerebral vesicles from which develop the corpora quadrigemina and crura cerebri together.
- mesen'chyma** (mes-en'kim-ah). Embryonic connective tissue.
- mesenter'ic** (mes-en-ter'ik). Pertaining to the mesentery.
- mesenteri'olum**. A small mesentery.
- mesente'riopexy**. The operation of fixing torn mesentery.
- mesenterioplica'tion**. The operation of taking a tuck in the mesentery to shorten it.
- mesenterior'rhapxy**. The operation of suturing the mesentery.
- mesenteri'tis**. Inflammation of the mesentery.
- mesen'teron**. The part of the body cavity whence alimentary canal, lungs, liver, and pancreas are derived.
- mes'entery** (mes'en-ter-e). Fold of peritoneum which attaches the intestine to the posterior abdominal wall.
- me'slad** (me'se-ad). Toward the middle; mesad.
- me'slal** (me'se-al). Situated in the middle; median.
- mesioclu'sion** (me-se-o-klu'zhun). Malocclusion in which the mandibular arch has an anterior relation to the maxillary arch.
- me'sion** (me'se-on). The plane which divides the body into right and left symmetric halves.
- mesiover'sion**. The condition of a tooth which is nearer than normal to the median line of the face.
- me'siris**. The middle layer of the iris.
- mes'merism** (mes'mer-izm). Hypnotism, or animal magnetism.
- meso-aorti'tis**. Inflammation of the middle coat of the aorta.
- meso-appendici'tis**. Inflammation of the meso-appendix.
- meso-appen'dix**. The peritoneal fold which connects the appendix to the ileum.
- mesoa'rrium** (mes-o-a're-um). Same as *mesorarium*.
- mes'oblast**. The middle layer of the primitive embryo.
- mesobronchi'tis**. Inflammation of middle coat of bronchi.
- mesocar'dia**. Location of the heart in the middle line of the thorax.
- mesocar'dium**. A membrane connecting the embryonic heart with the body wall.
- mesoce'cum, mesocae'cum**. Peritoneal fold which gives attachment to the cecum.
- mes'ocle** (mes'o-sel). The aqueduct of Sylvius.

- mesocephal'ic.** 1. Pertaining to the mesocephalon. 2. Having a head of medium size.
- mesoceph'alon.** Same as *mesencephalon*.
- mesocol'ic hernia.** Hernia into a pouch of the mesocolon.
- mesoco'lon.** Peritoneal process by which colon is attached.
- mesoco'lopexy.** Same as *mesocoloplication*.
- mesocoloplica'tion.** The operation of taking a tuck in the mesocolon in order to shorten it.
- mes'ocord.** An umbilical cord adherent to the placenta.
- mes'ocyst** (mes'o-sist). A layer of peritoneum attaching the gall-bladder to the liver.
- mes'ocyte** (mes'o-sit). A mesolymphocyte.
- mesocyto'ma.** A connective tissue tumor; a sarcoma.
- mes'oderm** (mes'o-derm). Same as *mesoblast*.
- mesodmi'tis.** Inflammation of the mediastinum.
- mesoduode'num.** Peritoneal fold connecting duodenum to abdominal wall.
- meso-epidid'ymls.** A fold of the tunica vaginalis connecting the epididymis with the testicle.
- mesogas'ter** (mes-o-gas'ter). Same as *midgut*.
- mesogas'tric.** Pertaining to mesogastrium or to umbilical region.
- mesogas'trium.** The embryonic mesentery of the stomach.
- mesog'lla** (mes-og'le-ah). Same as *oligodendroglia*.
- mesoglio'ma.** A tumor of the oligodendroglia.
- mesogna'thic.** With a gnathic index between 98 and 103.
- mesogna'thion** (mes-og-na'the-on). The premaxillary bone.
- mesohylo'ma.** A tumor developed from the mesothelium.
- meso-ile'um.** The mesentery of the ileum.
- mesojeju'num.** The mesentery of the jejunum.
- mesolepido'ma.** A tumor formed of tissue derived from the persistent embryonic epithelium.
- mesol'obus** (me-sol'o-bus). The corpus callosum.
- mesolym'phocyte.** A medium-sized lymphocyte.
- mesometri'tis.** Inflammation of the middle layer of the uterus.
- mesome'trium.** The broad ligaments.
- mes'omorph.** A person of medium stature with bulky limbs and features.
- mesom'ula.** An early stage of the embryo when it consists of a mass of mesenchyma enclosed in mesoderm and entoderm.
- mes'on** (mes'on). Same as *mesion*.
- mesoneph'ric.** Pertaining to the mesonephrön. **m. duct.** Same as *wolffian duct*.
- mesoneph'ron, mesoneph'ros.** Same as *wolffian body*.
- mesoneuri'tis.** 1. Inflammation of the substance of a nerve. 2. Inflammation of the lymphatics of a nerve.
- meso-omen'tum.** The fold by which the omentum is attached to the abdominal wall.
- mes'opexy.** The operation of taking a tuck in the mesentery in order to shorten it.
- mesophar'ynx.** The oral portion of the pharynx.
- mesophil'ic.** Fond of moderate temperature: said of bacteria which develop best at 37 C.
- mesophlebi'tis.** Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.
- mesoph'ryon** (mes-of're-on). Central point of the glabellum.
- mesopneu'mon.** Fold of pleura which attaches the lung.
- mesor'chium.** Peritoneal fold which holds in place the fetal testicle.
- mesorec'tum.** The mesentery of the rectum.

- mesoret'ina** (mes-o-ret'in-ah). The middle layer of the retina.
- mesorop'ter**. The normal position of the eyes with their muscles at rest.
- mesorrhachis'chisis** (mes-o-rak-is'kis-is). Merorrhachischisis.
- mesor'rhapsy** (mes-or'af-e). Same as *mesenteriorrhaphy*.
- mes'orrhine**. With a nasal index between 47 and 51.
- mesosal'pinx**. The fold that suspends the oviduct.
- mes'oseme**. Within an orbital index between 83 and 90.
- mesosig'moid**. The fold by which the sigmoid flexure is attached.
- mesosigmoi'dopexy**. The operation of fixing the mesosigmoid for prolapse of the rectum.
- mes'ostate**. Any product of metabolism which represents an intermediate stage in the formation of another product.
- mesoster'num**. The middle piece or body of the sternum.
- mesostro'ma**. The embryonic tissue which develops into Bowman's and Descemet's membranes.
- mes'otan**. A salicyl ester; used locally for gout and rheumatism.
- mesoten'don**. A connective tissue membrane attaching a tendon to its sheath.
- mesothe'llal**. Pertaining to the mesothelium.
- mesothelio'ma**. A tumor made up of cells derived from mesothelium.
- mesothe'llum** (mes-o-the'le-um). Part of mesoblast whence the serous cavities and muscles are developed.
- mesoth'enar** (mes-oth'en-ar). The adductor pollicis.
- mesotho'rium**. A disintegration product of thorium, having radioactive properties.
- mesotrop'ic**. Situated in the middle of a cavity.
- mesotur'binal, mesotur'binate**. The middle turbinate body.
- mesova'rium**. Peritoneal fold which holds ovary in place.
- mes'urol**. An emulsion in olive oil of a salicylate compound: used in syphilis.
- metab'asis** (met-ab'as-is). Change of disease or of place.
- metabo'sis**. Dependence of one organism upon another for its existence.
- metabol'ic** (met-ab-ol'ik). Pertaining to metabolism.
- metabolim'eter**. An apparatus for measuring basal metabolism.
- metab'olin** (met-ab'o-lin). A product of metabolism.
- metab'olism**. Tissue change; the sum of all the physical and chemical processes by which living organized substance is produced and maintained (*substance metabolism* or *anabolism*), and also the transformation by which energy is made available for the uses of the organism (*energy metabolism, katabolic m.,* or *catabolism*). **basal m.**, energy metabolism determined from fourteen to eighteen hours after eating. **constructive m.** See *anabolism*. **destructive m.** See *catabolism*. **energy m.**, body metabolism expressed in terms of the energy liberated in the form of heat.
- metab'olite**. Any substance derived by metabolism.
- metabolodisper'sion**. The degree of dispersion of the colloids of the body.
- metab'olor**. An instrument for measuring the basal metabolic rate.
- metacar'pal** (met-ak-ar'pal). Pertaining to the metacarpus.
- metacar'pus**. Part of hand between the wrist and phalanges.
- met'accele** (met'as-el), **metacoe'le** (met-ab-se'le). Same as *fourth ventricle*.
- metachlo'ral**. A remedy, C_2Cl_2HO , not unlike chloral hydrate.
- metachroma'sia, metachro'matism**. Change of color produced by staining.

- metachro'matin.** The basophil part of the chromatin.
- metachro'mophil.** Not staining normally.
- metachro'sis.** Change of color.
- metach'ysis** (me-tak'is-is). Transfusion of blood.
- metacine'sis.** Separation of daughter stars from each other.
- met'acone.** The distobuccal cusp of an upper molar tooth.
- metaco'nid.** The mesiolingual cusp of a lower molar tooth.
- metaco'nule.** The distal intermediate cusp of an upper molar tooth.
- metacye'sis** (met-ah-si-e'sis). Extra-uterine pregnancy.
- metadys'entery.** Chronic colitis due to the metadysentery group of bacteria.
- metagas'ter.** The permanent intestinal canal of the embryo.
- metagas'trula.** Gastrula with cleavage differing from the standard type.
- metagen'esis** (met-aj-en'es-is). Alternation of generation.
- metagglu'tinin.** An agglutinin which acts on closely related organisms.
- metagrip'pal.** Resulting from influenza.
- meta-icter'ic.** Following jaundice.
- meta-infec'tive.** Occurring after an infection.
- met'al.** Any element marked by luster, malleability, ductility, and conductivity of electricity and heat. **alkali m.,** one of the sodium group of basylous elements. **colloidal m.,** a colloidal solution of a metal.
- met'albu'min** (met-al-bu'min). A proteid found in ovarian cysts.
- metallesthe'sia.** The recognition of metals by the sense of touch.
- met'al'lic.** Pertaining to, or composed of, metal. **m. tinkling,** a peculiar ringing auscultatory sound in pneumothorax, and over large lung cavities.
- met'alloid.** 1. Any nonmetallic element. 2. Any metal that has not all the characters of a typical metal.
- metallopho'bia.** Insane fear of metals and metallic objects.
- metallo'scopy.** Observation of the effects of applying metals to the body.
- metallother'apy.** Treatment of disease by applying metals to the integument.
- metallur'gy.** The science and art of using metals.
- metamer'ic.** Of, or characterized by, metamerism.
- metam'erid** (met-am'er-id). A metameric substance.
- metam'erism.** Isomerism when the component elements are identical, but the structural arrangement is not the same.
- metamorphop'sia.** State of the eye in which objects looked at seem to be distorted.
- metamor'phosis.** Change of structure or shape. **fatty m.** Same as *fatty degeneration*. **regressive m., retrograde m.,** a degeneration; also, a catabolic change. **viscous m.,** the massing of blood plaques in thrombosis.
- metamy'elocyte.** An intermediate form of myelocyte.
- metaneph'ron, metaneph'ros.** The hindmost segment of the primitive embryonic kidney.
- metaneu'trophil.** Not staining normally with neutral stains.
- metanu'cleus.** The egg nucleus after extension from the germinal vesicle.
- metapep'tone.** A digestive product between dyspeptone and parapeptone.
- met'aphase** (met'af-āz). The stage of karyokinesis in which the chromosomes split.

- metaphed'rin.** A preparation of metaphen and ephedrine used in colds and hay fever.
- met'aphen.** A proprietary germicide for use in gonorrhea, eye infections, and for sterilization of instruments.
- metaphosphor'ic acid.** Glacial phosphoric acid, HPO_3 .
- metaphre'nia.** A switching of the libido toward the practical interests of life.
- metaph'renon.** The space or area between the shoulders.
- metaphyl'in (met-af-il'in).** Same as *aminophyllin*.
- metaph'ysis (met-af'is-is).** The end of the diaphysis of a long bone where it joins the epiphysis.
- metapla'sia (met-ap-la'se-ah).** Change of one kind of tissue into another.
- met'aplastm (met'ap-lazm).** The inanimate particles of protoplasm.
- metaplas'tic (met-ap-las'tik).** Formed by metaplasia.
- metaplex'us.** The choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.
- metapneumon'ic.** Succeeding or following pneumonia.
- metapoda'lia.** The bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus.
- metapoph'ysis (met-ap-of'is-is).** Any tubercle on the superior articular processes of a vertebra.
- met'apore (met'ap-or).** The foramen of Magendie.
- metapro'tein.** A protein resulting from the action of an acid or an alkali on a protein.
- metapyret'ic.** Performed or occurring after the advent (otherwise, after the decline) of septic fever.
- metar'sen.** Same as *mepharsen*.
- met'asol.** A germicide solution of 1 to 2 per cent solution of metacresol-anitol.
- met'astable.** Having uncertain stability.
- metas'tasis.** Transfer of disease from one organ to another.
- metas'tasize.** To move from one part to another by metastasis.
- metastat'ic.** Pertaining to, or due to, metastasis.
- metaster'num.** Same as *ensiform cartilage*.
- metasyph'ilis.** Congenital syphilis with general degeneration, and with no appreciable local lesions.
- metatarsal'gia.** Pain in metatarsus.
- metatarsec'tomy (met-ah-tar-sek'to-me).** Excision of the metatarsus.
- metatarsophalan'geal.** Pertaining to metatarsus and phalanges.
- metatar'sus (met-ah-tar'sus).** Part of foot between tarsus and toes.
- metathal'amus.** The posterior portion of the thalamus.
- metath'esis.** 1. Artificial transfer of morbid process. 2. Replacement of molecular atoms by other atoms.
- metatroph'ic (met-ah-trof'ik).** Utilizing organic matter for food.
- metatuberculo'sis.** A condition in which there is a tuberculous reaction without any tuberculous lesion.
- metax'eny.** Same as *metoxeny*.
- metenceph'alon.** 1. Hindbrain; part of embryonic brain whence the pons and part of cerebellum are developed. 2. After-brain; part of embryonic brain whence are developed the oblongata and part of the fourth ventricle.
- me'teorism.** Tympanites; gas in the abdomen or intestine.
- meteorol'ogy.** The science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.
- me'ter.** Measure of length, 39.371 inches. **m. angle,** angle of visual axes when viewing a point 1 meter distant.
- methac'etln.** An antipyretic and anodyne, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2$.
- meth'ane.** Marsh gas, CH_4 , from decayed organic matter.
- meth'anol (meth'an-ol).** Methyl alcohol.

- methatropine.** Methyl homatropine bromide: an antispasmodic in asthma and colic.
- methemoglo'bin.** Hemoglobin from decomposing blood.
- methemoglobine'mia.** Methemoglobin in the blood.
- methemoglobinu'ria.** Methemoglobin in the urine.
- methenami'ne.** Urotropin or hexamethylenetetramine: a useful urinary antiseptic.
- methi'online.** An amino acid isolated from protein.
- methodol'ogy.** The science of method; the science which deals with the principles of procedure in research and study.
- methoma'nia.** Insanity from alcoholic drinks.
- meth'onal.** A hypnotic compound resembling sulfonal.
- methoxyca'faine.** A local anesthetic and antineuralgic, $C_8H_7(OCH_3)N_2O_2$.
- metho'zin (meth-o'zin).** Same as *antipyrine*.
- me'thyl.** An atom group, CH_3 , from wood spirit. **m. alcohol,** wood spirit, CH_3OH ; distilled from wood: sedative, narcotic, and poisonous. **m. ether,** colorless anesthetic gas $(CH_3)_2O$. **m. oxide,** gaseous or liquid substance: strongly refrigerant. **m. salicylate,** artificial oil of gaultheria: found also in natural oil of wintergreen. **m. violet,** blue pyoktanin.
- meth'ylal.** Same as *formal*.
- methyl'amine.** Gaseous ptomaine from decaying fish and from comma-bacillus cultures.
- methylantipy'rine.** Tolypyrine; a compound, $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O$, antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antirheumatic.
- meth'ylate.** A compound of methyl alcohol and a base.
- meth'ylated spirit.** Mixture of ethyl and methyl alcohols.
- methylbenzac'online.** A poisonous derivative of aconitine.
- meth'ylene blue.** Methylthionine chloride: used as a stain in pathology and bacteriology, as an antiseptic in urinary infections and in the treatment of malaria. **m. dichloride,** an anesthetic liquid, CH_2Cl_2 .
- methylenoph'illous.** Stainable with methylene blue.
- methylguan'idine, methyluram'ine.** A poisonous ptomaine, $C_2H_7N_3$, from spoiled fish, etc.
- methylmercap'tan.** A gas formed in intestines by decomposition of proteids.
- methylsal'ol.** Antirheumatic compound, $CH_3(OH)(CH_3)CO_2C_6H_5$.
- methyl-ur'ethane.** A hypnotic agent, $CNH_2.O.OCH_3$.
- metop'agus (me-top'ag-us).** Twin fetuses united at forehead.
- metopantral'gia.** Pain in the frontal sinuses.
- metopantri'tis.** Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.
- metop'ic.** Pertaining to the forehead.
- meto'plon (me-to'pe-on).** Point in median line of forehead, between frontal eminences.
- metopodyn'ia.** Frontal headache.
- metopos'copy.** The study of physiognomy.
- metox'enous.** Requiring two hosts for the full cycle of existence, as in certain parasites.
- metox'eny (met-ox'en-e).** The condition of being metoxenous.
- me'tra (me'trah).** The womb or uterus.
- metral'gia (me-tral'je-ah).** Pain in the uterus.
- metranc'mia.** Uterine anemia.
- metran'olkter.** An instrument for dilating the cervix uteri.
- metrapeu'tic.** Transmitted by the mother, who herself remains unaffected.

- met'ratome** (met'rah-tōm). Instrument for cutting the uterus.
- metrato'nia**. Uterine atony.
- metratro'phia**. Atrophy of the uterus.
- metraux'e** (me-trawks'e). Hypertrophy of the uterus.
- met'razol**. A preparation with an action similar to that of camphor in stimulating the heart. It is used also to produce convulsions in the treatment of mental disorders, especially dementia praecox.
- me'tre** (me'ter). Same as *meter*.
- metrechos'copy**. Combined mensuration, auscultation, and inspection.
- metrecta'sia**. Dilatation of the uterus.
- metrec'tomy**. Excision of the uterus.
- metrec'topy** (me-trek'to-pe). Uterine displacement.
- metrelco'sis**. Ulceration of the uterus.
- metreurn'ysis**. Dilatation of uterus by means of the metreurn'ter.
- metreurn'ter**. An inflatable bag which is introduced into the lower segment of the uterus and blown up: used for producing uterine contractions.
- met'ric system**. System of measures and weights having the meter as a basis. See *Weights and Measures, Tables of*.
- metri'tis**. Inflammation of the womb.
- metrocarcino'ma**. Carcinoma of the uterus.
- me'trocele** (me'tro-sēl). Hernia of the uterus.
- met'roclyst**. Device for irrigating the womb.
- metrocol'pocoele** (met-ro-kol'po-sēl). Hernia of uterus into vagina.
- metrocycto'sis**. Formation of cysts in the womb.
- me'trocyte** (me'tro-sīt). A mother cell.
- metrodyn'ia** (met-ro-din'e-ah). Pain in the uterus.
- metrofibro'ma**. Fibroma of uterus.
- metrog'raphy**. Roentgenography of the uterus.
- metroleukorrh'e'a**. Leukorrhea of uterine origin.
- metrol'ogy**. The science which deals with measurements.
- metromalaco'ma**. Morbid softening of uterus.
- metroneu'ria**. A nervous affection of uterus.
- metron'oscope**. An instrument for correcting incoordinate ocular movements.
- metroparal'ysis**. Paralysis of uterus.
- metropath'ia haemorrh'a'gica**. Essential uterine hemorrhage.
- metropath'ic**. Pertaining to, or caused by, uterine disorder.
- metrop'athy** (met-rop'ath-e). Any uterine disorder.
- metroperiton'i'tis**. Inflammation of uterus and peritoneum.
- metrophlebi'tis**. Inflammation of uterine veins.
- metropto'sis** (met-ro-to'sis). Prolapse of uterus.
- metrorrha'gia** (met-ror-ra'je-ah). Uterine hemorrhage.
- metrorrhe'a**. Free or abnormal uterine discharge.
- metrorrhex'is** (met-ro-r'ex'is). Rupture of uterus.
- metrortho'sis**. Rectification of uterine displacement.
- metrosalpingi'tis**. Inflammation of womb and oviducts.
- met'roscope** (met'ros-kōp). Instrument for examining the uterus.
- metrostax'is** (met-ro-staks'is). Slow loss of blood from uterus.
- metrosteno'sis**. Stenosis of the uterus.
- metrostere'sis**. Excision of the uterus.
- metrother'apy**. Treatment by measurement for its psychic effect on the patient.
- met'rotome** (met'ro-tōm). Same as *hysterotome*.
- metrot'omy** (met-rot'o-me). Same as *hysterotomy*.

metro-ureth'rotome (met-ro-u-reth'ro-töm). A urethrotome with a device which regulates the amount of cutting.

metrypercline'sis. Excessive severity of labor pains.

metycaine. A proprietary local and spinal anesthetic.

Meynert's commissure (mi'nerts). Commissure from subthalamic body to floor of third ventricle.

meze'reon, meze'reum. Diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative bark of *Daphne mezereum*.

Mg. Symbol for *magnesium*.

mg. Abbreviation for *milligram*.

MgO. Calcined magnesia.

MgSO₄. Magnesium sulfate.

mi'asm, mias'ma. A noxious effluvium.

miasmat'ic. Of, or pertaining to, miasm.

mi'ca pa'nis. L. for *bread crumb*.

micat'ion (mi-ka'shun). Rapid and repeated winking.

micel'la. Same as *tagma*.

micrenceph'alon. Abnormal smallness of brain; cretinism.

micro-aerophile. Requiring only a small amount of free oxygen: said of micro-organisms.

micro-anal'ysis. The chemical analysis of minute particles.

mi'crobe (mi'kröb). A vegetable micro-organism.

microbe'mia (mi-kro-be'me-ah). Same as *microbiohemia*.

microb'ic (mi-krob'ik). Of, or pertaining to, microbes.

microbic'idal (mi-krob-is'idal). Destroying microbes.

microb'icide (mi-krob'is-id). An agent that destroys microbes.

microbic'idin. A compound, C₁₀H₇ONa, used as external antiseptic, and internally as antipyretic and antiseptic.

microbiohe'mia. Disease due to microbes in the blood.

microbiol'ogy (mi-kro-be-ol'o-je). Study of the microbes.

microbiopho'bia. A morbid dread of microbes.

mi'croblism (mi'kro-bizm). Disease due to microbes.

mi'croblast (mi'kro-blast). Same as *microcyte*.

microbleph'arism, microbleph'ary (mi-kro-blef'ar-izm). Abnormal smallness of eyelids.

microbra'chius. Fetus with preternaturally small arms.

microcal'orie, microcal'ory. The amount of heat required to raise 1 cc. of water from 0 to 1 C.

microcar'dia. Abnormal smallness of the heart.

microcau'lia. Abnormal smallness of the penis.

microcen'trum. The dynamic center of a cell.

microceph'al'ic, microceph'alous. Having a small head.

microceph'alus. Idiot or fetus with very small head.

microceph'aly (mi-kro-sef'a-le), **microceph'alism** (mi-kro-sef'al-izm). Abnormal smallness of head.

microchem'istry (mi-kro-kem'is-tre). Chemical work carried on by the aid of the microscope.

microc'idin (mi-kros'id-in). Sodium naphtholate; an antiseptic.

microcinematog'raphy. The making of moving picture photographs of microscopic subjects.

Micrococcus (mi-kro-kok'kus). A minute bacterial coccus or cell form; generally regarded as a genus of schizomycetes. **M. a'cidilac'tici**, a coccus in fresh milk, causing lactic acid fermentation. **M. ag'ilis**, a species from water, producing a rosy pigment. **M. amylov'orus**, coccus which causes apple and pear blight: produces fermentation in saccharine solutions. **M. aquat'ilis**, coccus found in water. **M. ascofor'mans**, a kind found in diseased tissues of

the horse: causes septicemia. *M. can'dicans*, saprophytic coccus from air, water, etc. *M. capillo'rum*, a kind from the scalp: alters color of the hair. *M. car'neus*, from flowing water: produces a red pigment. *M. chlori'nus*, a coccus which produces a yellowish pigment. *M. cit'reus*, found in water and in osteomyelitis. *M. cumula'tus ten'uis*, in nasal mucus. *M. concen'tricus*, in water: not pathogenic. *M. cremoi'des*, in water: named from its creamy pigment. *M. cya'neus*, in the air: forms a blue pigment on potato. *M. dif'fuens*, in air, dust, and feces. *M. endocardi'tidis ruga'tus*, on the valvular vegetations of ulcerative endocarditis. *M. fervido'sus*, in water: not pathogenic. *M. floc'cil*, from conjunctival sac. *M. fla'vus conjuncti'vae*, from the human conjunctiva: pathogenic in rabbits. *M. fla'vus liquefa'ciens*, from air, water, and the air passages. *M. foe'tidus*, ill-smelling form from nasopharynx and from rotting teeth. *M. fus'cus*, from water. *M. gelatino'sus*, from milk. *M. gingi'vae pyo'genes*, from alveolar abscess: pathogenic. *M. haemato'des*, from hair of persons with a red sweat; also from sweat of the armpit. *M. lliquefa'ciens conjuncti'vae*, from normal human conjunctiva. *M. loewenber'gii*, from nose in ozena; pathogenic. *m. of mas-titis of cow*, produces mastitis in cows. *M. masto'bicus*, from milk of sheep with gangrenous mastitis. *M. nasa'lis*, from nasopharynx: nonpathogenic. *M. neofor'mans*, a species found in various tumors. *M. nitrif'icans*, from soil: changes various nitrogen compounds to nitrates. *m. of osteomyelitis*, pathogenic form from osteomyelitis. *M. pasteu'ri*, from saliva. *M. pflu'geri*, from decaying flesh and potatoes. *M. plumo'sus*, from water. *M. porcello'rum*, from swine with hepatitis. *m. of progressive lymphoma of animals*, found in sputa of pneumonia after measles: dangerously pathogenic. *M. pyo'genes ten'uis*, from large abscesses. *M. radia'tus*, from air and water. *M. restit'uens*, changes peptone into albumin. *M. rosenbach'ii*, from pus of abscesses. *M. rosetta'ceus*, from water. *M. ro'seus*, from sputum of influenza. *M. saliva'rius sep'ticus*, from sputum of puerperal septicemia. *M. tetra'genus*, from sputum of phthisis and lung cavities: pathogenic. Other forms referred to this species from smallpox, yellow fever, the stomach contents, nasal mucus, etc. *M. ure'ae*, produces ammoniacal fermentation in urine. *M. urinal'bus*, from urine in cystitis and pyelonephritis. *M. uri'nae al'bus*, *M. uri'nae fla'vus*, *M. uri'nae ma'jor*, three forms from urine of cystitis, etc. *M. versat'ilis*, found in the healthy skin and in the viscera after death from yellow fever. *M. viniper'da*, found in spoiled wine. *M. vir'idis flaves'cens*, from lymph of varicella. *M. visco'sus*, from diseased wine. *M. xanthogen'icus*, from yellow fever patients.

microco'lon (mi-kro-ko'lon). Abnormal smallness of the colon.

microco'ria (mi-kro-ko're-ah). Smallness of the pupil.

microcor'nea (mi-kro-kor'ne-ah). Unusual smallness of cornea.

microcos'mic salt. Sodium and ammonium phosphate.

microcou'lomb. The millionth part of a coulomb.

mi'crocrith (mi'kro-krith). The weight of one atom of hydrogen.

microcrys'talline. Made up of minute crystals.

mi'rocyst (mi'kro-sist). A very small cyst.

microcy'tase. A ferment contained in the microphages.

mi'crocyte (mi'kro-sit). An undersized red blood corpuscle.

microcythe'mia, microcyto'sis. Condition in which the red blood corpuscles are undersized.

- microdactyl'ia.** Unusual smallness of fingers or toes.
- microden'tism.** Abnormal smallness of the teeth.
- microdetermina'tion.** Chemical examination in which minute quantities of the substance to be examined are used.
- microdissec'tion.** Dissection under the microscope.
- mi'crodont** (mi'kro-dont). Having very small teeth.
- microdon'tism.** Abnormal smallness of the teeth.
- micro-estima'tion.** Same as *microdetermination*.
- microfar'ad** (mi-kro-far'ad). One millionth of a farad.
- microfila'ria.** The larval stage of nematodes of the filarial family.
- Microfila'ria ban'crofti.** The larva of *Wuchereria bancrofti*.
- microgam'ete** (mi-kro-gam'ët). The male fertilizing element of certain protozoa.
- microgame'tocyte** (mi-kro-gam-e'to-sit). The cell that afterward develops into a microgamete.
- microgas'tria.** Congenital smallness of the stomach.
- microgen'italism.** Smallness of the external genitals.
- microg'lia.** Nonneural cells forming part of the adventitial structure of the central nervous system.
- microgli'acyte** (mi-kro-gli'as-it). The early cell which develops into a neuroglia cell.
- microglos'sia** (mi-kro-glos'e-ah). Undersize of the tongue.
- microgna'thia** (mi-krog-na'the-ah). Undue smallness of jaws.
- microgo'nioscope.** An apparatus for measuring small angles in the study of glaucoma.
- mi'crogram.** The one-millionth part of a gram.
- mi'crograph.** Instrument for recording minute movements.
- microg'raphy.** An account of microscopical objects.
- microg'r'ia** (mi-kro-jir'e-ah). Undersize of brain convolutions.
- microhepat'ia** (mi-kro-he-pat'e-ah). Smallness of the liver.
- microhistol'ogy.**
- mi'crohm** (mi'krôn.) of an ohm.
- micro-injection.** The injection of tissue done under the field of the microscope.
- mi'crolesion** (mi'kro-le-zhun). A minute lesion.
- microleu'koblast.** Same as *myeloblast*.
- mi'croliter.** A millionth part of a liter.
- mi'crolith.** A very minute concretion or calculus.
- microolithi'asis.** The formation of very minute concretions in an organ.
- microl'ogy.** A treatise on microscopy.
- microlymphol'docyte.** A small, nongranular, immature lymphoidocyte.
- microma'nia** (mi-kro-ma'ne-ah). The delusion that one's body has been reduced in size.
- microma'zia.** Abnormal smallness of the mamma.
- micromegalop'sia.** A condition in which objects appear too small or too large by turns.
- microm'elus.** Fetus with undersized limbs.
- micrometabolism.** Metabolism as studied in the microscopic particles in the body.
- microm'eter.** Instrument for measuring microscopical objects.
- micromethod.** Chemical examination in which minute quantities of the substance to be examined are used.
- microm'etry.** Measurement of microscopical objects.
- micromil'limeter.** Same as *micron*.
- micromye'lia** (mi-kro-mi-e'le-ah). Abnormal smallness of spinal cord.

- micromyel'oblast.** Same as *myeloblast*.
- mi'cron** (mi'kron). One-millionth part of a meter.
- mi'crone.** A particle that can be seen with the microscope.
- micronu'cleus.** The smaller of the two nuclei of infusoria.
- micro-or'ganism.** Any microscopical animal or plant.
- micropathol'ogy.** Pathology of diseases caused by micro-organisms.
- mi'crophage, microph'agus.** A phagocyte of small size.
- micropha'kia.** Abnormal smallness of the crystalline lens.
- microphal'lus.** Abnormal smallness of the penis.
- micropho'bia.** Insane dread of microbes.
- mi'crophone.** Device for rendering feeble sounds audible.
- micropho'nia.** Marked weakness of voice.
- micropho'noscope.** A binaural stethoscope having a membrane in the chest piece, this accentuates the sound.
- micropho'tograph.** 1. Same as *photomicrograph*. 2. Photograph of microscopical size.
- microphthal'mia.** Abnormal smallness of the eyes.
- microphthal'mus.** Person with abnormally small eyes.
- microphys'ics.** The science of the ultimate structure of matter.
- mi'crophyte** (mi-kro-fit). A microscopical plant.
- micropla'nia.** Decrease in the horizontal diameter of erythrocytes.
- micropla'sia** (mi-kro-pla'se-ab). Dwarfism.
- microplas'tocyte.** An undersized blood platelet.
- micropo'dia.** Abnormal smallness of the feet.
- microp'sia** (mi-krop'se-ab). State in which objects seen appear to be smaller than they really are.
- mic'ropus.** A person with abnormally small feet.
- mi'cropyle** (mi'kro-pil). Opening through which spermatozoon, in some animals, enters the ovum.
- microrchid'ia.** Abnormal smallness of the testicle.
- mi'croscope** (mi'kro-sköp). Instrument which magnifies minute objects for visual inspection. **binocular m.**, microscope to be used with both eyes together. **compound m.**, one that consists of two or more lenses or lens systems. **electron m.**, a photographing microscope which utilizes electron beams as a source of light, thus securing far greater magnification. **simple m.**, one which consists of a simple lens or of several lenses acting at once. **ultra m.** See *ultramicroscope*.
- mi'crosopic, microscop'ical.** Pertaining to, or visible only by aid of, the microscope.
- micros'copy.** Observation by means of the microscope.
- mi'croseme** (mi'kro-sēm). Having the orbital index less than 83.
- mi'crosol.** A proprietary disinfectant preparation.
- microso'mia** (mi-kro-so'me-ab). Undersized state of the body.
- microspec'troscope.** Spectroscope and microscope combined.
- microsphe'rocyte.** A small spherical erythrocyte.
- microspherocyto'sis.** The presence of microspherocytes in the blood, as seen in hemolytic jaundice.
- microsphyg'mia.** Abnormal smallness of the pulse, so that it is felt with difficulty.
- microsphyx'ia.** Same as *microsphygmia*.
- microspl'e'nia** (mi-kro-sple'ne-ab). Smallness of the spleen.
- Micros'poron.** Genus of fungi producing tinea sycosis, etc.
- mi'crostat.** The stage and finder of a microscope.
- microsto'mia.** Undue smallness of the mouth.
- microsur'gery.** Dissection of minute structures under the microscope.
- micro'tia** (mi-kro'she-ab). Undersize of external ear.

- mi'crotome** (mi'kro-tōm). Instrument for making thin slips for microscopical study.
- microt'omy** (mi-krot'om-e). The cutting of thin sections.
- microtrau'ma**. A microscopic lesion or injury.
- mic'rovolt** (mik'ro-volt). One-millionth part of a volt.
- mi'crozyme**. A microbe which causes fermentation.
- micturi'tion** (mik-tu-ri'shun). The passage of urine.
- mid'brain**. See under *mesencephalon*.
- mid'gut** (mid'gut). Embryonic structure whence the jejunum and ileum are developed.
- mid'riff** (mid'rif). The diaphragm.
- mid'wife** (mid'wif). A woman who delivers parturient women.
- midwifery** (mid-wif'er-e). Same as *obstetrics*.
- migraine** (me-grān'). Periodic sick headache, often one-sided.
- mig'raïne**. A preparation of antipyrine and caffeine.
- mil'grosin**. Analgesic mixture of menthol and acetic ether.
- mikro-**. For words thus beginning, see *micro-*.
- Mik'ulicz's disease**. Enlargement of lacrimal and salivary glands, due to replacement of the tissue by lymph cells. **M. drain**. See under *drain*. **M.'s pad**, a pad made of folded gauze, used for packing off the viscera in abdominal operations.
- mil**. A cubic centimeter; one-thousandth part of a liter.
- mil'dew**. A parasitic fungus of many species; also a plant disease caused by it.
- mil'foil**. Yarrow. See *Achillea*.
- milia'ria** (mil-e-a're-ah). 1. Prickly heat. 2. Miliary fever.
- mil'iary** (mil'e-a-re). Like millet seeds.
- milieu** (mēl'yew) [Fr.]. Surroundings; environment.
- mil'tum**. A small, white tumor beneath the epidermis.
- milk**. The fluid secretion of the mammary gland. **acidophilus m.**, milk fermented with cultures of *Lactobacillus acidophilus*: used in gastro-intestinal disorders to modify the bacterial flora of the intestinal tract. **adapted m.**, milk specially modified so as to adapt it to the child's digestive capacity. **after-m.**, the stripping, or last milk taken at any one milking. **albumin m.**, Finkelstein's specially prepared milk, poor in lactose and salts and rich in casein and fat. **m. of asafetida**, emulsion of asafetida. **bacillary m.**, a proprietary milk fermented with a pure culture of *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*. **m. of bismuth**, a 6 per cent suspension of basic bismuth carbonate. **bitter m.**, milk may be bitter in taste when first drawn because of bitter herbs in the feed or it may become bitter later from the growth of certain micro-organisms. **blue m.**, milk made blue in color by the action of bacteria, usually *Pseudomonas cyanogenes*. **Budd m.**, **buddelized m.**, milk sterilized by adding hydrogen dioxide and heating, so as to decompose the dioxide and liberate the oxygen. **buttermilk**. 1. The milk that is left after churning cream and removing the butter. 2. Milk that has been curdled by inoculating it with certain cultures of micro-organisms. **casein m.**, a prepared milk containing very little salts and sugars and a large amount of fat and casein. **certified m.**, milk whose purity is certified by a committee of physicians or a medical milk commission. **condensed m.**, milk which has been partly evaporated and sweetened with sugar. **m. crust**. See *crusta lactea*. **m. cure**, the treatment of diseases by a diet of milk or of preparations of milk. **diabetic m.**, milk containing a small percentage of lactose. **dialyzed m.**, milk from which the sugar has been abstracted by being passed by dialysis through a parch-

ment membrane. **fore-m.** 1. The first milk that is taken at any milking. 2. Same as *colostrum*. **fortified m.**, milk made more nutritious by the addition of cream or white of egg. **homogenized m.**, milk so treated that the fats become intimately combined with the general body of the milk. **m. of iron**, water which contains freshly precipitated ferric phosphate. **laboratory m.**, milk prepared according to a special formula. **lactobacillary m.**, milk treated with cultures of lactic acid bacteria. **m.-leg**, phlegmasia alba dolens. **m. of magnesia**, magnesium hydroxide held in permanent suspension in a liquid: used as an antacid. **modified m.**, the cream of cow's milk mixed with water and lactose in the proper proportions: used for infant feeding. **pasteurized m.**, cow's milk that has been heated to from 140° to 158° F. (60°-70° C.) for thirty minutes. **peptonized m.**, milk that has been partly digested by pepsin or pancreatic extract. **perhydrase m.**, milk to which hydrogen dioxide has been added. **protein m.**, a modified milk preparation having a relatively low content of carbohydrate and fat and a relatively high protein content. **red m.**, may be due to blood, to eating madder root, or to the growth of *Erythrobacillus prodigiosus* or other micro-organisms. **ropy m.**, milk which has become viscid so that it can be drawn out into threads. **salvarsan m.**, the milk from a goat that has received injections of salvarsan: used in treating syphilis in children. **Schloss m.**, a modified milk containing the same proportion of salts and fat as human milk. The formula is: 20 per cent cream, 140 cc.; full milk, 140 cc.; water, 70 cc.; potassium chloride, 0.2 Gm.; dextrin and maltose, 50-70 Gm.; nutrose, 5 Gm. **m. sickness**, trembles or slows; a disease of domestic animals due to eating white snakeroot. It is transmitted to man by the milk of such animals and is marked by vomiting, constipation, and muscular tremors. **skimmed m.**, milk from which the cream has been removed. **sour m.**, milk containing lactic acid, produced by the action of lactic acid bacteria. **m. spot**. Same as *strophulus*. **m. spots**, spots of localized pericarditis. **sterilized m.**, cow's milk that has been boiled so that bacteria have been killed. **m. sugar**. Same as *lactose*. **m. of sulfur**, precipitated sulfur. **m.-teeth**, teeth of the first set. **m. tumor**, swollen mammary gland with retention of milk. **uterine m.**, a white milky substance between the villi of the placenta of the gravid uterus. **uvioi m.**, milk sterilized by the action of ultraviolet rays. **vitamin D m.**, cow's milk to which vitamin D has been added. **Walker-Gordon m.**, a proprietary form of modified milk. **yeast m.**, milk from cows fed on irradiated yeast. **yoghurt m.**, a form of sour milk used in Bulgaria and containing lactic acid bacilli.

milliam'pere (mil-e-am'pēr). One-thousandth part of an ampere. **m. minute**, a unit of electrical quantity equivalent to that delivered by 1 milliamperere in one minute.

millicurie (mil-ik-u're). One thousandth of a curie. **m. hour**, the amount of radium exposure produced by the application of 1 mg. of radium for one hour.

mil'ligram. One-thousandth part of a gram.

millili'ter. One-thousandth part of a liter.

mil'limeter. One-thousandth part of a meter.

millimi'cron. One-thousandth part of a micron.

Mil'lon's reagent. A mixture of mercurous and mercuric nitrates.

milos'sin. A crystalline substance from the leaves of *Taxus baccata*, or yew tree.

mlt-sicknss. Disease of the spleen in cattle.

- nlmet'ic, mfm'ic.** Marked by simulation of another disease. **m. convulsion**, chronic spasm of facial muscles. **m. labor**, spurious or false labor.
- min.** Abbreviation for *minim.*
- mind blindness.** Blindness due to brain lesion. **m. cure**, pretended cure of disease by mental influence. **m. deafness**, deafness due to some brain lesion.
- Min'derer's spirit.** The solution of ammonium acetate.
- min'eral.** A nonorganic homogeneous substance. **m. oil.** Same as *petroleum*. **m. pitch**, a kind of bitumen. **m. water**, water charged with inorganic salts.
- miners' anemia.** Same as *ankylostomiasis*. **m. cachexia**, **m. elbow**, bursal swelling over olecranon in miners. **m. nystagmus.** See *nystagmus*. **m. phthisis.** See *phthisis*.
- min'im.** One-sixtieth part of a fluidrachm.
- min'imul dose.** The least which will produce a given effect.
- min'imum.** Smallest amount or lowest limit.
- min'in light.** A therapeutic lamp for the administration of violet and ultraviolet light.
- min'ium.** Lead tetroxide, Pb_2O_4 ; red lead.
- ml'nor surgery.** Bandaging, dressing, catheterization, etc.
- Minot-Murphy diet or treatment.** See under *diet*.
- minuthe'sis.** Decrease in the sensitivity of a sense organ due to stimulation.
- mlocar'dia.** The contraction of the heart; systole.
- mlodymus.** Fetus with two heads joined at the occiputs.
- mlonec'tic.** Taking up less than the average (70 per cent) of oxygen.
- mloplas'mia.** Abnormal decrease in the amount of plasma of the blood.
- mlopra'gia.** Decrease of functioning power.
- ml'o'pus.** Fetal monster with two fused heads, one face being rudimentary.
- ml'o'sis.** Excessive contraction of pupil.
- ml'osphyg'mia** (mi-o-sfig-me-ah). A condition in which the pulse beats are fewer than the heart beats.
- ml'ostag'min.** A substance in the blood serum of infected animals which will combine with antigen to lower the surface tension of the mixture.
- mlot'ic.** Causing the pupil to contract; also an agent that causes contraction of the pupil.
- ml're** (mir). A figure on the arm of an ophthalmometer whose image is reflected on the cornea.
- ml'r'or.** A polished surface that reflects light or creates visible images of objects in front of it. **concave m.**, one with a concave reflecting surface. **convex m.**, one with a convex reflecting surface. **dental m.**, mouth m. **m. drill**, the practicing of control of ties in front of the mirror. **frontal m.**, **head m.**, a circular mirror strapped to the head: used especially in connection with the laryngoscope or rhinoscope. **Glatzel m.**, a plate of cold metal held below the nostrils: the patch of moisture deposited by breathing on its surface indicates the patency or non-patency of the nasal passages. **mouth m.**, a small mirror used by dentists. **nasographic m.**, Glatzel m. **plane m.**, one with a flat reflecting surface. **m. speech**, speech in which words are spoken backward. **m. writing**, the writing of letters and words in reversed form, as if they were seen in a mirror.
- ml'ry'achit.** A form of palmus with jumping movements and infirm will, endemic in Siberia. See *palmus* and *lata*.

- miscar'riage.** Abortion; premature expulsion of fetus occurring between the third and seventh months.
- mis'ce** (mis'e). L. for *mix*.
- miscegena'tion** (mis'e-jen-a''shun). Sex relationship between persons of different races.
- mis'cible** (mis'ib-il). Susceptible of being mixed.
- misocal'nla** (mi-so-ki'ne-ah). Aversion to new ideas.
- misog'amy** (mis-og'ah-me). Morbid aversion to marriage.
- mis'ogyn** (mis'o-jin). A woman hater.
- misog'yny** (mis-oj'en-e). Morbid dislike of women.
- misolo'gia** (mis-o-lo'je-ah). Morbid dread of mental application.
- misone'ism.** Morbid dislike of new things or new ideas.
- misope'dla, misop'edy.** Morbid dislike of children.
- missed labor.** Cessation of labor pains and retention of fetus.
- mis'tletoe.** A parasitic plant, *Viscum album*, with nervine leaves.
- mistu'ra.** L. for *mixture*.
- mite.** A minute insect; an acarus.
- mithrid'atism** (mith-rid'at-izm). Immunity to a poison secured by giving it in increasing doses.
- mit'igated** (mit'ig-a-ted). Rendered more mild or less painful.
- mitochon'dria.** Small granules or rods found on differential staining in the cytoplasm of cells.
- mito'ma, mi'tome.** Thready network of protoplasm.
- mito'sis.** Indirect cell division or karyokinesis.
- mitosome** (mi'to-söm). A body developing into the middle piece of the spermatozoon.
- mitot'ic.** Pertaining to mitosis.
- mi'tral.** Shaped somewhat like a miter; pertaining to the mitral valve
- m. area,** the chest area over the apex of the heart where sounds formed at the left auriculoventricular orifice are heard most readily.
- m. disease,** disease of mitral valve. **m. murmur,** the murmur produced at the mitral orifice. **m. orifice,** the left auriculoventricular aperture. **m. valve.** See *valve*.
- mi'trallism.** A tendency toward the development of mitral lesions of the heart.
- mitro-arte'rial.** Pertaining to the mitral valve and the arteries.
- mit'telschmerz** (mit'el-schmerts). Periodic intermenstrual pain.
- mit'tor.** Any one of the terminals of a neuron which give off the impulse to the ceptors of an adjoining neuron.
- mixed.** Affecting various parts at once; showing two or more characteristics.
- mix'ture.** A preparation of various ingredients. **brown m.,** compound mixture of licorice. **E.-C. m.,** a mixture of 16 parts of ether with 1 part of chloroform: called *mitigated ether*.
- mm.** Abbreviation for *millimeter*.
- Mn.** Symbol for *manganese*.
- mnemon'ics.** Cultivation of the memory.
- mo'bile spasm.** Tonic spasm with irregular movements of the extremities after hemiplegia.
- mobil'ity.** Susceptibility of being moved.
- mobilliza'tion.** The rendering of a fixed part movable.
- mock-knee.** A large swelling on the knees of horses and cattle caused by injury.
- modal'ity.** 1. A method of application of, or the employment of, any therapeutic agent; limited usually to physical agents. 2. A homeopathic term signifying a condition which modifies a drug action.

- modi'olus** (mo-di'ol-us). Central pillar or columella of the cochlea.
- mog'igra'phla** (mod-je-gra'fe-ah). Writers' cramp.
- mog'illa'la** (mod-je-la'le-ah). Difficult utterance.
- mog'ipho'nia**. Difficulty in making vocal sounds.
- mog'ito'cia** (mod-je-to'she-ah). Difficult parturition.
- Moh'renhelm's space** (mor'en-himz). Depression of deltoid muscle and between cephalic artery and vein.
- moist chamber**. Form of culture glass for bacteriological uses.
- m. gangrene**. See under *gangrene*. **m. râle**. See under *râle*.
- mo'lar**. 1. A grinder tooth. 2. Pertaining to a mole or a mass.
- molasses'quilt**. A food for horses and cattle made from molasses and the waste from sugar mills.
- Mold**. See *Mould*.
- mole**. 1. A nevus; also, a brownish spot on the skin. 2. Fleshy mass in the uterus. **blood m.**, a mass made up of blood clots, placenta, and fetal membranes after abortion. **Breus' m.**, a tuberos subchorionall hematoma of the decidua. **carneous m.**, fleshy **m.**, a blood mole which has assumed a fleshlike appearance; also, a mole formed by a dead ovum in the uterus. **false m.**, mole formed from a polypus or tumor. **hydatid m.**, a true mole. **hydatidiform m.**, myxoma formed by cystic degeneration of villi of chorion. **true m.**, mole from an abortive ovum. **vesicular m.**, an hydatidiform mole.
- molec'ular layer**. Cortical layer of the cerebral or cerebellar substance. **m. layer, inner**, inner plexiform layer of retina. **m. layer, outer**, outer plexiform layer of retina. **m. lesion**, lesion not visible even by aid of microscope.
- mo'lecule**. A very small mass of matter; an aggregation of atoms.
- mo'li'men** (mo-li'men). The monthly effort of the menstrual flow.
- Müll'gaard treatment**. Treatment of tuberculosis with sanocrysin and convalescent serum.
- mol'lin**. A soft soap; used as a base for ointments.
- mollit'ies** (mol-ish'e-ēz). Softness; abnormal softening. **m. os'sum**. Same as *osteomalacia*.
- mollo'sin** (mol-o'sin). Wax and oil preparation; used in ointments.
- mollus'cous** (mol-lus'kus). Pertaining to molluscum.
- mollus'cum eplithella'le, m. contagio'sum**. Disease with rounded skin tubercles containing a semifluid. **m. fibro'sum, m. sim'plex**, multiple fibroma of the skin.
- molybde'num**. A white metallic element; symbol Mo.
- momen'tum**. Quantity of motion; product of mass by velocity.
- mo'nad**. 1. A single-celled protozoon. 2. A univalent radical or element.
- Monar'da puncta'ta**. A stimulant and carminative plant; horse-mint.
- monarthr'i'tis**. Inflammation of a single joint.
- monarthr'e'ular**. Pertaining to one joint.
- monas'ter**. The single star-shaped figure in karyokinesis.
- monatheto'sis**. Athetosis of one part of the body.
- monatom'ic**. Same as *univalent*.
- mone'ra**. Protozoan organisms which have no nucleus.
- moner'ula**. Impregnated ovum with as yet no nucleus.
- monesthet'ic**. Affecting a single sense or sensation.
- money-jingle sound**. Same as *cracked-pot sound*.
- Monill'ia**. A genus of parasitic fungi. See *Oidium*.
- monill'iasis**. Infection with monilia; oidiomycosis.
- monill'iform**. Beaded; necklace shaped.

monilio'sis. Moniliasis.

monil'ithrix. Infantile disease in which the hair becomes brittle and beaded.

monk's-hood. Same as *aconite*.

mono-anesthe'sia. Anesthesia of but one part or organ.

monoba'sic. Having but one atom of replaceable hydrogen.

mon'oblast. An immature monocyte; a premonocyte.

monoblasto'ma. A tumor containing monoblasts or monocytes.

monoblep'sia. Blindness to all colors but one.

monobra'chius (mon-o-bra'ke-us). Fetus with but one arm.

monobro'mated. Having a single atom of bromine in each molecule.

monobromphe'noi. A violet liquid, $\text{OH.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}$, an external anti-septic.

monocal'cic. Containing one atom of calcium in the molecule.

mon'ocelled. Consisting of a single cell.

monoceph'alus. Monster with two bodies and but one head.

monochlorphe'noi. Volatile liquid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{ClOH}$, inhaled in lung disease.

monochore'a. Chorea affecting but one part.

monochromat'ic. Having but one color.

monocac'cus (mon-o-kok'us). A form of coccus consisting of single cells, or of cells neither doubled, grouped, nor in chains.

monoc'ranus. Monster with one head and two bodies.

monoc'ular (mon-ok'u-lar). Pertaining to or having but one eye.

monoc'ulus (mon-ok'u-lus). A bandage for but one eye.

monocye'sis. Pregnancy with a single fetus.

mo'nocyte (mo'no-sit). A large mononuclear leukocyte.

monocy'tic (mon-o-si'tik). Characterized by or of the nature of monocytes.

monocytepe'nia. Decrease in the number of monocytes in the blood.

monocytopole'sis. The formation of monocytes in the blood.

monocyto'sis. Increase in the number of monocytes in the blood.

monodac'tylism. Presence of only one finger or toe on a hand or foot.

monodal (mon-o'dal). Having connection with one terminal.

monodiplo'pia. Double vision in one eye.

monogen'esis (mon-o-jen'es-is). Nonsexual reproduction.

monog'enous (mon-oj'en-us). Produced asexually.

monoger'minal. Pertaining to a single germ or ovum.

mon'ograph (mon'o-graf). A treatise on but one subject.

monoh'e'merous. Lasting only one day.

monohy'drated. United with a single molecule of water or of hydroxyl.

monolde'alism, monolde'ism. Condition in which the patient is obsessed by one idea.

mono-infec'tion. Infection with a single kind of organism.

monoloc'ular. Having but one cell or cavity.

monoma'nia. Mania, with a single trend of thought on a single subject.

monomas'tigote. Having a single flagellum.

monomel'ic (mon-o-mel'ik). Affecting one limb.

monomer'ic. Pertaining to or affecting a single segment.

monometal'lic. Having one atom of a metal in a molecule.

monomicro'bic. Due to a single species of microbe.

monomor'phic. Unchangeable in shape.

monom'phalus. Twin fetuses joined at the navel.

monomyople'gia. Paralysis restricted to a single muscle.

monomyositis. Inflammation of a single muscle, as the biceps.

mononeural. Supplied by a single nerve.

mononeuritis. Inflammation of a single nerve.

mon'ont. Same as *schizont*.

mononu'clear. Having but one nucleus; uninuclear.

mononucleo'sis. Presence of an abnormally large number of mononuclear leukocytes in the blood. **infectious m.,** a disease with symptoms resembling those of glandular fever, and marked by increase in the mononuclear leukocytes of the blood.

monopar'esis. Paresis of a single part.

monoparesthe'sia. Paresthesia of a single part or limb.

monop'athy. A disease affecting a single part.

monopha'gia. 1. Desire for one kind of food only. 2. The eating of one meal a day.

monopha'sia. Aphasia with ability to utter but one word or phrase.

monophlo'bia (mon-of-o'-be-ah). Morbid dread of solitude.

monophthal'mus. A fetus with only one eye.

monophylet'ic. Descended from a single source.

monoplasmat'ic. Made up of but one substance.

mon'oplast. A single constituent cell.

monople'gia. Paralysis of but a single part.

mon'opolar (mon'o-po-lar). Monoterminal.

mon'ops. A fetus with but a single eye.

mon'opus. A fetus with but one foot.

monor'chidism, mon'orchism. The condition of having only one descended testicle.

monor'chis. A person having but one testicle.

monosac'charide. A simple sugar; a carbohydrate which cannot be decomposed by hydrolysis.

monoso'mian. Double fetus with only one body.

mon'ospasm. Spasm of a single part or organ.

monostot'ic (mon-os-tot'ik). Affecting a single bone.

monotra'tal. Disposed in a single layer or stratum.

monosub'stituted. Having only one atom in the molecule replaced.

monosymptomat'ic. Having one symptom only.

monosyph'illide. Showing only a single syphilitic lesion.

mon'otal. A colorless analgesic liquid, the guaiacol ester of ethylglycolic acid.

monoter'minal. The use of one terminal only in giving electric treatment.

monother'mia. The state in which the bodily temperature is the same morning and evening.

monotrich'ic, monot'richous. Having a single flagellum.

monov'alent. 1. Having a valency of one. 2. Capable of binding one complement only.

monox'ide. An oxide with but one oxygen atom.

Monro's foramen. See *foramen*.

mons ven'eri. A rounded prominence in front of the pubes of a woman.

Mon'sel's salt. Basic ferric sulfate (subsulfate or persulfate). **M.'s solution,** a styptic solution of the salt.

mon'ster. A fetus malformed or with an excess or deficiency of parts; a teratism. **autositic m.,** one capable of independent life. **compound m.,** a monster made up of parts of more than one individual. **double m.** Same as *twin m.* **emmenic m.,** an infant that menstruates. **endocymic m.,** a monster which never

comes to birth, but is retained and forms the basis of a dermoid tumor. **Gila m.**, a venomous lizard, *Heloderma horridum*, of Mexico and the southwestern part of the United States. **parasitic m.**, an imperfect fetus attached to another and unable to exist alone. **triplet m.**, a monster containing parts of three individuals. **twin m.**, a monster consisting of two individuals joined at some point.

monstripar'ity (mon-stri-par'it-e). The act of giving birth to a monster.

monstros'ity. 1. Great congenital deformity. 2. A monster of teratism.

mon'struicide (mon'stru-sid). The destruction of a fetal monstrosity.

Montgom'ery's glands. Sebaceous glands of mammary areola.

month'lies, monthly sickness. The menses.

montic'ulus cerebel'li. Projecting part of superior vermiform process of cerebellum.

moo'grol. A preparation from the chaulmoogra oils used in the treatment of leprosy.

moon blind'ness. Amblyopia from sleeping in moonlight.

moon walking. Sleep walking on moonlit nights.

mor'al insanity. Insane perversion of the moral sense.

mor'ament. A low-grade moron.

moramen'tia. The condition of being feeble-minded and without moral sense.

Morand's disease (mor-ahnz'). Paresis of the extremities.

Mo'rax-Ar'enfeld bacillus. See *Haemophilus of Morax-Azenfeld*.

mor'bid. Pertaining to disease; diseased.

morbid'ity. 1. Condition of being diseased. 2. Proportion of disease to health in a community; sick rate.

morbl'ic. Causing or inducing disease.

morbil'li. L. for *measles*.

morbil'liform (mor-bil'if-orm). Resembling measles.

morbil'lous (mor-bil'us). Pertaining to measles.

mor'bus. L. for *disease*. **m. cadu'cus**, epilepsy. **m. caeru'leus**, cyanosis. **m. coxa'rius**, hip joint disease. **m. mlse'riae**, any disease due to want and neglect.

morcella'tion, morcelle'ment. Act of dividing a tumor or organ and removing it piecemeal.

mor'dant. A substance used to fix a stain or dye.

Morgagni's caruncle (mor-gahn'yēz). Middle lobe of the prostate gland. **M.'s hydatid**. See under *hydatid*. **M.'s liquor**, fluid between eye lens and its capsule. **M.'s sinuses**, three dilatations near commencement of the aorta. **M.'s syndrome**, internal frontal hyperostosis, virilism and adiposity in women. **M.'s ventricle**. Same as *sacculus laryngis*.

morgagn'ian cataract (mor-gahn'yan). A fluid cataract with translucent nucleus.

Morgan's bacillus. See *Proteus morgani*.

morgue. Place where dead bodies are sent for identification.

mo'ria (mo're-ah). Fatuity or dementia.

mor'ibund (mor'ib-und). In a dying state.

mo'rioplasty. Restoration of lost parts by plastic surgery.

morn'ing sickness. Vomiting and nausea of early pregnancy, occurring chiefly in the morning.

mo'ron. A mental defective whose mental age is between eight and twelve years. See *feeble-mindedness*.

moron'ity (mo-ron'it-e). The condition of being a moron.

- Mo'ro's reaction or test.** An eruption of red papules on the skin after the application of an ointment of 5 cc. of old tuberculin and 5 Gm. of anhydrous wool fat.
- moro'sis** (mo-ro'sis). Moronity.
- morphe'a, morphoe'a.** Disease marked by pinkish patches bordered by a purplish areola.
- mor'phine.** The principal and most active alkaloid of opium.
- mor'phinism, mor'phism.** Morbid state due to misuse of mor'phine.
- morphinoma'nia, morphioma'nia.** Morbid and habitual craving for morphine.
- mor'phism** (mor'fizm). See *morphinism*.
- morphoe'a** (mor-fe'ah). See *morphea*.
- morphogen'esis.** The stimulation of growth.
- morphogenet'ic.** Causing growth.
- morphol'ogy** (mor-fol'o-je). Science of organic forms and structure.
- morphom'etry.** The measurement of forms.
- mor'phon.** An individual organism or person.
- morpho'sis.** Process of formation; also, a morbid structure.
- morphot'ic.** Taking part in, or pertaining to, morphosis.
- mor'rhaine.** A ptomaine, $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$, from rancid cod liver oil.
- mor'rhual.** An aromatic, medicinal principle from cod liver oil.
- mors.** L. for *death*.
- mor'sus diab'oli.** Fimbriae of an oviduct.
- mortal.** 1. Destined to die. 2. Causing death.
- mortal'ity.** Same as *death rate*.
- mor'tamin.** A term applied to various faulty food factors, such as improperly prepared food, excessively rich food, etc.
- mor'tar.** A vessel in which drugs are beaten with a pestle.
- mortifica'tion.** Gangrene; a sphacelus; molar death.
- mortinatal'ity.** The stillbirth rate.
- mortise joint.** The ankle joint.
- Mor'ton's disease, foot, neuralgia or toe.** Tenderness or neuralgic pain in the metatarsophalangeal joint of the third or fourth toe.
- mor'tuary.** Pertaining to death.
- mor'ula.** The segmented ovum in the mulberry stage.
- mor'ulin.** The nucleolus in *Gregarinae*.
- Mor'van's disease.** Paresis of the upper or lower extremity with analgesia and trophic lesions.
- mos'chus** (mos'kus). L. for *musk*.
- mosquito** (mos-ke'to). 1. A popular name for a blood-sucking dipterous insect, chiefly of the genus *Aedes*, *Anopheles*, *Culex*, and *Stegomyia*. 2. An apparatus for drawing blood from a blood vessel.
- mosquitocide** (mos-ke'to-sid). Destructive to mosquitoes; an agent which destroys mosquitoes.
- moth, moth patch.** Same as *chloasma*.
- moth'er.** 1. The female parent. 2. The vinegar fungus, *Mycoderma aceti*.
- m. cyst,** an echinococcus cyst containing smaller cysts.
- m. liquor,** the liquor which remains after removal of crystals from a solution.
- m. star.** Same as *monaster*.
- m.'s mark.** Same as *nerus*.
- mo'tile.** Having a spontaneous movement.
- mo'tiline** (mo'til-in). A contraction-promoting hormone.
- motil'ity** (mo-til'it-e). The ability to move.
- motoneu'ron.** A motor neuron.
- mo'tor.** A muscle, nerve, or center that affects movements; also used adjectively.
- m. area,** the ascending frontal and parietal convolutions; rolandic area.
- m. center,** any nerve center that regulates

motions. **m. fibers**, the fibers of a nerve which transmit motor impulses only. **m. oc'uli**. See *Nerves, Table of*.

motorial end-plate. See *end-plate*.

motoric'ity. Power of movement.

motor'ium. The motor apparatus of the organism.

motor'ius. Any motor nerve. **m. oc'uli commu'nis**. Same as *motor oculi*.

motor'meter. A device for recording the movements of the stomach.

motoroger'minative. Developing into muscles.

motor'pathy. Treatment of disease by gymnastics.

mottled teeth. Teeth showing discolored areas.

mot'ting. A condition of a tissue in which it is marked by discolored areas.

moulage (moo-lahzh'). A wax model of a skin lesion.

mould (môld). Any one of a large group of minute parasitic and saprophytic fungi.

moulding (môld'ing). The shaping of the child's head so as to adjust itself to the size and shape of the birth canal.

mound'ing. The rising in a lump of a wasting muscle when struck.

moun'tain fever. 1. A typhoidal fever of mountain regions. 2. See *m. sickness*. **m. sickness**, nausea, vertigo, and headache in climbers of high mountains.

mount'ing. The preparation of specimens and slides for study.

mouth. The cavity which contains the tongue and teeth.

move'ment. An act of moving; motion. **ameboid m.**, movement of an ameba, or leukocyte, by the protrusion of a pseudopodium.

angular m., movement which increases the angle between two bones.

associated m., movement of parts which act together, as the eyes.

brownian m., dancing motion of minute particles suspended in a liquid. **ciliary m.**, lashing movement of cilia in some of the tissues.

circus m., peculiar tumbling movement caused by injuries of the basal ganglia. **communicated m.**, that produced by a force acting from without. **m. cure**. Same as *kinesitherapy*. **fetal m.**,

that of a fetus in the womb. **forced m.**, movement caused by injury to motor centers or conducting paths. **index m.**, movement of the cephalic part of a body about the fixed caudal part. **Ling m.**

Same as *kinesitherapy*. **molecular m.** Same as *brownian m.*

passive m., a movement of the body or of the extremities of a patient performed by another person without voluntary motion on the part

of the patient. **rolling m.**, rolling of an animal about its long axis.

mox'a. Any soft material to be burned upon the skin.

moxibus'tion. Burning with a moxa.

moyrapua'ma. Brazilian tree with tonic and aphrodisiac roots.

mu. A micron, $\frac{1}{1000}$ millimeter.

Mu. Abbreviation for *mouse unit* and *Maché unit*.

mu'avine. An alkaloid from the bark of an African tree, having digitalis-like action.

muce'din. An amorphous proteid from gluten.

mu'cle acid. An acid, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, derivable from gums and sugars.

mucif'erous (mu-sif'er-us). Secreting mucus.

mucifica'tion. The mucous producing changes in the vaginal epithelium of laboratory animals during the progestational stage of the ovarian cycle.

mu'cliform (mu'sif-orm). Resembling mucus.

mu'elgen. Substance convertible into mucin and mucus.

mu'ellage (mu'sil-ej). A slimy paste of gum or dextrin.

- mucilag'inous.** Slimy and adhesive.
- mu'cin** (mu'sin). The main constituent of mucus. **gastric m.** from the linings of hogs' stomach has been used in treating peptic ulcer.
- mucine'mia.** Presence of mucin in the blood.
- mucin'ogen** (mu-sin'o-jen). Same as *mucigen*.
- mu'cinoid** (mu'sin-oid). Resembling mucin.
- mucinu'ria** (mu-sin-u're-ah). Discharge of mucin in the urine.
- mucip'arous** (mu-sip'ar-us). Producing mucin.
- mucl'tis** (mu-si'tis). Inflammation of a mucous membrane.
- mu'cocele** (mu'ko-sel). Catarrhal dilatation of lacrimal sac.
- mucocuta'neous.** Pertaining to mucous membrane and the skin.
- mucoder'mal.** Same as *mucocutaneous*.
- muco-enteri'tis.** Acute catarrhal enteritis.
- mucosi'brous.** Composed of mucous and fibrous tissues.
- mucoglob'ulin.** Any one of the class of proteids to which plastin belongs.
- mu'cold** (mu'koid). Resembling mucus or jelly.
- mucomem'branous.** Composed of mucous membrane.
- mucopu'rulent.** Containing mucus and pus.
- mu'copus.** Mucus blended with pus.
- Mu'cor.** A genus of saprophytic mold fungi.
- mucorif'erous.** Covered with mold.
- mu'corin.** An albuminous substance from molds.
- mucormyco'sis.** A mycosis due to fungus of the genus *Mucor*.
- muco'sa.** L. for *mucus*; also mucous membrane.
- muco'sal.** Pertaining to mucous membrane.
- mucosanguin'eous.** Composed of mucus and blood.
- mucosed'ative.** Soothing to the mucous surfaces.
- mucose'rous.** Containing mucus and serum.
- mu'cosin.** Peculiar mucin of tenacious mucus.
- mucosi'tis.** Inflammation of a mucous surface.
- mucosol'vene.** A proprietary diphtheria remedy.
- mu'cous.** Pertaining to, or resembling, mucus.
- Mucu'na pru'riens.** Cowage, a plant with vermifugal spicules.
- mu'cus.** The viscid watery secretion of mucous glands.
- mul'berry calculus.** See *calculus*. **m. mark.** Same as *nerus*.
- m. mass.** Same as *morula*.
- Mul'der's test.** Indigo carmine test for glucose.
- mul'la.** An ointment in which the base is a mixture of suet and lard, spread on mull or soft muslin.
- mul'lein.** Same as *Verbascum*.
- mülle'rian duct, Müller's canal or duct.** See *duct*. **M.'s capsule.** malpighian capsule. **M.'s fibers.** 1. The circular fibers of the retina. 2. Sustentacular fibers of the retina. **M.'s fluid,** a fluid for hardening microscopical objects. **M.'s ganglion,** the ganglion superius. **M.'s muscle.** 1. Circular fibers of ciliary. 2. Inferior and superior palpebral muscles. 3. Muscular layer over the sphenomaxillary fissure. **M.'s ring,** a ring of muscular fibers at junction of the cervical canal and body of gravid uterus. **M.'s trigone,** a part of the tuber cinereum which folds over the optic chiasm.
- mulleriano'ma.** A tumor developed from Müller's duct.
- mullerio'sis.** Same as *endometriosis*.
- multi-artic'ular.** Pertaining to or affecting many joints.
- multicap'sular.** Having many capsules.
- multicel'lular** (mul-tis-el'u-lar). Composed of many cells.
- multicus'pidate.** Having numerous cusps.
- multifamil'ial.** Affecting several successive generations of a family.

- mul'tifid** (mul'tif-id). Cleft into many parts.
- mul'tiform**. Occurring in many forms.
- multiglan'dular**. Affecting several glands.
- multigrav'ida**. A woman who has often been pregnant.
- multi-infec'tion**. Infection with several varieties of organisms.
- multilob'ular** (mul-til-ob'u-lar). Having many lobules.
- multiloc'ular** (mul-te-lok'u-lar). Having many loculi or cells.
- multimam'mae**. Presence of more than two mammary glands.
- multino'dal**. Having many nodes.
- multino'dular**. Having many nodules.
- multinu'clear** (mul-tin-u'kle-ar). Having many nuclei.
- multi'ara**. A woman who has had several children.
- multipar'ity**. The condition of being a multipara.
- multi'arous**. Having borne several children.
- mul'tiple**. (For phrases, see the nouns.)
- multipo'lar**. Having more than two poles or processes.
- multiter'minal**. Having several electrodes.
- multiv'alent**. Combining with several univalent atoms.
- mu'ma**. Myositis purulenta tropica.
- mummifica'tion** (mum-if-ik-a'shun). Dry gangrene.
- mumps**. Contagious or epidemic parotitis; an acute infectious and contagious disease marked by swelling and inflammation of the parotid gland, with fever, headache, and pain behind the ear. It is caused by a virus.
- mu'ral** (mu'ral). Pertaining to a wall.
- murex'ide**. Ammonium purpurate, $C_8H_8N_6O_6$, a salt from guano: used in testing for uric acid.
- mu'riate**. Obsolete synonym for *chloride*.
- mu'riated** (mu're-a-ted). Charged with chlorine.
- muriat'ic acid**. Obsolete name of hydrochloric acid.
- mu'rine**. Pertaining to or affecting mice or rats.
- murmeklasmo'sis amphil'aphes**. A disease of the tropics marked by cutaneous warts of very rapid growth, spreading to the whole side of the face and neck.
- mur'mur**. A gentle blowing auscultatory sound. **accidental m.**, one due to some temporary and insignificant circumstance. **anemic m.**, one due to a watery state of the blood. **aneurysmal m.**, one due to an aneurysm. **arterial m.**, one caused by the arterial current. **blood m.** Same as *anemic m.* **cardiac m.**, any adventitious sound heard over the region of the heart. **cardiopulmonary m.**, one produced by the impact of the heart against the lung. **crescendo m.**, a heart murmur increasing in pitch and force. **diastolic m.**, one at diastole, from aortic or pulmonary insufficiency. **direct m.**, murmur produced by obstruction to blood current. **Duroziez's m.**, double murmur in femoral artery from aortic regurgitation. **dynamic m.**, one caused by irregular pulsation of the heart. **endo-cardial m.**, a murmur produced within the heart cavities. **exo-cardial m.**, a heart murmur produced outside of the heart's cavities. **Flint's m.**, a peculiar murmur at the apex in aortic regurgitation. **friction m.**, one due to the rubbing together of two serous surfaces. **functional m.**, cardiac murmur from excited action of heart or from anemia. **hemic m.**, a sound caused by changes in the amount or quality of blood. **indirect m.**, one caused by reversal of the direction of blood current. **inorganic m.**, murmur not due to valvular lesions. **mitral m.**, murmur due to diseased mitral valve. **musical m.**, a cardiac murmur with a musical quality. **organic m.**, one due to structural change in the heart. **pericardial m.**, a

murmur produced in the pericardium. **prediastolic m.**, a murmur occurring just before the diastole. **presystolic m.**, one before systole, from mitral or tricuspid obstruction. **regurgitant m.**, due to a dilated valvular orifice. **systolic m.**, one at systole, from aortic, tricuspid, or pulmonary obstruction. **tricuspid m.**, a murmur caused by disease of the tricuspid valve. **vesicular m.**, that of normal breathing.

Murphy's button. A metallic device used in connecting ends of a divided intestine.

mur'rain (mur'in). Any destructive cattle plague.

murri'na. A form of trypanosomiasis among the mules and horses in the Canal Zone.

mus'cae volitan'tes. Specks seen as floating before the eyes.

mus'carine. A deadly alkaloid, $C_8H_{11}NO_2$, from agaric, etc.

mus'cle. An organ which by contraction produces the movements of an animal organism. Muscle is of two varieties, *striped*, *striated* or *voluntary* and *unstriated*, *smooth* or *involuntary*. [See *Table of the Muscles*, pp. 592-619.] **m. curve.** Same as *myogram*. **m. plasma**, a liquid expressible from muscle tissue. **m. plate**, an embryonic muscular segment derived from a protovertebra. **m. serum**, muscle plasma deprived of its myosin. **m. sugar.** Same as *inosite*.

mus'cular. Of, or pertaining to, a muscle.

muscula'ris muco'sac. A layer of nonstriated muscular fibers in a mucous membrane.

muscula'tion. The muscular system or apparatus.

mus'culature. The muscles collectively of a part of the body.

mus'cul papill'ares. Name for some of the columnae carnae of the heart ventricles. **m. pectina'ti**, muscular columns within the heart auricles.

mus'culin. Therapeutic extract of muscle tissue.

musculocuta'neous. See *Nerves*, *Table of*.

musculomem'branous. Pertaining to muscle and membrane.

musculospi'ral (mus-ku-lo-spi'ral). See *Nerves*, *Table of*.

mus'culus (mus'ku-lus). L. for *muscle*.

mush'bite. The taking of a bite in one piece of wax so as to secure an impression of both upper and lower teeth.

musicoma'nia. Insane fondness for music.

musicother'apy. Treatment of disease by music.

mu'sin. A proprietary cathartic from tamarinds.

musk. Dried secretion of male musk deer: fragrant, restorative, and stimulant.

mussta'tion. Movement of lips with no utterance of sounds.

must. Unfermented juice of grapes.

mus'tard (mus'tard). A plant of the genus *Bras'sica*. The seeds of *Bras'sica ni'gra* (**black m.**) and of *B. al'ba* (**white m.**) contain a pungent, irritating, volatile oil.

mu'tacism. Improper pronunciation of sounds of mute letters.

mu'tant. A sport or variation which breeds true.

mutarota'tion. A change in the specific rotation of a solution of certain sugars which occurs on standing.

mu'tase. 1. An enzyme which produces rearrangement of molecules.

2. A vegetable food preparation rich in proteins.

muta'tion. 1. Change. 2. One of a number of individuals descended from a pure stock, and showing a uniform difference in characteristics from the parent stock.

mute. 1. Unable to speak. 2. One who cannot speak.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.

The descriptions of muscles in this table are given under the B N A names. The names of the old nomenclature are also included, but they are referred to the B N A terms.

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Abduc'tor dig'iti quint'i (of hand).	Pisiform bone.	Ulnar side of first phalanx of little finger.	Deep palmar branch of ulnar nerve.	Abducts the little finger.
Abduc'tor hallu'cis.	Inner tubercle of os calcis, plantar fasciæ, internal annular ligament.	Inner side of base of first phalanx of great toe.	Internal plantar nerve.	Abducts and flexes first phalanx of great toe.
Abduc'tor pol'licis bro'vis.	Ridge of trapezium and anterior angular ligament.	Outer side of first phalanx of thumb.	Median.	Abducts thumb.
Abduc'tor pol'licis lon'gus.	Posterior surfaces of radius and ulna.	Outer side of base of first metacarpal bone.	Radial.	Abducts and assists in extending thumb.
Accelerat'or ur'inae.	See <i>Bulbocavernosus</i> .			
Accesso'rius ad sacro-lumbal'em.	See <i>Iliocostalis dorsi</i> .			
Adduc'tor bro'vis.	Body and ramus of pubes.	Proximal part of linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Adducts, rotates outward, and flexes thigh.
Adduc'tor hallu'cis.	Tarsal ends of middle metatarsal bones, etc.	Outside of base of first phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts the great toe.
Adduc'tor lon'gus.	Crest of pubes and symphysis.	Linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Rotates outward, adducts, and flexes thigh.
Adduc'tor mag'nus.	Ramus of pubes and of ischium.	Linea aspera of femur and internal epicondyle.	Sciatic and obturator.	Adducts thigh and everts it.
Adduc'tor min'imus.	The anterior portion of the adductor magnus.	Ischium and body and ramus of pubes.	Obturator and great sciatic.	Adducts thigh.
Adduc'tor pol'licis.	Third metacarpal bone.	Base of first phalanx of thumb; inner side.	Ulnar.	Adducts thumb toward median line.

Adduc'tor transversus hallu'cis.	See <i>Adductor hallucis</i> .	Continuous with palatoglossus.	.....	Assists in lifting edge of tongue and in rendering the dorsum concave. Extends forearm.
Amygdalোগ্ল'وس.	Pharyngeal aponeurosis over tonsil.	Olecranon and shaft of ulna.	Radial (musculospiral).	
Ancone'us.	Back of external condyle of humerus.	Caudate process of helix.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	Elevates hairs of skin.
Angitrag'icus.	Outer part of antitragus.	Hair follicles.	Sympathetic.	Lifts capsule of knee joint.
Arrecto'res pilo'rum.	Papillary layer of skin.	Synovial membrane of knee joint.	Femoral (anterior crural).	
Articula'ris ge'nu.	Lower fourth of anterior surface of shaft of femur.			
Aryepigl'otticus.	A portion of the arytaenoides obliquus from apex of arytenoid cartilage and extending in the aryepiglottic fold to the thyroepiglottic ligament.			
Arytaenoi'deus obli'quus.	Back part of arytenoid cartilage.	Corniculum laryngis.	.....	Probably shortens the larynx.
Arytaenoi'deus transversus.	Base and outer border of arytenoid cartilage.	Apex of other arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes posterior part of glottis.
Attol'lens au'rem.	See <i>Auricularis superior</i> .			
At'trahens au'rem.	See <i>Auricularis anterior</i> .			
Auricula'ris ante'rior.	Superficial temporal fascia.	Cartilage of auricle.	Facial.	Draws forward the pinna of ear.
Auricula'ris poste'rior.	Mastoid process.	Posterior part of root of auricle.	Facial.	Draws pinna backward.
Auricula'ris supe'rior.	Galea aponeurotica.	Upper margin of root of auricle.	Facial.	Raises pinna of ear.
Az'ygus u'vulae.	Same as <i>Uvulae</i> .			
Bi'ceps bra'chii.	1. Long head upper margin of glenoid cavity. 2. Short head coracoid process.	Bicipital tubercle of radius and fascia of forearm.	Musculocutaneous.	Flexes and supinates forearm; flexes and adducts arm.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (continued).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Biceps fem'oris.	1. Long head from ischial tuberosity. 2. Short head from linea aspera.	Head of fibula and outer tuberosity of head of tibia.	Long head, tibial; short head, peroneal popliteal.	Flexes knee and rotates it outward.
Hyoid'or cervic'is.	Transverse processes and spines of 2-4 upper dorsal.	Superior curved line of occipital bone.	Upper cervical.	Retracts, lowers, and rotates head.
Hyoman'a.	Same as Ciliary.			
Brachia'lis.	Lower half of the shaft of humerus, front surface.	Coronoid process of ulna at junction with shaft.	Musculospiral; musculocutaneous.	Flexes the forearm.
Brachioradial'is.	External supracondylar ridge of humerus.	Front of base of styloid process of radius.	Musculospiral.	Flexes forearm and assists in supination.
Broncho-oesophago'us.	Faciculi of muscle arising from wall of left bronchus reinforcing the muscles of the esophagus.			
Bristle's.	The longitudinal portion of ciliary muscle.			
Buccina'tor.	Buccinator ridge of mandible; alveolar process of maxilla; pterygomaxillary ligament.	Orbicularis oris.	Buccal branch of facial.	Compresses the cheeks and retracts the angles of the mouth.
Buccopharyngo'us.	Part of constrictor pharyngis superior arising from pterygomandibular ligament.			
Bulbocaverno'sus.	Central point of perineum.	Under surface of triangular ligament membrane covering corpus cavernosum, and fascia of dorsum of penis.	Pudlo.	Constricts bulbous urethra, in female constricts urethra.
Canin'us.	Canine fossa of maxilla.	Orbicularis oris and skin at angle of mouth.	Facial.	Raises angle of mouth.

Ceratocrleol'deus.	A fasciculus from the Inter-arytaenoldeus inserted into the inferior cornu of thyroid cartilage.	Substance of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses and retracts tongue.
Ceratopharynge'us.	A portion of the constrictor pharyngeus medius arising from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone.			
Chondroglos'us (occasional).	Inner side and base of lesser cornu of hyoid bone.			
Chondropharynge'us.	A portion of the constrictor pharyngis medius arising from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.			
Choroid.	See Ciliary.			
Ciliary, cilia'ris.	Longitudinal division (Brücke's muscles), junction of cornea and sclera: circular division (Miller's muscle), fibres form a ring.	Outer layers of choroid and ciliary processes.	Short (oculomotor) ciliary.	Visual accommodation.
Cleldoeptrochlea'ris.	Clavicular portion of deltoid.	Internal condyle of the humerus.	Circumflex.	Raises arm and draws it forward.
Cleldomastoid.	A portion of the sternocleidomastoid between the clavicle and the mastoid process.			
Coccyg'us.	Ischial spine and lesser sacrospinous ligament.	Coccyx, sacrococcygeal ligament, and sacrum.	Third and fourth sacral.	Supports and raises coccyx, and closes pelvic outlet.
Complex'us.	Same as <i>Semispinnatis capitis</i> .			
Compres'sor na'rrium.	Superior maxilla.	Fellow muscle and nasal fibrocartilage.	Facial.	Compresses nostrils.
Constrictor pharyn'gis inferior.	Cricoid and thyroid cartilages.	Posterior median raphe.	Glossopharyngeal, pharyngeal plexus, and external and recurrent laryngeal.	Contracts pharynx, as in swallowing.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (continued).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Constrictor pharyng'is med'ius.	Cornua of hyoid and stylohyoid ligament.	Posterior median raphe.	Pharyngeal plexus and glossopharyngeal.	Contracts pharynx, as in swallowing.
Constrictor pharyng'is superior.	Palate bone, internal pterygoid plate, pterygomaxillary ligament, alveolar process of jaw, and side of tongue. See <i>Sphincter urethrae membranaceae</i> .	Posterior median raphe.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Contracts pharynx, as in swallowing.
Constrictor urethrae.				
Coracobrachia'lis.	Coracoid process of scapula and intermuscular septum.	Middle of inner face of shaft of humerus.	Musculocutaneous.	Flexes and adducts arms.
Corrugator supercil'li.	Inner end of superciliary ridge.	Under surface of orbicularis palpebrarum.	Facial.	Draws eyebrow down and inward; wrinkles forehead.
Crampton's. Cremaster.	See <i>Ciliary</i> . Middle of Poupert's ligament.	Crest of pubic bone and sheath of rectus abdominis.	Genital branch of genitocrural.	Retracts testicle.
Crico-arytenoid'us latera'lis.	Side of cricoid cartilage.	Outer angle of base of arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes chink of glottis.
Crico-arytenoid'us posterior.	Back of cricoid cartilage.	Outer angle of base of arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Opens chink of glottis.
Cricopharyn'geus.	A portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior arising from the cricoid cartilage. Front and side of cricoid cartilage. See <i>Vastus intermedius</i> .	Thyroid cartilage at lower inner border.	Superior laryngeal.	Renders vocal cords tense.
Cricothyroid'us.				
Crure'us. Del'toid.	Clavicle, acromion, and spine of scapula.	Middle of outer side of shaft of humerus.	Circumflex.	Raises arm and aids in carrying it forward and backward.

Depres'sor a'lae na'sl.	Inclusive fossa of upper maxilla.	Septum and ala of nose.	Buccal branch of facial.	Contracts nostril and depresses ala.
Depres'sor an'gull o'ris.	Same as <i>Triangularis</i> .	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses epiglottis.
Depres'sor epiglott'idis.	A portion of thyro-epiglottideus.		.....	Depresses urethra.
Depres'sor la'bii inferio'ris.	Same as <i>Quadratus labii inferioris</i> .	Fibers of constrictor vaginæ.		
Depres'sor sept'i.	Septally attached part of depressor alae nasi.	Central tendon.	Phrenic.	Respiration and expulsive acts.
Depres'sor ure'thræ.	Ramus of ischium near transversus perinei profundus.	Inner surface of mandible near symphysis.	Mylohyoid branch of inferior dental.	Elevates and retracts hyoid bone and tongue.
Detru'sor uri'næ.	Same as <i>Puborectalis</i> .	Hyoid bone and intermediate tendon.	Facial.	Elevates and retracts hyoid bone and tongue.
Diaphragm.	Ensliform and costal cartilages, 6 or 7 lower ribs, ligamenta arcuata and lumbar vertebrae.			
Digastric (anterior belly).	Intermediate tendon and hyoid bone.			
Digastric (posterior belly).	Digastric groove of mastoid process.			
Dilatator pupill'lae.	Fibers extending radially from the sphincter pupillae to the ciliary margin.			
Epicra'nus.	The muscle of the scalp formed by two bellies, the frontalis and the occipitalis and by an aponeurosis, the galea aponeurotica.			
Epitrochleo-ancone'us.	Occasional: Back of inter-nal condyle of humerus.	Inner side of olecranon process.		
Erec'tor clito'ridis.	Same as <i>Ischiocavernosus</i> .			
Erec'tor pe'nis.	Same as <i>Ischiocavernosus</i> .			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (continued).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Erec'tor p'll. Erec'tor spi'nae. Exten'sor car'pi radia'lis bre'vis or bre'vior.	See <i>Arrectores pectorum</i> . Same as <i>Sacrospinalis</i> . External epicondyle of humerus.	Base of third metacarpal bone.	Musculospiral.	Extends and abducts wrist; helps to flex forearm.
Exten'sor car'pi radia'lis longus or longior.	External supracondylar ridge of humerus.	Base of metacarpal of index finger.	Musculospiral.	Extends and abducts wrist; helps to flex forearm.
Exten'sor car'pi ulna'ris.	External epicondyle of humerus.	Fifth metacarpal.	Radial (dorsal interosceus).	Extends and abducts wrist; helps to flex forearm.
Exten'sor coccy'gis.	Last bone of sacrum or first of coccyx.	Tip of coccyx.	Sacral branches.	Extends coccyx.
Exten'sor dig'iti quin'ti pro'prius.	External epicondyle of humerus.	Dorsum of first phalanx of little finger.	Radial (dorsal interosceus).	Extends little finger.
Exten'sor digito'rum bre'vis.	Os calcis; anterior annular ligament.	First phalanx of great toe and tendons of extensor digitorum longus.	Deep peroneal.	Extends first phalanges of toes.
Exten'sor digito'rum commun'is.	Outer condyle of humerus; intermuscular septum.	Second and third phalanges of fingers.	Dorsal interosseous.	Extends fingers; helps extend forearm.
Exten'sor digito'rum longus.	Outer tuberosity of tibia, shaft of fibula, etc.	Second and third phalanges of four lesser toes.	Deep peroneal.	Extends toes; flexes foot and turns it out.
Exten'sor hallu'cis bre'vis.	That portion of extensor brevis digitorum that goes to great toe.			
Exten'sor hallu'cis longus.	Front of tibia and interosseous membrane.	Base of terminal phalanx of great toe.	Anterior tibial.	Extends great toe.
Exten'sor in'dicis pro'prius.	Back of ulna; interosseous membrane.	Second and third phalanges of index finger.	Radial.	Extends index finger.
Exten'sor min'im'i dig'iti.	Same as <i>Extensor digiti quinti proprius</i> .			

Extensor, os'sis metacarpi pollicis.	Same as <i>Abductor pollicis longus</i> .	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	Radial.	Extends and abducts first phalanx of thumb.
Extensor pollicis brevis.	Dorsal surface of radius.	Base of thumb.	Radial.	Extends metacarpal bone of thumb.
Extensor pollicis longus.	Back of radius, ulna, and interosseous membrane.	Base of metacarpal of thumb, radial side.	Radial.	Extends metacarpal bone of thumb.
Flexor carpi radialis.	Internal condyle of humerus; intermuscular septum.	Metacarpal bone of index finger at base.	Median.	Flexes and abducts wrist; helps to pronate hand and flex forearm.
Flexor carpi ulnaris.	2 heads—1. Internal condyle of humerus. 2. Olecranon, ulna, etc.	Fifth metacarpal and pisiform bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes and adducts wrists.
Flexor digiti quinti brevis.	Base of metacarpal of little toe and sheath of peroneus longus.	Outer side of base of first phalanx of little toe.	External plantar.	Flexes little toe.
Flexor digiti quinti brevis (of hand).	Hamulus of unciform bone.	Inner side of first phalanx of little finger.	Ulnar.	Flexes first phalanx of little finger.
Flexor digitorum brevis.	Internal tubercle of calcaneus; plantar fascia.	Second phalanges of four outer toes.	Internal plantar.	Flexes toes.
Flexor digitorum longus.	Shaft of tibia, posterior surface.	Last phalanges of lesser toes.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes toes and extends foot.
Flexor digitorum profundus.	Shaft of ulna, coronoid process, etc.	Distal phalanges of fingers.	Ulnar and anterior interosseous.	Flexes distal phalanges.
Flexor digitorum sublimis (3 heads).	1. Inner condyle of humerus, etc. 2. Coronoid process of ulna. 3. Oblique line of radius.	Second phalanges of fingers.	Median.	Flexes second phalanges; flexes forearm slightly.
Flexor hallucis brevis.	Inner surface of cuboid and middle and external cuneiform bone.	Sides of base of first phalanx of great toe.	Plantar, external and internal.	Flexes great toe.
Flexor hallucis longus.	Inner surface of lower two thirds of shaft of fibula.	Base of distal phalanx of great toe.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes great toe and extends foot.
Flexor pollicis brevis.	Superficial part of annular ligament of wrist; ulnar side of first metacarpal bone.	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	Median, ulnar.	Flexes first phalanx of thumb.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Flex'or pollicis lon'gus.	Anterior surface of radius and coronoid process of ulna.	Base of distal phalanx of thumb.	Volar interosseous.	Flexes thumb.
Fronta'lis.	The anterior part of epicranius; frontal bone above supra-orbital line.	Galea aponeurotica.	Facial.	Pulls scalp forward.
Gastrocnemius (2 heads).	Condyles of the femur.	Os calcis (calcaneus) by the Achilles tendon.	Tibial.	Extends foot; flexes leg, etc.
Gavard's.	The oblique muscular fibers of the stomach wallis.			
Gemell'us infe'rior.	Tuberosity of ischium; lesser sacrospinous notch.	Great trochanter.	Sacral plexus.	Rotates extended thigh; abducts it when flexed.
Gemell'us supe'rior.	Spine of ischium; lesser sacrospinous notch.	Great trochanter.	Sacral plexus.	Rotates extended thigh; abducts it when flexed.
Geniogloss'us.	Mental spine of mandible.	Hyoid bone and under surface of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Retracts, depresses, and protrudes tongue; raises hyoid.
Geniohyogloss'us.	Same as Genioglossus.			
Geniohy'oid.	Mental spine of mandible.	Body of hyoid bone.	Hypoglossal.	Lifts and advances hyoid; aids in depressing jaw.
Glossopalat'us.	Under surface of soft palate.	Side of tongue.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Lifts back of tongue and narrows fauces.
Glossopharyng'us.	The part of the constrictor pharyngis superior arising from the floor of mouth.			
Glute'us max'imus.	Superior curved line and crest of ilium, sacrum, and coccyx.	Fascia lata; femur below great trochanter.	Inferior gluteal and sacroplexus.	Extends, abducts, and rotates thigh outward.
Glute'us me'dius.	Ilium between superior and middle curved lines.	Great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and extends thigh.

Glute'us min'imus.	Ilium between middle and inferior curved lines, etc.	Great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and extends thigh.
Gra'cils.	Ramus of pubes and ischium.	Inner surface of shaft of tibia.	Obturator.	Flexes and adducts leg and adducts thigh.
Guthrie's.	See <i>Transversus perinei, deep</i> .			
Hel'icis ma'jor.	Tubercle on helix.	Spine of helix.	Auriculotemporal and posterior auricular.	Renders tense the skin of auditory canal.
Hel'icis mi'nor.	Anterior rim of helix.	Concha.	Auriculotemporal and posterior auricular.	Renders tense the skin of auditory canal.
Henle's.	See <i>Præcelsis</i> .			
Hilton's.	See <i>Compressor sacculi laryngis</i> .			
Horner's.	See <i>Ciliary and Tensor tarsi</i> .			
Houston's.	See <i>Compressor venæ dorsalis penis</i> .			
Hyo'glos'sus.	Body and cornua of hyoid bone.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses side of tongue and retracts tongue.
Il'acus.	Upper half of iliac fossa and crest, ala of sacrum, etc.	Lesser trochanter.	Lumbar plexus.	Flexes and rotates thigh outward, etc.
Il'acus mi'nor.	The external fibers of the iliacus.	Capsule of hip joint.		
Iliocapsula'ris.	Same as <i>Ilacus minor</i> .			
Iliocosta'lis.	The outer division of the sacrospinalis which has three subdivisions given below.			
Iliocosta'lis cer'vicalis.	Angle of middle and upper ribs.	Transverse process of middle cervical vertebra.	Branches of cervical.	Extends cervical spine.
Iliocosta'lis dor'sal.	Inner side of angles of twelfth to seventh ribs.	Angles of sixth to first ribs and transverse processes of seventh cervical vertebra.	Branches of dorsal.	Keeps dorsal spine erect.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (continued).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Illocosta'lis lumbor'um.	Along with sacrospinalis.	Angles of fifth to twelfth ribs.	Branches of dorsal and lumbar.	Extends lumbar spine.
Illopo'stus.	A compound muscle consisting of iliacus and psoas, major and minor.			
Infracosta'les, 10.	Same as <i>Subcostales</i> .	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Suprascapular.	Rotates humerus outward, etc.
Infraspina'tus.	Infraspinous fossa.	Superior border of rib below.	Intercostal.	Probably depress ribs in expiration.
Intercos'tals, external, 11.	Outer lip of inferior border of ribs.	Upper border of rib below.	Intercostal.	Probably raise ribs in inspiration.
Intercos'tals, internal.	Inner lip of inferior border of ribs.			
Interos'sel dorsa'les of foot (4).	Surfaces of adjacent metatarsal bones.	Outer sides of bases of first phalanges.	External plantar.	Flex first and extend second and third phalanges; abduct second, third, and fourth toes.
Interos'sel dorsa'les of hand (4).	Sides of metacarpal bones.	Sides of aponeurosis of extensor tendon; neighboring parts of first phalanges.	Ulnar.	Abduct fingers, flex first and extend second and third phalanges.
Interos'sel planta'res (3).	Inner and under surfaces of 3 outer metatarsal bones.	Inner sides of first phalanges of corresponding toes.	External plantar.	Adduct first phalanges of three outer toes; flex phalanges of first row and extend the rest.
Interos'sel vola'res (palma'res) (3).	Sides of metacarpal bones.	Aponeurosis of extensor tendons, neighboring parts of first phalanges.	Ulnar.	Adduct fingers, flex first and extend second and third phalanges.
Interspina'les.	Under surface of spines of vertebrae near apex.	Posterior part of upper surface of spine below.	Internal branches of posterior spinal nerves.	Supports spinal column.

Intertransversa'rili or in- tertransversa'les.	Between transverse process of contiguous vertebrae.	.....	Spinal nerves.	Support and flex spinal column.
Ischlocaverno'sua.	Tuberosity of ischium and great sciatic ligament. See <i>Depressor urethrae</i> .	Corpus cavernosum of penis or clitoris.	Perineal.	Erects penis or clitoris.
Jar'javay's.	Same as <i>Pyramidalis articularis</i> .			
Jung's.	Spinous processes of 6 lower dorsal and lumbar and sacral vertebrae, crest of ilium, and 4 lowest ribs. Same as <i>Cantius</i> .	Bicipital groove of hu- merus.	Long subscapular.	Draws arm downward and backward and ro- tates it.
Latis'simus dor'si.	Body and ramus of pubes, pelvic fascia, spine of ischium. Isthmus or pyramid of thy- roid gland. Same as <i>Mentalis</i> .	Rectum, coccyx, and raphe of perineum. Body of hyoid bone.	Sacral and perineal branch of pudic.	Supports rectum and va- gina; aids in defecation.
Leva'tor an'gull o'ris.				
Leva'tor a'nl.				
Leva'tor glan'dulae thy- ro'idæe (<i>anomalous</i>).				
Leva'tor la'b'il inferio'ris.				
Leva'tor la'b'il superio'- ris.	Inferior margin of orbit.	Upper lip.	Intraorbital branch of facial.	Lifts and protrudes upper lip.
Leva'tor la'b'il superio'ris alæ que na'si.	Nasal process of maxilla.	Cartilage of ala nasi and upper lip.	Intraorbital branch of facial.	Raises upper lip and dilates nostril.
Leva'tor pala'ti.	Same as <i>Levator veli pala- tini</i> .			
Leva'tor pal'pebrae su- perio'ris.	Lesser wing of sphenoid.	Upper tarsal plate.	Oculomotor.	Raises upper lid.
Leva'tor scap'ulae.	Transverse processes of 4 upper cervical vertebrae.	Posterior edge of scapula.	Third and fourth cer- vical.	Raises upper angle of scapula; aids in rotating head.
Leva'tor ve'll palati'nl.	Apex of petrous portion of temporal bone and cartil- aginous eustachian tube.	Aponeurosis of soft pal- ate.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Raises soft palate.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (continued).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Levatores costarum (12 pairs).	Transverse processes of seventh cervical and 11 upper dorsal vertebrae.	Each to next two ribs below.	Intercostal.	Lift ribs in inspiration.
Lingualis inferior (Longitudinalis inferior [B N A]).	Under surface of tongue at base.	Tip of tongue.	Chorda tympani.	Shortens tongue.
Lingualis superior (Longitudinalis superior [B N A]).	Submucosa and septum of tongue.	Edges of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Shortens tongue and raises its edges and tip.
Longissimus capitis.	Transverse processes of upper thoracic and transverse and articular processes of lower and middle cervical vertebrae.	Mastoid process.	Branches of cervical.	Keeps head erect and draws it backward and to one side.
Longissimus cervicis.	Transverse processes of upper thoracic vertebrae.	Transverse processes of upper and middle cervical vertebrae.	Lower cervical and upper dorsal.	Extends cervical spine.
Longissimus dorsi.	Transverse and articular processes of lumbar vertebrae and fascia. See <i>Lingualis</i> .	Transverse processes of lumbar and dorsal vertebrae and lowest ribs.	Lumbar and dorsal.	Supports spine and bends trunk backward.
Longitudinalis. Longus capitis.	Anterior tubercles of transverse processes of third and sixth cervical vertebrae.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	Cervical plexus.	Twists or bends neck forward.
Longus colli: 1. Upper oblique portion.	Transverse processes of third to fifth cervical vertebrae.	Anterior arch of atlas.		
2. Lower oblique portion.	Bodies of first to third dorsal.	Transverse processes of fifth to sixth cervical vertebrae.	Anterior cervical.	Flexes and supports cervical vertebrae.

3. Vertical portion.	Bodies of 3 dorsal and 3 cervical vertebrae.	Bodies of second to fourth cervical vertebrae.	External and internal plantar.	Accessory to flexors and extensors.
Lumbrien'les, 4, of foot.	Tendons of flexor longus.	First phalanges of lesser toes and tendons of extensor longus.	Median and ulnar.	Aid in flexion and extension.
Lumbrien'les, 4, of hand.	Tendons of flexor profundus.	Tendons of extensor communis.	Mandibular division of trigeminal.	Mastication.
Masse'ter.	Zygomatic arch and malar process of upper maxilla.	Angle and ramus of lower jaw.	Facial.	Raises lower lip and wrinkles skin of chin.
Menta'lla.	Incision fossa of mandible.	Skin of chin.	Posterior divisions of spinal nerves.	Rotates and supports spinal column.
Müller's.	See <i>Ciliary</i> .	Laminae and spinous processes of vertebrae.	Mylohyoid branch of trigeminal.	Raises and advances hyoid; forms floor of mouth; aids in depressing jaw.
Multur'idus.	Sacrum, posterior superior iliac spine, articular processes of lumbar and cervical and transverse processes of dorsal vertebrae.	Hyoid bone and median raphe.	Facial.	Narrows nostrils.
Mylohy'oid.	Mylohyoid ridge of mandible.	Mylohyoid ridge of mandible.	Posterior annular and temporal.	Rotates atlas and head.
Mylopharynge'us.	A part of constrictor pharyngeus.	A membrane stretching over the nose.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Draws head back and rotates it.
Nasul or nasa'lla.	Maxilla, under cover of the quadratus.	Cranial surface of pinnna above concha.	Suboccipital.	Compresses viscera, flexes thorax, aids in expulsive acts.
Obli'quus auric'ulae.	Cranial surface of concha.	Transverse process of atlas.	Lower thoracic.	
Obli'quus cap'itis infe'rior.	Spinous process of the axis.	Occipital bone below superior curved line.		
Obli'quus cap'itis supe'rior.	Transverse process of atlas.	Crest of ilium, Poupert's and Gimbernat's ligaments, linea alba, crest of pubes.		
Obli'quus exter'nus abdom'inalis.	Eight lowest ribs.			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Obli'quus infe'rior.	Orbital plate of maxilla.	Sclera.	Oculomotor.	Abducts and raises eyeball, and rotates it upward and outward.
Obli'quus inter'mus abdom'inis.	Crest of Ilium, Poupert's ligament, and lumbar fascia.	Six lowest ribs, linea alba, crest of pubes.	Lower thoracic.	Compresses abdomen, flexes thorax, and aids in expiration.
Obli'quus supe'rior.	Lesser wing of sphenoid above optic foramen.	Sclera.	Trochlear.	Abducts and depresses eye, and rotates it downward and inward.
Obtura'tor exte'rius.	Rim of obturator foramen and membrane.	Digital fossa at base of great trochanter.	Obturator.	Rotates thigh outward.
Obtura'tor inter'mus.	Obturator foramen, pubes, ischium, etc.	Inner surface of great trochanter.	Sacral plexus.	Rotates and abducts thigh.
Occl'ipita'lis.	Posterior portion of occiput; arises from linea nuchae suprema of occipital bone.	Galea aponeurotica.	Facial.	Draws scalp backward.
Occl'ipitofronta'lis. Omoh'yoid.	Same as <i>Epicran'ius</i> . Superior border of scapula.	Hyoid bone.	Upper cervical through ansa hypoglossi.	Retracts and depresses hyoid; contracts cervical fascia.
Oppo'nens dig'iti quin'ti.	Unciform (hamate) bone; annular ligament.	Fifth metacarpal bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes fifth metacarpal.
Oppo'nens pol'l'icis.	Ridge of trapezium; annular ligament.	Metacarpal bone of thumb.	Median.	Flexes and adducts thumb.
Orb'icula'ris oc'uli.	The oval sphincter muscle surrounding the eye-lids; consists of three portions: 1. <i>pars orbitalis</i> from frontal process of maxilla; 2. <i>pars palpebralis</i> from in-	1. Near origin after encircling orbit. 2. Outer canthus. 3. Joins palpebral portion.	Facial.	Closes eye, wrinkles forehead, compresses lacrimal sac.

Orbicularis o'ris.	ner canthus; 3, <i>pars lacrimalis</i> (Horner's muscle), posterior lacrimal ridge of lacrimal bone.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Closes mouth; wrinkles lips.
Or'bital.	Nasal septum, canine fossa of mandible.	Fascia of interorbital fissure.	Sympathetic.	Protrudes eye.
Palatogloss'us.	Orbital perosteum.			
Palatopharyn'gens.	Same as <i>Glossopalatinus</i> .			
Palma'ris bre'vis.	Same as <i>Pharyngopalatinus</i> .	Skin or fascia of palm.	Ulnar.	Corrugates skin of hypothenar eminence.
Palma'ris lon'gus.	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Palmar fascia.	Median.	Stretches palmar fascia; flexes wrist and forearm.
Papilla'ris.	Inner condyle of humerus.			
Pectina'tl.	Any one of a group of columnar carinae ending in the chordae tendinae of heart.			
Pectine'us.	Muscular columns projecting from the inner walls of the auricles of the heart.			
Pectora'lis ma'ior.	Iliopsopectineal line; spine of pubes.	Linea aspera below lesser trochanter.	Obturator and femoral.	Flexes, adducts, and rotates outward thigh.
Pectora'lis min'imus.	Sternum, clavicle, costal cartilages, etc.	Anterior bicipital ridge of humerus.	Anterior thoracic.	Draws arm downward and forward; aids to expand chest.
Pectora'lis mi'nor.	Occasional; sternum and cartilage of first rib.	Coracoid process of scapula.	Anterior thoracic.	Depresses point of shoulder.
Perone'us bre'vis.	Third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and aponeurosis.	Coracoid process of scapula.	Anterior thoracic.	Depresses point of shoulder; lowers scapula.
Perone'us lon'gus.	Middle of shaft of fibula; intermuscular septum.	Base of fifth metatarsal bone.	Peroneal.	Extends and abducts foot.
	Head and shaft of fibula; intermuscular septum.	Metatarsal bone of great toe.	Peroneal.	Extends, abducts, and everts foot.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Perone'us ter'tius.	Lower part of fibula; inter-muscular septum.	Fifth metatarsal bone.	Deep peroneal.	Flexes and everts foot.
Pharyngopalati'nus.	Soft palate.	Posterior border of thyroid cartilage and aponeurosis of pharynx.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Narrows fauces and shuts off nasopharynx.
Piriformis.	Margins of anterior sacral foramina and great sacro-sciatic notch.	Upper border of great trochanter.	Sciatic plexus.	Rotates thigh outward.
Plantar'is.	Femur at outer bifurcation of linea aspera; posterior ligament of knee.	Os calcis by tendo achillis.	Tibial.	Extends foot; flexes leg.
Platys'ma myoid'es.	Clavicle, acromion, and fascia over deltoid, trapezius, etc.	Lower border of mandible, muscles of cheek, angle of mouth.	Facial and cervical plexus.	Wrinkles skin; depresses mouth and lower lip.
Pleuro-oesophage'us.	Fasciculi of muscle from the mediastinal pleura, reinforcing musculature of oesophagus.			
Poplite'us.	External condyle of femur; posterior ligament of knee.	Above oblique line of tibia.	Tibial.	Flexes leg; rotates flexed leg inward.
Procc'rus.	Membrane covering bridge of nose.	Frontalis muscle.	Branch of facial.	Assists frontalis muscle.
Prona'tor quadra'tus.	Lower fourth and anterior border of ulna.	Lower quarter shaft of radius.	Volar interosseous.	Pronates and rotates hand.
Prona'tor ter'es.	Inner condyle of humerus; coronoid process of ulna.	Outer side of shaft of radius.	Median.	Pronates hand.
Prostat'icus.	The involuntary muscle tissue of the prostate.			
Pso'as ma'jor or mag'nus.	Last dorsal and all lumbar vertebrae.	Lesser trochanter of femur.	Second and third lumbar.	Flexes and rotates thigh outward; flexes trunk on pelvis; abducts and flexes lumbar spine.

Pso'us m'i'nor or par'vus.	Last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae.	Iliac fascia.	Lumbar.	Flexes pelvis on abdomen; tightens iliac fascia.
Pter'ygold (external).	External pterygold plate; great wing of sphenoid, etc.	Condyle of mandible.	External pterygold.	Draws lower jaw forward.
Pter'ygold (internal).	Pterygold fossa of sphenoid bone, tuberosity of maxilla.	Inner surface of ramus and angle of mandible.	Internal pterygold.	Raises and draws forward lower jaw.
Pterygopharyng'eus.	A portion of constrictor pharyngis superior arising from the internal pterygold plate.			
Pubovesica'llis.	The longitudinal muscular fibers of the bladder attached to the back of symphysis pubis.			
Pyramida'llis.	Pubes; anterior pubic ligament.	Linea alba.	Last thoracic.	Tightens linea alba; aids in inspiration.
Pyramida'llis auric'ulae.	An occasional prolongation of the fibers of trapezius to the spina helicis.			
Pyramida'llis na'si.	Same as <i>Procerus</i> .			
Pyrisfor'mis.	Same as <i>Pteriformis</i> .			
Quadratus fem'oris.	Tuberosity of ischium.			
Quadratus la'bii infe'rioris.	Anterior portion of lower border of mandible	Quadrate line near great trochanter.	Sciotic.	Outward rotator of thigh.
Quadratus la'bii superio'ris.	Composed of three muscles: <i>caput angulare</i> (levator labii superioris alque nasi), <i>caput infra-orbitale</i> (levator labii superioris), <i>caput zygomaticum</i> (zygomaticus minor).	Orbicularis oris and skin of lower lip.	Facial.	Depresses lower lip.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (continued).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Quadratus lumborum.	Crest of ilium, transverse processes of third, fourth, and fifth lumbar vertebrae.	Twelfth rib, transverse processes of third, fourth, and lumbar vertebrae.	Lumbar and twelfth thoracic.	Flexes chest laterally and forward; aids in forced expiration.
Quadratus plantae.	Two heads from outer and inner borders of inferior surface of os calcis (calcaneus).	Tendons of flexor digitorum longus.	External plantar.	Assists flexor digitorum longus.
Quadriceps femoris.	The rectus femoris vastus internus and externus, and crureus muscles together. Their common tendon surrounds patella, and ends on tuberosity of tibia.			
Rectococcygeus.	A band of fibers from anterior surface of second and third coccygeal segments, passing to posterior surface of rectum.			
Rectouterinus.	A band running between cervix uteri and rectum in the plica retro-uterina.			
Rectovesicalis.	In male only, connecting longitudinal musculature of rectum with external muscular coat of bladder.	Cartilages of fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs.	Branches of lower thoracic.	Compresses abdomen and flexes body.
Rectus abdominis.	Crest of pubes and ligamentous tissues at symphysis.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	First and second cervical.	Flexes and aids in supporting head.
Rectus capitis anterior (Rectus capitis anticus inferior).	Lateral mass of atlas.			

Rec'tus cap'itis ant'icus in'a'jor.	Same as <i>Longus capitis</i> .	Jugular process of occipital bone.	First and second cervical.	Flexes head laterally and supports it.
Rec'tus cap'itis latera'lis.	Transverse process and lateral mass of atlas.	Below inferior curved line of occipital bone.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Rotates head, and draws it back.
Rec'tus cap'itis poste'rior ma'jor.	Spinous process of axis.	Under inferior curved line of occipital.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Draws head backward and rotates it.
Rec'tus cap'itis poste'rior mi'nor.	Tubercle on dorsal arch of atlas.	Proximal border of parietella.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg.
Rec'tus fem'oris.	Anterior inferior iliac spine; brim of acetabulum.	Under side of sclera.	Oculomotor.	Adducts and rotates eye downward and outward.
Rec'tus infe'rior.	Circumference of optic foramen.	Outer side of sclera.	Abducens.	Adducts eyeball.
Rec'tus latera'lis.	Outer margin of optic foramen; margin of sphenoidal fissure.	Inner side of sclera.	Oculomotor.	Adducts eye.
Rec'tus media'lis.	Circumference of optic foramen.	Upper aspect of sclera.	Oculomotor.	Adducts and elevates eye.
Rec'tus supe'rior.	Upper border of optic foramen.	Inner border of scapula below spine.	Dorsal scapular.	Retracts and elevates scapula.
Rec'tus thora'cis.	See <i>Supracostalis</i> .	Scapula.	Dorsal scapular.	Elevates and retracts scapula.
Ret'rahens au'rem.	Same as <i>Auricularis posterior</i> .	Angle of mouth.	Buccal branch of facial.	Draws angle of mouth out; compresses cheek.
Rhombol'deus ma'jor.	Spinous processes of first five thoracic vertebrae.	Lamina of vertebra next above.	Posterior branches of spinal.	Rotate spinal column and head.
Rhombol'deus mi'nor.	Spines of seventh cervical and first thoracic vertebrae.			
Riolan's.	The ciliary part of the orbicularis palpebrarum.			
Risorius.	Fascia over masseter.			
Rotato'res spi'nae.	Transverse processes of second to twelfth dorsal vertebrae.			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (continued).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Ruyseh's.	The muscular tissue of the fundus uteri.			
Sacrococcygeus posticus.	See <i>Erfensor coccygis</i> .			
Sacrolumbalis.	Same as <i>Iliocostalis lumborum</i> .			
Sacrospinalis.	Dorsal surface of sacrum, spines of lumbar vertebrae, crest of ilium.	Divides into <i>Iliocostalis</i> and <i>longissimus dors.</i>	Posterior branches of spinal.	Extends spinal column.
Salpingopharyngeus.	Eustachian tube near nasopharynx	Posterior part of palatopharyngeus.	Internal branch of spinal accessory.	Raises nasopharynx.
Santorini's.	See <i>Risorius</i> .			
Sartorius.	Anterior superior spinous process of ilium and notch below.	Upper part of inner side of shaft of tibia.	Femoral.	Flexes hip and knee; rotates leg in and hip out.
Scale'nus anterior (Scale'nus antic'us).	Upper surface and inner edge of first rib.	Transverse processes of third to sixth cervical vertebrae.	Lower cervical brachial plexus.	Flexes neck sideways; supports head, etc.
Scale'nus medius.	Upper surface of first rib.	Transverse processes of second to sixth cervical vertebrae.	Cervical and brachial plexus.	Flexes neck laterally.
Scale'nus minimus (anomalous).	Transverse processes of lower cervical vertebrae.	First rib, behind subclavian artery.		
Scale'nus posterior (Scale'nus post'cus).	Outer surface of second rib.	Transverse processes of two or three lower cervical vertebrae.	Lower cervical, brachial plexus.	Bends neck laterally.
Scansorius.	See <i>Accessorius gluteus minimus</i> .			

Semimembrano'sus.	Tuberosity of ischium; intermuscular septum.	Inner tuberosity of tibia; short internal ligament of knee; external condyle of femur.	Tibial.	Flexes leg and rotates it inward.
Semispinal's cap'itis.	Transverse processes of five or six upper thoracic and four lower cervical vertebrae.	Occipital bone, between superior and inferior curved lines.	Suboccipital, great occipital and branches of cervical.	Rotates head and draws it backward.
Semispinal's cervic'is (Semispinal's col'li).	Transverse processes of four upper dorsal and articular processes of four lower cervical vertebrae.	Spinous processes of second to fifth cervical vertebrae.	Branches of cervical nerves.	Supports spinal column.
Semispinal's dor'sal.	Transverse processes of fifth to eleventh dorsal vertebrae.	Spinous processes of last two cervical and first four thoracic vertebrae.	Branches of cervical.	Erects spinal column.
Semitendino'sus.	Tuberosity of ischium; intermuscular septum.	Upper and inner surface of tibia; fascia of leg.	Tibial.	Flexes leg on thigh; extends hip, etc.
Serra'tus ante'rior (Serra'tus mag'nus).	Eight upper ribs; intercostal fascia.	Angles and dorsal border of scapula.	Posterior thoracic.	Raises ribs in inspiration; rotates scapula, etc.
Serra'tus poste'rior inte'rior.	Spines of two thoracic and three lumbar vertebrae.	Lower border of four lower ribs.	Tenth and eleventh intercostal nerves.	Lowers ribs in expiration.
Serra'tus poste'rior superior.	Spines of seventh cervical and two or three dorsal vertebrae.	Upper borders of second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	Second and third intercostals.	Lifts ribs in inspiration.
Soleus.	Shaft of fibula, oblique line and inner border of tibia.	Calcaneum by tendo achillis.	Tibial.	Extends foot; rotates it in, etc.
Sphinc'ter a'ni, external.	Tip of coccyx and fascia near it.	Tendinous center of perineum.	Perineal, pudic, and fourth sacral.	Closes anus.
Sphinc'ter a'ni, internal.	Circular unstriated fibers of intestine one inch above anus.	.....	Hemorrhoidal nerves.	Closes anus; not voluntary.
Sphinc'ter pupillae (or Ir'idis).	Surrounds pupillary margin of iris.	.....	Oculomotor.	Contracts pupil.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Sphincter pylori.	A thickening of the middle layer of the stomach musculature surrounding the pylorus.	Median raphe behind and in front of urethra.		Constricts the membranous urethra.
Sphincter urethrae membranaceae.	Ramus of pubis.		Pudic.	
Sphincter vaginæ.	Same as <i>Bulbocavernosus</i>.	.....	Vesical nerves.	Closes internal orifice of urethra.
Sphincter vesicæ.	Near urethral orifice of bladder.			
Spinaalis capitis.	Inconstant: from spines of upper thoracic and lower cervical vertebrae.	Blends with semispinalis capitis.		
Spinaalis cervicis (Spinalis colli).	Spinous processes of fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical and first two dorsal vertebrae.	Spinous processes of axis, and sometimes of third and fourth cervical vertebrae.	Branches of cervical nerves.	Steadies and erects neck.
Spinaalis dorsal.	Spinous processes of first two lumbar and last two thoracic.	Remaining dorsal spinous processes.	Branches of dorsal nerves.	Supports spinal column.
Spiculus capitis.	Lower half of ligamentum nuchæ, spines of seventh cervical and first three dorsal vertebrae.	Mastoid process and outer third of middle oblique line of occiput.	External posterior branch of second cervical.	Rotates and extends head and neck and flexes sidewise.
Spiculus cervicis (Spiculus colli).	Spinous processes of third or sixth dorsal vertebrae.	Transverse processes of upper three or four cervical vertebrae.	Posterior branches of lower cervical.	Extends, flexes sidewise, and rotates neck and head.
Stapedius.	Interior of pyramid of tympanum.	Neck of stapes.	Tympanic branch of facial.	Retracts stapes.
Sternales.	An occasional muscle, parallel to the sternum upon the sternocostal origin of pectoralis major.			

Sternoclavicula'ris.	An occasional slip from the subclavius, from upper part of sternum.	Clavicle beneath pectoralis minor.		
Sternocleidomas'toid.	Two heads, sternum and clavicle.	Mastoid process and outer portion of superior oblique line of occipital bone.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Depresses and rotates head; flexes head and neck, etc.
Sternoh'yoid.	Manubrium sterni and clavicle.	Body of hyoid bone.	Upper cervical.	Depresses the hyoid and larynx.
Sternothy'roid.	Sternum and cartilage of first rib.	Ala of thyroid cartilage.	Upper cervical.	Depresses the larynx.
Styloglos'sus.	Styloid process and stylo-maxillary ligament.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Raises and retracts tongue.
Stylohy'oid.	Styloid process of temporal bone.	Body of hyoid bone.	Facial.	Draws hyoid and tongue upward and backward.
Stylopharyn'geus.	Styloid process of temporal bone.	Side of pharynx.	Pharyngeal plexus; glossopharyngeal.	Raises and dilates pharynx.
Subancone'us.	Triceps muscle and humerus above olecranon fossa.	Posterior ligament of elbow.	Musculospiral.	Tensor of posterior ligament of elbow.
Subcla'vius.	First rib and its cartilage.	Lower surface of clavicle.	Fifth and sixth cervical.	Draws clavicle down and forward.
Subcos'tals.	Inconstant; inner surface of ribs.	Inner surface of first, second, or third rib below.	Intercostal.	Inspiration by raising ribs.
Subscapula'ris.	Subscapular fossa of scapula.	Lesser tuberosity and neck of humerus.	Subscapular.	Rotates head of humerus inward; lowers the humerus.
Supina'tor.	Outer condyle of humerus, ligaments of elbow, oblique line of ulna.	Neck of radius, space outside bicipital tuberosity, and oblique line of radius.	Posterior interosseous.	Supinates hand.
Supina'tor lon'gus.	Same as <i>Brachioradialis</i> .	Fourth rib.		
Supraeos'tals.	First rib.	To other like summits.	Branches of cervicals.	Aid in supporting neck and head.
Supraspin'a'les.	Summits of spinous processes in cervical region.			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (continued).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Supraspinatus.	Supraspinous fossa and fascia.	Greater tuberosity of humerus.	Suprascapular.	Supports shoulder joint, raises and adducts arm.
Suspensorius duodeni.	A flat band of unstriated muscle from left crus of diaphragm and continuous with muscular coat of duodenum at its junction with jejunum.	Tarsal borders of eyelids.		
Tarsalis.	Slips from orbicularis oculi.	Coronoid process of mandible.	Mandibular of trigeminal.	Shuts mouth; retracts jaw.
Temporal.	Temporal fossa and fascia on side of head.	Iliotibial band of fascia lata.	Superior gluteal.	Makes tense the fascia lata.
Tensor fasciae latae.	Anterior superior spine and adjacent area of dorsum of ilium.			
Tensor palati.	See <i>Tensor veli palatini</i> .	Tarsal plates.	Infra-orbital branch of facial.	Compresses puncta lacrimalia and lacrimal sac.
Tensor tarsalis.	Crest of lacrimal bone.	Handle of malleus.	Otic ganglion.	Makes tense the membrana tympani.
Tensor tympani.	Petrous portion of temporal bone; eustachian tube and canal.		Otic ganglion.	Renders soft palate tense.
Tensor veli palatini.	Scaphoid fossa, spine of sphenoid, vaginal process of temporal.	About hamular process into palatine aponeurosis and palate bone.		Draws arm down and backward; rotates it inward.
Teres major.	Dorsum of inferior angle of scapula; intermuscular septa.	Posterior bicipital ridge of humerus.	Subscapular.	Rotates humerus outward and abducts it.
Teres minor.	Axillary border of scapula; intermuscular septa.	Greater tuberosity of humerus and below it.	Circumflex.	Relaxes and shortens vocal cords.
Thyroarytaenoides.	Thyroid cartilage and cricothyroid membrane.	Arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	

Thyro-epiglotticus.	Thyroid cartilage.	Sacculus laryngis and aryteno-epiglottidean folds.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses epiglottis; compresses sacculus.
Thyrohyoid.	Oblique line on side of thyroid cartilage.	Greater horn and body of hyoid bone.	Upper cervical.	Raises and changes form of larynx.
Tibialis anterior (anticus).	Outer tuberosity and upper part of shaft of tibia, interosseous membrane, fascia and intermuscular septum.	Internal cuneiform and metatarsal bone of great toe.	Anterior tibial.	Flexes tarsus and elevates inner border of foot.
Tibialis posterior (posticus).	Shaft of tibia and fibula, interosseous membrane, intermuscular septum.	Tuberosity of scaphoid, internal cuneiform, and bases of second to fourth metatarsal.	Posterior tibial.	Extends tarsus and turns in the foot.
Traclcus.	Outer surface of tragus.	Outer surface of tragus.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	
Transversalis colli.	Same as <i>Longissimus capitis</i> .			
Transversus (transversalis) abdominis.	Poupart's ligament, crest of ilium, six lower ribs, lumbar vertebrae.	Linea alba, crest of pubes, pectineal line.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilio-inguinal.	Compresses the viscera and flexes the thorax.
Transversus auricular.	Cranial surface of concha.	Circumference of pinna.	Auricularis magnus and posterior auricular.	Retracts helix.
Transversus linguae.	An intrinsic muscle of tongue, arising from the septum and radiating to sides and dorsum.			
Transversus mentis.	Superficial fibers of triangulalis which turn back and cross to the opposite side.			
Transversus nu'chae.	An occasional muscle between the tendons of trapezius and sternocleidomastoid.			
Transversus perine'i profundus (deep).	Inferior ramus of ischium.	Median raphe of perineum.	Pudic.	Draws back central part of perineum.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (continued).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Transversus perine'i superficialis.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Central tendon or sphincter vaginae.	Perineal branch of pudic.	Tensor of central tendon.
Transversus thoracis.	Back of xiphoid cartilage and lower portion of sternum.	Costal cartilages of second to sixth ribs.	Intercostal.	Narrows the chest.
Trapezius.	Superior curved line of occipital bone, ligamentum nuchae, spinous processes of last cervical, and all thoracic vertebrae.	Clavicle, spine of scapula, and acromion.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Draws head backward or sideways, rotates scapula, etc.
Triangularis.	Lower border of mandible.	Lower lip near angle of mouth.	Facial.	Pulls down corners of mouth.
Triangularis sterni.	Same as <i>Transversus thoracis</i> .			
Triceps brach'ii (3 heads).	External head above and internal head below musculospiral groove, shaft of humerus; middle or long head, lower margin of glenoid cavity.	Tuberosity of olecranon process of ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends arm and forearm.
Triceps su'rae.	The gastrocnemius and soleus considered as one muscle.			
Triteoglossus (anomalous).	Cartilago triticea in thyrohyoid ligament.	Side of tongue.		
Uvulae.	Posterior nasal spine.	Forms greater part of uvula.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Raises uvula.
Vastus externus.	Same as <i>Vastus lateralis</i> .			
Vastus internus.	Upper three fourths of anterior shaft of femur.	Common tendon of quadriceps femoris.		
Vastus internus,	Same as <i>Vastus medialis</i> .			

Vas'tus latera'lis.	Tubercle of femur, great trochanter, and linea aspera.	Common tendon of quadriceps.	Anterior crural.	Extends knee.
Vas'tus media'lis.	Spiral line and inner lip of linea aspera of femur.	Common tendon of quadriceps.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg, draws patella inward.
Ventricula'tis.	Fibers of thyro-arytenoid running into false vocal cords.			
Vertice'lis lin'guæ.	An intrinsic muscle of tongue attached to dorsal fascia and passing to sides.			
Voca'lis.	The depression between the two alae of thyroid cartilage.	Vocal process of arytenoid.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Shortens and relaxes vocal cords.
Wilson's.	A part of sphincter urethrae membranaceæ.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Draws upper lip upward and outward.
Zygomatic'cus (or zygomatic'cus ma'jor).	Malar bone before zygomatic suture.			
Zygomatic'cus mi'nor.	Malar bone behind maxillary suture.	Orbicularis oris and levator labii superioris.	Facial.	Draws upper lip backward, upward, and outward.

mu'tism. Dumbness; inability to speak.

mu'tualism. The relation of mutual benefit of organisms which live in symbiosis.

M. V. Abbreviation for veterinary physician.

mv. Abbreviation for millivolt.

My. Abbreviation for myopia.

myal'gia (mi-al'je-ah). Muscular pain.

myame'ba, myamoe'ba (mi-am-e'bah). A muscle cell.

mya'sis (mi-a'sis). Same as *myiasis*.

myasthe'nia (mi-as-the'ne-ah, mi''as-the-ni'ah). Muscular debility.
angiosclerotic m., excessive muscular fatigue due to vascular changes. **m. gas'trica**, weakness and loss of tone in the muscular coats of the stomach; atony of the stomach. **m. gra'vis, m. gra'vis pseudoparalyti'ca**, a chronic progressive muscular paralysis without atrophy; asthenobulbospinal paralysis.

myasthen'ic (mi-as-then'ik). Pertaining to, or characterized by, muscular weakness.

myato'nia. Defective muscular tone. **m. congen'ita**, a disease of early childhood, marked by general hypotonia of the muscles.

myat'rophy (mi-at'ro-fe). Atrophy of a muscle.

myce'llum (mi-se'le-um). The filamentary part of a fungus.

mycethe'mia. Presence of fungi in the blood.

mycetis'mus. Mushroom poisoning.

mycetogen'ic, mycetog'enous. Caused by fungi.

myceto'ma. Madura foot or fungus foot; a disease of India, marked by swelling of the foot in which nodules develop, followed by pus and sinus formation.

Myco. Abbreviation for *Mycobacterium*.

Mycobacte'rium. A genus of bacteria which embraces the bacilli of tuberculosis (*Myco. tuberculo'sis*) and of leprosy (*Myco. lep'rae*), and the smegma bacillus (*Myco. smeg'matis*).

my'coocyte (mi'ko-sit). A mucus cell.

Mycoder'ma. Genus of fungi. **M. ace'ti**, mother of vinegar.

mycodermati'tis. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

mycodes'moid. A colony of *Micrococcus ascoformans* in horses' lungs.

mycofibro'ma. Same as *mycodesmoid*.

mycogastr'i'tis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of stomach.

mycohe'mia, micohae'mia. The presence of fungi or microbes in the blood.

my'cold (mi'koid). Resembling a fungus.

mycol'ogist. One who specializes in the study of fungi and fungous diseases.

mycolo'gy. The study of fungi.

mycol'ysin. A preparation of plant cells, alcohol, milk ferments, and nonpathogenic bacteria: used in treating cancer and tuberculosis.

mycomyringi'tis. Fungous inflammation of drum membrane.

mycophylax'in. Any phylaxin that destroys microbes.

mycopro'tein. A proteid, $C_2H_4N_2O_2$, from bacteria of putrefaction.

myco'sis. Any disease caused by microbes. **m. favo'sa.** Same as *farus*. **m. fungol'des**, a very fatal skin disease, with fungous tumors, cachexia, and much pain. **m. interdigita'le**, athletes' foot, trichophyton infection of the foot.

mycoso'zin. Any sozin that destroys microbes.

myda'lein. A poisonous ptomaine from putrefied viscera.

mydator'ine. Deadly ptomaine, $C_6H_{11}NO_2$, from decaying flesh.

my'dline. A ptomaine, $C_6H_{11}NO_2$, from dead bodies: not poisonous.

mydri'asis (mid-ri'as-is). Great dilatation of the pupil.

mydriat'ic. 1. Dilating the pupil. 2. A drug that dilates the pupil.

myd'rine. Mydriatic compound of ephedrine and homatropine.

my'drol. A nontoxic, mydriatic phenol compound.

myecto'pia. Displacement of a muscle.

myelal'gia (mi-el-al'je-ah). Pain in the spinal cord.

myelanalo'sis. Tabes dorsalis.

myelap'oplexy. Hemorrhage in the spinal cord.

myelasthe'nia. Neurasthenia from spinal causes.

myelate'lia. Imperfect development of spinal cord.

myelat'rophy (mi-el-at'rof-e). Atrophy of the myelon.

myelaur'e. Increase of the spinal marrow.

myele'mia. Presence of marrow cells in blood.

myelenceph'alon. Same as *metencephalon*, 2d def.

my'elin. 1. White substance of Schwann; the soft material which surrounds the axis-cylinder of a medullated nerve fiber. 2. A lipoid substance found in the body, especially in certain degenerations.

myelina'tion (mi-el-in-a'shun). Same as *myelinization*.

myelin'ic (mi-el-in'ik). Of, or pertaining to, myelin.

myeliniza'tion. The furnishing with, or taking on, of myelin.

myelinogen'ic. Producing myelin; producing myelinization.

myelino'ma (mi-el-in-o'mah). A tumor of the myelin.

myelinop'athy. Degeneration of the white matter of the brain or spinal cord.

myelino'sis (mi''el-in-o'sis). A kind of fatty degeneration with the formation of myelin.

myelit'ic. Pertaining to myelitis.

myeli'tis. Inflammation of spinal cord or of bone marrow. **acute m.**, simple myelitis due to exposure, disease, or injury. See *polio-myelitis*, *leukomyelitis*, *osteomyelitis*. **ascending m.**, that which moves cephalad along the cord. **bulbar m.**, that which involves the oblongata. **cavitary m.** is accompanied by formation of cavities. **central m.** affects chiefly the gray substance of the cord. **chronic m.**, a slowly progressing form. **compression m.**, a form due to pressure on the cord, as of a tumor. **concussion m.** is caused by spinal concussion. **cornual m.**, that which chiefly affects the cornua. **descending m.**, a form which progresses caudad along the cord. **diffuse m.** involves large and variously placed sections of the cord. **disseminated m.**, that which has several distinct foci. **focal m.**, one which affects a small area. **hemorrhagic m.**, that which is associated with hemorrhage. **parenchymatous m.** attacks mainly the proper nerve substance. **sclerotic m.**, that which is marked by hardening of the cord and overgrowth of interstitial tissue. **systemic m.**, a variety which affects distinct tracts or systems in the cord. **transverse m.**, that which extends across the cord. **traumatic m.**, that which follows direct injury of the cord.

my'eloblast. One of the large mononuclear, nongranular cells of bone marrow, which develop into myelocytes.

myeloblaste'mia. The presence of myeloblasts in the blood.

myeloblasto'ma. Acute myelocytic leukemia.

my'elocoele (mi'el-o-sel). 1. The central portion of the spinal canal. 2. Spina bifida with protrusion of the spinal cord.

my'elocyst (mi'el-o-sist). Cyst developed from rudimentary medullary canals.

myelocys'tocefe. Cystic tumor of the myelon.

- myelocystomenin'gocele.** Myelocystocele blended with meningocele.
- my'elocyte.** 1. A marrow cell; one of the typical cells of red bone marrow, from which are developed the granular leukocytes of the blood. Myelocytes occur in the blood in certain forms of leukemia. 2. Any cell of the gray matter of nervous system.
- myelocythe'mia, myelocyto'sis.** Excess of myelocytes in the blood.
- myelocy'tic.** Pertaining to or marked by the presence of myelocytes.
- myelocyto'ma.** Chronic myelocytic leukemia.
- myelocyto'sis.** Presence of myelocytes in the blood.
- myelodiasta'sis.** Disintegration of spinal marrow.
- myelodyspla'sia.** Defective development of the spinal cord.
- myelo-encephal'ic.** Pertaining to the spinal cord and the brain.
- myelo-encephali'tis.** Inflammation of the spinal cord and brain.
- myelogangli'tis.** A disease with choleraic symptoms attributed to ganglitis of the solar and hepatic plexus.
- myelogen'esis.** The development of the central nervous system.
- myelogen'ic, myelogen'ous.** Produced in bone marrow.
- myelog'eny** (mi-el-oj'en-e). The development and maturation of the myelin sheaths of nerve fibers.
- my'elogone** (mi'el-o-gōn). A leukocyte of the myeloid series, having a reticulate nucleus, a well-stained nucleolus, and a deep blue rim of cytoplasm.
- myelogo'nic.** Characterized by the presence of myelogones.
- myelogo'nium.** Same as *myeloblast*.
- myelog'raphy.** Roentgenographical examination of the spinal cord.
- my'eloid.** Resembling marrow. **m. cell.** Same as *myeloplax*.
- myeloido'sis.** The formation of myeloid tissue.
- myelolym'phocyte.** A small abnormal lymphocyte.
- myelo'ma.** 1. A tumor composed of cells of the type normally found in the bone marrow. 2. Any medullary tumor. 3. Giant cell sarcoma. 4. A slow-growing tumor of a tendinous sheath containing myeloplaxes. **giant cell m.,** a tumor of bone marrow containing many giant cells. **multiple m.,** a disease marked by circumscribed or diffuse tumor-like hyperplasia of the bone marrow, and usually associated with Bence-Jones protein in the urine. Painful swellings appear on the ribs and skull and spontaneous fractures may occur. Called also *Kahler's disease*, *Huppert's disease*, *myelopathic albumosuria*, *Bence-Jones albumosuria*, and *lymphadenia ossea*.
- myelomala'cia.** Morbid softening of spinal cord.
- myelomato'sis.** Multiple myeloma. See *myeloma*.
- myelome'nia.** Menstrual discharge to the spinal cord.
- myelomeningi'tis.** Inflammation of spinal cord and meninges.
- myelomenin'gocele.** Same as *spina bifida*.
- myelomy'ces.** Same as *encephaloma*.
- my'elon** (mi'el-on). The spinal cord.
- myeloncuri'tis.** Combined multiple neuritis with myelitis.
- myelon'ic.** Pertaining to the myelon.
- myeloparal'ysis.** Spinal paralysis.
- myelop'athy** (mi-el-op'ath-e). Any disease of the spinal cord.
- myelop'etal** (mi-el-op'et-al). Moving toward the spinal cord.
- my'elophage** (mi'el-o-fāj). A macrophage which digests myelia.
- myelophthi'sis.** Wasting of the spinal cord.
- my'eloplast.** Any leukocyte of the bone marrow.
- my'eloplax.** Any multinuclear giant cell of bone marrow.
- myeloplaxo'ma.** Tumor containing myeloplaxes.

- myelople'gia** (mi-el-o-ple'je-ah). Spinal paralysis.
- myelopole'sis**. The formation of marrow or myelocytes.
- myelorrha'gia** (mi''el-o-ra'je-ah). Spinal hemorrhage.
- myelorrha'phy**. Suture of the spinal cord.
- myelosarco'ma**. Sarcoma of bone marrow.
- myelosclero'sis**. Sclerosis of the myelon.
- myelo'sis**. Formation of a tumor of the medulla.
- myelospon'gium**. A network developing into the neuroglia.
- myelother'apy**. Therapeutic use of marrow.
- myel'otome** (mi-el'o-tōm). Instrument for cutting the spinal cord.
- myelot'omy**. The operation of cutting the spinal cord.
- myelotox'ic** (mi-el-o-toks'ik). Destructive to bone marrow.
- myelotox'in**. A toxin which causes destruction of marrow cells.
- myenter'ic** (mi-en-ter'ik). Pertaining to the myenteron.
- myen'teron**. The muscular coat of the intestine.
- myesthe'sia**. Muscle sensibility.
- myl'asis** (mi-i'as-is). Any disease due to maggots of flies.
- mylodesop'sia**. The seeing of muscae volitantes.
- myi'tis** (mi-i'tis). Inflammation of muscle.
- myko-**. For words thus beginning, see under *myco-*.
- mylohy'oid**. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to molar teeth. **m.** muscle, **m.** **mylohyoldeus**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- myoalbu'min**. An albumin in muscle tissue.
- myoal'bumose**. A protein from muscle juice.
- myoarchitecton'ic** (mi''o-ar-ke-tek-ton'ik). Pertaining to structural arrangement of muscle fibers.
- myoat'rophy** (mi-o-at'ro-fe). Muscular atrophy.
- my'oblast**. An embryonic cell which becomes a cell of muscle fiber.
- myobra'dia**. Slow reaction of muscle to stimulation.
- myocar'dia**. Noninflammatory myocardial disease.
- myocar'diac**, **myocar'dial**. Pertaining to the muscular tissue of the heart.
- myocar'din**. An extract of beef heart muscle for use in heart disease.
- myocar'diograph**. Instrument for making tracings of heart movements.
- myocardio'sis**. Myocardia.
- myocar'dism**. A tendency toward myocardial disease.
- myocard'i'tis**. Inflammation of the myocardium. **Fiedler's m.**, progressive myocardial failure unassociated with any of the recognized types of infection. **fragmentation m.**, fragmentation of the myocardium. **indurative m.**, myocarditis causing hardening of the heart muscle. **m. scarlatino'sa**, myocarditis sometimes seen associated with scarlet fever.
- myocard'ium**. The muscular substance of the heart.
- myocardo'sis**. Myocardia.
- my'ocele** (mi'o-sēl). Hernia of muscle through its sheath.
- myocelluli'tis**. Myositis conjoined with cellulitis.
- myocero'sis**. Waxy degeneration of muscle.
- myochordi'tis**. Inflammation of the muscles of the vocal cords.
- my'ochrome** (mi'ok-rōm). Same as *myohematin*.
- myochron'oscope**. Device for measuring time required for a motor impulse to become effective.
- myochrys'ine**. A proprietary sodium aurothiomalate used in gold therapy.
- myoclonus**. Chronic spasm of a muscle.
- my'ocele** (mi'o-sēl). The cavity of a myotome.
- myocolpi'tis**. Inflammation of the muscular layer of the vaginal wall.

- myocom'ma.** The septum which separates the myotomes.
- myocris'mus.** A sound heard in auscultation over a contracting muscle.
- myoc'tonin.** A poisonous principle from aconite.
- my'ocyte** (mi'o-sīt). A cell of muscular tissue.
- myocyto'ma.** A tumor composed of myocytes.
- myode'mia.** Fatty degeneration of muscle.
- myodesop'sia** (mi-o-des-op'se-ah). See *myiodesopsia*.
- myodias'tasis.** Rupture of a muscle.
- myodynamom'eter.** Device for testing power of muscles.
- myodyn'ia.** Pains in a muscle; myalgia.
- myo-edē'ma.** 1. Same as *mounding*. 2. Edema of a muscle.
- myo-elec'tric.** Pertaining to the electric properties of muscle.
- myo-encardi'tis.** Combined myocarditis and endocarditis.
- myo-epithe'lial.** Composed of muscle and epithelium.
- myo-epithe'lium.** Muscle epithelium.
- myofasci'tis.** Inflammation of a muscle and its fascia.
- myofi'bril, myofibril'la.** A muscular fibril.
- myofibro'ma.** Myoma combined with fibroma.
- myofibro'sis.** The degeneration of muscular fiber into fibroid tissue.
- myofibrosi'tis.** Inflammation of the sheath of muscle fiber.
- myofunc'tional.** Pertaining to a muscular function.
- myogelo'sis** (mi-o-jel-o'sis). An area of hardening in a muscle.
- my'ogen** (mi'o-jen). A protein occurring in muscle plasma.
- myogen'ic, myo'genous.** Originating in muscular tissue.
- myog'lia.** A fibrillar substance formed by muscle cells.
- myoglob'ulin.** A globulin from muscle juice.
- my'ogram** (mi'o-gram). The record made by a myograph.
- my'ograph.** Apparatus for recording effects of muscular contraction.
- myograph'ic tracing.** A myogram.
- myog'raphy.** 1. The use of a myograph. 2. Description of muscles.
- myohem'atin** (mi-o-hem'at-in). Same as *histohematin*.
- myohemoglo'bin.** The hemoglobin of muscle tissue.
- myohysterec'tomy.** Partial excision of the uterus, the cervix being left in place.
- my'old** (mi'oid). Resembling, or like, a muscle.
- myolde'ma** (mi-oi-de'mah). Same as *mounding*.
- myolsche'mia.** Local deficiency of blood supply in muscle.
- myokero'sis.** Waxy degeneration of muscle.
- myokinesim'eter.** An apparatus for measuring muscular contraction from electrical stimulation.
- myokin'esis.** 1. Muscular movement. 2. Operative displacement of muscle fibers.
- myokinet'ic.** Pertaining to the motion element of muscle.
- myoky'mia.** Persistent quivering of the muscles.
- myoky'nine.** A base, $C_{11}H_{20}N_2O_2$, found in muscle.
- myolem'ma** (mi-o-lem'ah). The sarcolemma.
- my'olin.** The supposed material of muscular fibrils.
- myolipo'ma.** Myoma with fatty elements.
- myol'ogy.** Sum of knowledge regarding muscles.
- myol'ysis.** Degeneration of muscular tissue.
- myo'ma.** Any tumor formed of muscular tissue. **m. telanglecto-**
des, tumor made up of a coil of blood vessels in a network of mus-
cular fibers.
- myomagen'esls** (mi-o-mah-jen'es-is). The causation of myomas.
- myomala'cia.** Morbid softening of a muscle.
- myomatec'tomy** (mi-o-mah-tek'to-me). Excision of a myoma.

myomato'sis. The formation of myomas throughout the body.

myom'atous. Of, or pertaining to, myoma.

myomec'tomy. Surgical removal of a myoma.

myomelano'sis. Melanosis of muscle.

my'omere (mi'om-ēr). A protovertebra, or embryonic muscular segment.

myom'eter. Apparatus for measuring muscle contraction.

myometri'tis. Inflammation of the myometrium.

myome'trium. The muscular substance of the uterus.

myomohysterec'tomy. Hysterectomy for myoma of uterus.

myomot'omy (mi-o-mot'o-me). Same as *myomectomy*.

myoneph'ropexy. Fixation of a movable kidney by suturing it to a strip of muscle tissue.

myoneural'gia. Neuralgic pain in a muscle.

myoneurasthe'nia. Relaxed muscular system in neurasthenia.

my'oneure (mi'on-ūr). A nerve cell which supplies a muscle.

myoneuro'ma. A neuroma containing muscular tissue.

myoneuro'sis. Any neurosis of muscle.

myopachyn'sis. Hypertrophy of muscle.

myoparal'ysis. Paralysis of a muscle.

myopath'ic (mi-op-ath'ik). Of the nature of a myopathy.

myop'athy (mi-op'ath-e). Any disease of a muscle.

my'ope (mi'öp). A near-sighted person; one affected with myopia.

myopericardi'tis. Myocarditis blended with pericarditis.

myoperitoni'tis. Inflammation of muscle of the peritoneum.

my'ophage (mi'o-fāj). A phagocyte which consumes muscle tissue.

my'ophone. A device which renders audible the sound of muscular contraction.

myo'pia (mi-o-pe-ah). Near-sightedness; short sight. **chromic m.**, color blindness for objects at a distance. **curvature m.**, a form due to changes in the curvature of the refracting surfaces of the eye. **index m.**, a form due to abnormal refractivity of the media of the eye. **malignant m.**, **pernicious m.**, progressive myopia, with disease of the choroid and leading to retinal detachment and blindness. **prodromal m.**, myopia due to incipient cataract. **progressive m.**, myopia that continues to increase in adult life.

myop'ic (mi-op'ik). Affected with myopia. **m. crescent**, posterior staphyloma with myopia.

my'oplasm. The contractile part of a muscle cell.

myoplas'tic. Performed by the plastic use of muscle.

myoplas'ty (mi'o-plas-te). Plastic surgery on muscle.

myopro'tein. A protein contained in muscle tissue.

myop'sin. An enzyme occurring along with trypsin in pancreatic juice.

myopsycho'sis. Any neuromuscular affection associated with mental disorder.

myor'rhaply. Suture of muscle tissue or of a muscle.

myorrhex'is (mi-o-reks'is). Rupture of a muscle.

myosal'gia. Pain in the muscles.

myosalpingi'tis. Inflammation of muscular tissue of oviduct.

myosarco'ma. Myoma blended with sarcoma.

myosclero'sis. Hardening of muscle.

my'osclsm (mi'o-sizm). Jerky, irregular muscular contractions.

my'osin. A protein from muscle juice, etc.

myosin'ogen. A muscle protein from which myosin is formed.

myos'inose (mi-os'in-ōs). An albumose produced by the digestion of myosin.

myosinu'ria. Presence of myosin in urine.

myo'sis (mi-o'sis). Same as *miosis*.

myosi'tis. Inflammation of a muscle. **interstitial m.,** inflammation of connective and septal muscular tissue. **m. ossif'icans,** that which is marked by bony deposits. **parenchymatous m.,** that which affects the essential substance of a muscle. **m. purulen'ta,** a suppurative form due to bacterial infection. **m. purulen'ta trop'ica,** a disease of Samoa and the African tropics, marked by fever, pain in the limbs, and abscesses in the muscles. **specific m.,** syphilitic m., that which is due to syphilis. **trichinous m.,** that which is caused by presence of *Trichina*.

my'ospasm (mi'o-spazm). Spasm of a muscle.

myosteo'ma. A bony tumor in muscle.

myostro'ma. The stroma or framework of muscle tissue.

myostro'min. A protein occurring in muscle stroma.

myosu'ria. Myosin in the urine.

my'osuture (mi'o-su-cher). The suturation of a muscle.

myosynize'sis. Adhesion of muscles.

myotac'tic. Pertaining to the muscular sense of touch.

myotam'ponade (mi-o-tam'po-nād). The packing of an attached muscle into a pleural cavity.

myot'asis (mi-ot'as-is). Stretching of muscle.

myotat'ic. Performed by stretching a muscle.

myotendon'toplasty. Plastic operation upon a muscle and tendon.

myotenosit'is. Inflammation of a muscle and its tendon.

myoteno'tomy. Surgical division of muscles and tendons.

myother'apy. Treatment by administration of muscle tissue.

myother'mic. Pertaining to temperature changes in muscle.

myot'ic (mi-ot'ik). See under *miot*.

myotil'ity. Muscular contractility.

my'otome (mi'ot-ōm). 1. Instrument for dividing muscles. 2. Same as *myomere*.

myot'omy (mi-ot'o-me). The cutting or dissection of muscle.

myoto'nia (mi-ot-o'ne-ah). Tension of spasm of a muscle. **m. congen'ita.** Same as *Thomsen's disease*.

myoton'ic. Pertaining to, or characterized by, myotonia.

myotonom'eter. Instrument for measuring muscular tonus.

myot'onus. Tonic spasm of a muscle.

myot'rophy (mi-ot'ro-fe). Nutrition of muscle.

myotrop'ic (mi-o-trop'ik). Having a special influence on muscle.

myovas'cular. Pertaining to the heart muscle and the blood vessels.

myozy'mase (mi-o-zi'mās). The enzyme system involved in muscular contraction.

Myr'cia ac'rils. Shrub producing oil of bay and bay rum.

myri'achit. A form of palmus occurring in Siberia.

Myriap'oda. Arthropods, including the millipedes and centipedes.

myriapod'iasis. Infestation by one of the myriapoda.

myr'icln. 1. A crystalline principle from beeswax. 2. A medicinal precipitate derived from *Myri'ca cerif'era* or wax myrtle.

myrln'ga (mi-rin'gah). The drum membrane.

myringec'tomy (mir-in-jek'to-me). Removal of the membrana tympani.

myringit'is (mir-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of membrana tympani.

myringodec'tomy. Removal of the membrana tympani.

myringodermat'itis. Inflammation of outer layer of drum membrane with formation of blebs.

- myringomyco'sis.** Disease of membrana tympani caused by growth of fungi.
- myrin'goplasty.** Surgical restoration of membrana tympani.
- myrin'goscope.** An instrument for examining the ear.
- myrin'gotome.** Knife for performing myringotomy.
- myringot'omy.** Incision of the membrana tympani.
- myrist'ic acid.** Crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{22}O_2$, from nutmeg butter, spermaceti, etc.
- Myris'tica fra'grans.** The tree that produces nutmeg.
- myris'tin.** Glyceryl myristate, $C_3H_5(C_{14}H_{27}O_2)_3$.
- myro'sin.** A proteid ferment from mustard seed.
- myrrh (mur).** A gum-resin from *Commiph'ora myr'rha*; astringent and stimulant.
- myr'rholin.** Preparation of castor oil and myrrh.
- myr'tiform.** Myrtle shaped. **m. caruncles.** See *carunculae myrtiformes*.
- myr'tillin.** A derivative from blueberry: used in diabetes.
- myr'tol.** An antiseptic oil from myrtle; stimulant.
- myr'tomel.** Extract of blueberry leaves: used in mild diabetes.
- mysopho'bia.** Morbid dread of contamination and filth.
- my'tacism (mi'tas-izm).** Too free use of *m* sound in speaking.
- mythoma'nia.** Morbid tendency to lie or exaggerate.
- mythopho'bia (mith-o-fo'be-ah).** Morbid fear of stating an untruth.
- mytilotox'in.** A poisonous leukomaine, $C_6H_{15}NO_2$, from mussels.
- myxadeni'tis (miks''ad-en-i'tis).** Inflammation of a mucous gland.
- myxadenoma.** An epithelial tumor with the structure of a mucous gland.
- myxangol'tis (miks''an-go-i'tis).** The mucous inflammation of vessels.
- myxasthe'nia (miks-as-the'ne-ah).** Deficiency in the secretion of mucus.
- myxede'ma, myxoede'ma.** A disease marked by general swelling, especially of the face and hands, from presence of a mucous fluid in subcutaneous tissues.
- myxe'mia.** Same as *mucinemia*.
- myxid'totie.** Myxedema in which the mental defect is marked though the physical symptoms may be slight.
- myxoblastoma.** A tumor of mucous connective tissue cells, including myxoma and myxosarcoma.
- myxochondroma.** Myxoma blended with chondroma.
- myxocystoma.** A cystic tumor with mucoid contents.
- myx'ocyte (miks'o-sit).** One of the cells of mucous tissue.
- myxoder'mia.** A disease marked by ecchymoses, softening of skin, and contraction of muscles.
- myxo-enchondroma.** A chondroma part of which has undergone mucous degeneration.
- myxofibro'ma.** Myxoma blended with fibroma.
- myxoglio'ma.** Glioma with myxomatous degeneration.
- myx'oid.** Resembling mucus.
- myxoidede'ma.** Influenza of a severe type.
- myxo-ino'ma.** Myxoma blended with inoma.
- myxolipo'ma.** Myxoma blended with lipoma.
- myxoma (mik-so'mah).** A mucous tumor.
- myxomato'sis.** 1. The development of multiple myxomas. 2. Myxomatous degeneration.
- myxomyce'tes.** A group of fungoid organisms.

- myxomyo'ma.** Myxoma that has undergone mucous degeneration.
- myxoneuro'ma.** Myxoma blended with neuroma.
- myxoneuro'sis intestina'lis.** An intestinal neurosis marked by the passage of mucous, but without inflammation of the intestine.
- myxopapillo'ma.** Combined myxoma with papilloma.
- myx'opod** (miks'o-pod). The youngest form of malarial parasite.
- myxopole'sis.** The formation of mucus.
- myxorrhe'a.** A flow of mucus. **m. gas'trica**, excessive secretion of gastric mucus. **m. intestina'lis**, excessive secretion of intestinal mucus.
- myxosarco'ma** (miks''o-sar-ko'mah). Sarcoma blended with mucous tissue.
- myx'ospore.** A spore embedded in a jelly-like mass.
- Myxosporid'ia** (miks''o-spo-rid'e-ah). An order of parasitic sporozoans.
- myze'sis** (mi-ze'sis). Sucking.
- Myzomy'ia.** A genus of mosquitoes, several species of which act as malaria carriers.
- Myzorhyn'chus.** A genus of mosquitoes, several species of which act as carriers of malarial parasites.

N

- N.** 1. Symbol for *nitrogen*. 2. Abbreviation for *Neisseria*.
- n.** 1. The symbol for the index of refraction. 2. Chemical symbol for *normal*.
- N. A.** Abbreviation for *numerical aperture*.
- Na.** Symbol for *sodium*.
- N. A. B.** Abbreviation for *novarsenobillon*.
- nabo'thian cyst.** A cyst of a nabothian gland. **n. follicles, n. glands.** Distended mucous glands within the cervix and about the os uteri.
- NaBr.** Sodium bromide.
- N. A. C. G. N.** National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.
- NaCl.** Sodium chloride.
- NaClO.** Sodium hypochlorite.
- Na₂CO₃.** Sodium carbonate.
- nae'reous.** Having a pearl-like luster.
- na'cyan** (na'se-an). A preparation of sodium sulfocyanate: used for high blood pressure.
- N. A. D.** Abbreviation for *no appreciable disease*.
- nadlsan.** Potassium bismuth tartrate in oil: used in syphilis.
- Nägelc's obliquity** (na'ga-lehs). See under *obliquity*. **N.'s pelvis,** distorted pelvis from arrest of development and fusion of sacrum with ilium.
- nae'vold, nae'vus, etc.** See *nevroid, nerus, etc.*
- naftalan** (naf'tal-an). An antiseptic petrolatum from Russian petroleum.
- naga'na.** A trypanosome disease of horses and cattle in Central Africa.
- NaHCO₃.** Sodium bicarbonate.
- NaH₂PO₄.** Acid sodium phosphate.
- Na₂HPO₄.** Sodium phosphate.
- nail.** Horny dorsal plate on the last phalanx of a finger or toe.
- n. bed,** the surface covered by a nail. **n. culture,** a form of bacterial culture in which the growing colony becomes nail shaped.

- n. fold**, a fold of connective tissue which embraces the base and sides of a nail. **hang n.**, an agnail; shred of epidermis at side of nail. **ingrowing n.**, an overlapping of a nail by the flesh. **n. matrix**, proximal end of nail bed. **parrot-beak n.**, curvature of fingernail like that of a parrot's beak. **reedy n.**, nail marked by longitudinal furrows. **n. skin**, the eponychium. **turtle back n.**, a nail greatly distorted. **n. wall**, the skin which laps over the edges of the nail.
- na'nism** (na'nizm). Dwarfishness; marked undersize.
- nanoceph'alous**. Having a very small head.
- nanocor'mia** (na-no-kor'me-ah). Dwarfishness of body.
- na'noid** (na'noid). Dwarfish; like a dwarf.
- nanom'elus**. A fetus with stunted limbs.
- nanoso'mia** (na-no-so'me-ah). Dwarfish habit of body.
- na'nous** (na'nus). Dwarfed.
- nanukaya'mi**. Seven-day fever; a fever resembling Weil's disease occurring in Japan, and caused by *Leptospira hebdom'adis*.
- na'nus**. 1. A dwarf. 2. Stunted; dwarfish.
- nape**. The back or scruff of the neck; nucha.
- napel'line**. Analgesic alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{23}NO_{11}$, from aconite.
- na'pex**. The portion of the scalp below the occipital protuberance.
- naph'thalin** (naf'tal-in). Same as *naphthalene*.
- naph'tha**. Crude petroleum; also, a light petroleum distillate.
- naph'thalene** (naf'thal-ēn). A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_8$, from coal tar oil; antiseptic.
- naph'thalol** (naf'thal-ol). Same as *betol*.
- naphthion'ic**. An agent, $C_{10}H_6(NH_2)SO_3H$, used in iodism and bladder disease.
- naph'thol** (naf'thol). Same as *naphtol*.
- naphthopy'rine**. A compound of naphthol and antipyrine.
- naphthosal'ol** (naf-tho-sal'ol). Same as *betol*.
- naph'tol**. A crystalline antiseptic medicine from coal tar, $C_{10}H_7OH$. See also *alpha-naphthol*.
- naprap'athy**. A system of medicine which attributes all disease to disorder in the ligaments and connective tissue.
- nar'ceine**. A hypnotic alkaloid from opium.
- nar'cism, nar'cissism**. Sexual love for one's self.
- narco-anesthe'sia**. Anesthesia by the injection of scopolamine and morphine.
- narcophyp'nia**. Numbness felt on waking from sleep.
- nar'colepsy** (nar'ko-lep-se). Disease marked by recurrent states of an uncontrollable desire for sleep.
- narcoma'nia**. A morbid craving for narcotics.
- nar'cose**. 1. Somewhat narcotic. 2. Drowsy.
- narco'sis** (nar-ko'sis). The stuporous and anesthetic condition produced by a narcotic agent. **basal n.**, initial or preparatory narcosis to be followed by general anesthetic, such as ether. **medullary n.**, spinal cocainization.
- narcosoma'nia**. Same as *narcomania*.
- narcot'ic**. 1. Producing narcotism or stupor. 2. A drug which produces sleep or stupor, such as opium and its derivatives.
- nar'cotile**. Methylethylene bichloride: used as a general anesthetic.
- nar'cotine**. Antiperiodic and tonic alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{23}NO_7$, from opium.
- narcotism**. Addiction to a narcotic drug such as cocaine, opium, and opium derivatives.
- nar'cotize**. To put under the influence of a narcotic.
- nar'cyl** (nar'sil). Ethylnarceine hydrochlorate; a general anesthetic.

- na'cylen.** A general anesthetic mixture of purified acetylene, oxygen, and oil of pine.
- na'gol.** A preparation of nucleinic acid and silver: a nonirritating antiseptic.
- na'ris, ante'rior.** A nostril. **n., poste'rior,** either one of the posterior openings of the nasal fossae.
- na'sal.** Pertaining to the nose. **n. bones,** the two bones that form the arch of the nose. **n. feeding,** the administration of liquid food through a tube passed into the stomach through a nostril. **n. fossae,** cavities beyond nose and nasopharynx. **n. line,** one of Jadelot's furrows.
- nas'cent state.** Condition of a substance or element just escaping from a chemical combination.
- na'sion.** The middle point of the frontonasal suture.
- nas'i'tis.** Inflammation of the nose.
- Nas'myth's membrane.** See under *membrane*.
- naso-antri'tis.** Inflammation of the nose and antrum of Highmore.
- nasofron'tal.** Pertaining to the nasal and frontal bones.
- nasolabia'lis** (na-zo-la-be-a'lis). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- nasolac'rimal.** Pertaining to the nose and the lacrimal apparatus.
- nasopal'atine.** Of, or pertaining to, nose and palate.
- nasopharyn'geal.** Pertaining to the nasopharynx.
- nasopharyngi'tis.** Inflammation of the nasopharynx.
- nasophar'ynx.** Part of pharynx above the soft palate.
- nasosepti'tis.** Inflammation of the nasal septum.
- nasosinu'i'tis, nasosinus'i'tis.** Inflammation of the accessory sinuses of the nose.
- nas'rol.** Same as *symphorol*.
- nas'tin.** A fatty substance from streptothrix of leprosy: said to produce immunity against leprosy.
- na'tal** (na'tal). 1. Pertaining to birth. 2. Pertaining to the buttocks.
- Natal' boll, Natal' sore.** An ulcerative disease endemic in South Africa.
- natal'ity.** The birth rate.
- natal'oin.** Aloin derived from Natal aloes.
- na'tes** (na'tēz). The buttocks; also, anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.
- natimortal'ity.** The proportion of stillbirths to the general birth rate.
- na'tive albumin.** See *albumin*.
- natre'mia.** The presence of sodium in the blood.
- na'trium** (na'tre-um). Same as *sodium*.
- na'tron.** Native sodium carbonate; also, soda or sodium oxide.
- na'tuary.** A ward for women during childbirth.
- na'tural.** Neither artificial nor pathologic. **n. philosophy,** physics; also, philosophy of nature.
- na'turopath.** A practitioner of naturopathy.
- naturop'athy.** A drugless system of healing by the use of physical methods.
- naupath'i'a.** Seasickness; nausea navalis.
- nau'sea.** Tendency to vomit. **n. nava'lis,** seasickness.
- nau'scant.** Inducing nausea; also, an agent so acting.
- nau'seous** (naw'shus). Producing nausea or disgust.
- na'vel.** The umbilicus. **n. string,** umbilical cord.
- navic'ular.** Boat shaped. **n. bone,** scaphoid bone of the tarsus.
- n. fossa.** 1. Cavity behind vaginal aperture. 2. Expansion of urethra in glans penis. 3. Fossa between the helix and antihelix. 4. Depression on internal pterygoid process of sphenoid bone.

navicularthri'tis. Inflammation of the navicular joint of a horse's forefoot.

Nb. Chemical symbol for *niobium*.

N. D. A. National Dental Association.

neal'ogy. The study of the early infant stages of animals.

Neapol'itan fever. Same as *Mediterranean fever*.

near point. Nearest point of clear vision; *absolute*, for either eye alone; *relative*, for both eyes together.

near-sight. Same as *myopia*.

near-sighted. Same as *myopic*.

nearthro'sis. A false or artificial joint.

neb'ula (neb'u-lah). 1. Slight corneal opacity. 2. Cloudiness in urine.

nebulizer. An atomizer; device for throwing a spray.

Neca'tor america'nus. The American hookworm. See *ankylostomiasis*.

necatorl'asis. Hookworm disease caused by *Necator americanus*.

neck. 1. Part between head and thorax. 2. The narrow part near the extremity of an organ or bone. **anatomical n.**, constriction of the humerus just below its proximal articular surface. **Derbyshire n.** See *goiter*. **Madelung's n.**, a neck affected with diffuse lipoma. **Nithsdale n.**, goiter. **surgical n.**, constricted part of humerus just below the tuberosities. **n. of a tooth**, the narrowed part of a tooth between the crown and the root. **n. of womb**, the cervix uteri. **wryneck.** Same as *torticollis*.

necrec'tomy. Excision of necrosed tissue.

necre'mia. Loss of vitality of the blood.

necrobacillo'sis. Any disease of animals caused by *Actinomyces necrophorus*.

necrobio'sis. Cellular death as contrasted with necrosis, tissue death and gangrene.

necroblot'ic. Necrotic.

necrocyto'sis. Death and decay of cells.

necrogen'ic, necrog'enous. Originating in dead matter.

necrol'ogy. Statistics or records of death.

necroma'nia. Morbid pleasure in death or dead persons.

necrom'eter. Device for measuring organs of a dead body.

necronec'tomy. Excision of necrotic matter.

necropar'asite. An organism which lives in dead tissue.

necroph'agous. Feeding upon carrion.

necroph'ilism. Sexual attraction to the dead.

necroph'ilous. Living on dead tissue.

necropho'bia. Morbid dread of death or of dead bodies.

necropneumo'nia. Gangrene of lung.

nec'ropsy, necros'copy. Postmortem examination.

'necropy'oculture. A pyoculture in which the leukocytes of the pus have been killed.

necrose' (nek-rōs'). To become affected with necrosis.

necro'sis. Molar or nonmolecular death of a tissue, especially of a bone. **anemic n.**, necrosis from deficient blood circulation to the part. **Balser's fatty n.**, necrosis of pancreas, spleen, and omentum. **caseous n.**, cheesy n. **central n.** affects the central portion of an affected bone. **cheesy n.**, tuberculous necrosis, as of the lung, with formation of a cheesy deposit. **coagulation n.**, **coagulative n.**, variety characterized by formation of fibrous infarcts; often associated with thrombosis. **colliquative n.**, **liquefactive n.**, necrosis in an organ marked by the collection of a fluid exudate. **dry n.**, that

- in which the dead bone becomes dry. **fat n.**, necrosis of fatty tissue in small white areas. **mercurial n.**, that which is due to mercurial poisoning. **moist n.**, that in which the dead bone is wet and soft. **phosphorus n.**, in the upper jaw, from exposure to fumes of phosphorus. **superficial n.** affects the surface of a bone. **syphilitic n.** is caused by syphilis. **total n.** affects an entire bone. **n. ustilaginea**, dry gangrene from ergot poisoning.
- necrot'ic.** Pertaining to necrosis.
- necrot'omy.** Dissection of a dead body; also, excision of a sequestrum.
- Nectan'dra.** See *bebeeru*.
- nee'dle.** Sharp instrument for sewing or puncturing. **aneurysm n.**, one used in ligating blood vessels. **cataract n.**, one designed for operating upon the cataractous lens. **discission n.**, a special form of cataract needle. **exploring n.**, one used in determining the presence of a fluid. **Hagedorn's n.**, a form of flat suture needle. **hypodermic n.**, needle-pointed tube attached to the barrel of a hypodermic syringe. **n. holder**, an instrument for holding a needle in suturing. **n. knife**, a cutting-edged needle used in operation.
- need'ling.** Discission or puncturing with a needle.
- neenceph'alon** (ne-en-sef'al-on). The new brain; the cerebral cortex and its dependencies.
- negation, delusion of.** See *delusion*.
- neg'ative electricity.** Static electricity like that produced by friction of rosin or sealing wax. **n. electrode**, **n. pole.** Same as *cathode*.
- neg'ativism.** Morbid propensity in a patient to do the opposite of what he is directed to do.
- neg'atoscope.** An apparatus for showing radiographic negatives.
- negatr'on** (neg'at-ron). The negative electron.
- Ne'gri bodies.** See under *body*.
- Ne'gro lethargy.** Same as *African lethargy*.
- Neisse'ria.** A genus of bacteria made up of biscuit-shaped diplococci. **N. catarrha'lis**, a species found in inflamed conditions of the mucous membrane: believed to be a cause of coryza. **N. fla'va**, a species believed to cause respiratory catarrh. **N. gonorrhoe'ae.** Same as *gonococcus*. **N. intracellula'ris**, **N. meningit'idis**, the meningococcus, the organism which causes cerebrospinal meningitis.
- Nélaton's cath'eter.** A soft-rubber catheter. **N.'s line**, line from tuberosity of ischium to anterior superior spinous process of ilium. **N.'s probe**, a bullet probe with porcelain tip. See *probe*.
- nel'avan.** The African lethargy or sleeping sickness.
- nem.** A unit of nutrition, being the nutritive value of 1 Gm. of breast milk.
- nem'atoblast** (nem'at-o-blast). Same as *spermatoblast*.
- nem'atocide** (nem'at-o-sid). Destroying nematode worms.
- nem'atode** or **nem'atoid.** 1. Like a thread. 2. A threadlike parasitic worm.
- nematod'i'asis.** Infestation by a nematode worm.
- nem'butal.** Sodium ethyl methyl butyl barbiturate: a sedative hypnotic for preliminary anesthesia.
- nearsphen'amine.** A modified and soluble arsphenamine, less toxic and neutral in reaction.
- neo-arthro'sis** (ne-o-ar-thro'sis). Same as *nearthrosis*.
- neoblas'tic.** Originating in, or of the nature of, new tissue.
- ne'ocaine.** A proprietary local anesthetic for spinal anesthesia.
- neocerebel'lum.** The more recently developed part of the cerebellum, comprising the lateral lobes.

- neocinchophen** (ne-o-sin'ko-fen). Same as *novatophan*.
- neocinet'ic** (ne-o-sin-et'ik). Same as *neokinetic*.
- neocor'tex** (ne-o-kor'tex). Same as *neopallium*.
- ne'ocyte** (ne'o-sit). An immature form of leukocyte.
- neocyto'sis**. Presence of neocytes in the blood.
- neoder'min**. A proprietary ointment for burns, wounds, and ulcers.
- neodiar'senol**. A Canadian make of salvarsan.
- neodi'athermy**. Short-wave diathermy.
- neo-enceph'alon**. Same as *neencephalon*.
- neofe'tal**. Pertaining to the neofetus.
- neofe'tus**. The embryo during the eighth and ninth weeks of intra-uterine life.
- ne'oform**. A bismuth preparation: used as a dusting powder.
- neoforma'tion**. A new growth; neoplasm.
- neog'ala**. The first milk developed after childbirth.
- neogen'esis** (ne-o-jen'es-is). New formation.
- neogenet'ic** (ne''o-jen-et'ik). Newly formed.
- neohy'men** (ne-o-hi'men). A false membrane.
- neo-i'opax**. A proprietary contrast medium for urography.
- neokhar'sivan** (ne-o-kar'siv-an). Same as *neosalvarsan*.
- neokinetic**. A term applied to the nervous motor mechanism regulating voluntary muscular control.
- neol'ogism** (ne-ol'o-jizm). A new word; also a meaningless word uttered by a mentally disordered person.
- neomem'brane** (ne-o-mem'brān). A false membrane.
- ne'omorph**. A recently acquired part or organ.
- ne'on**. A gaseous element existing in the air.
- ne'onal**. A proprietary brand of butyl ethyl barbituric acid.
- Neona'tal**. Of, or pertaining to, the newborn.
- neopal'lum**. The nonolfactory part of the cerebral cortex.
- neop'athy**. A new disease, or a new complication in a disease.
- neoph'illism**. Morbid or abnormal love of novelty.
- neopho'bia**. Morbid dread of new things.
- neophre'nia**. Mental disorder in early youth.
- neopla'sia**. The formation of neoplasms.
- ne'oplasm**. Any new and abnormal formation; a tumor.
- neoplas'tic**. Pertaining to, or like, a neoplasm.
- ne'oplasty** (ne'op-las-te). Plastic replacement of lost parts.
- neopron'tosil**. Proprietary name for a compound used like sulfanilamide. Called also *prontosil* and *azosulfamide*.
- neosal'varsan**. A product of salvarsan and formaldehyde sulfonyl-acid sodium, used like salvarsan in syphilis.
- neosi'l'vol**. A colloidal silver iodide used in infections of the mucous membranes.
- neostigmine**. Same as *prostigmin*.
- neos'tomy**. The operation of forming an opening into an organ or between two organs.
- neostria'tum**. The more recently developed part of the corpus striatum.
- neosynephrin hydrochloride**. A vasoconstrictor compound for reducing swelling of mucous membranes.
- neothal'amus**. The more lateral, cortical part of the thalamus.
- neoth'esin**. A local anesthetic of the cocaine series.
- neot'repol**. A proprietary bismuth in oil preparation for use in syphilis.
- neot'ropin**. A proprietary urinary antiseptic.
- nepen'the** (ne-pen'the). A deodorized opium preparation.

nep'eta (nep'et-ah). Catnip.

nephelom'eter. Apparatus for measuring the turbidity of bacteria-containing fluids.

nephelom'etry. The use of the nephelometer.

nephelo'pia. Defective vision from cloudiness of the cornea.

nephradeno'ma. Adenoma of the kidney.

nephral'gia (nef-ral'je-ah). Pain in a kidney.

nephralg'ic crises. Paroxysmal pain of kidney region in tabes.

nephrapos'tasis. Abscess or suppuration of the kidney.

nephrasthe'nia. A condition marked by slight renal symptoms.

nephrat'ony (nef-rat'o-ne). Atony of the kidney.

nephraux'e. Enlargement of kidney.

nephrecta'sia (nef-rek-ta'se-ah). Dilatation of a renal pelvis.

nephrec'tomy (nef-rek'to-me). Removal of a kidney.

nephrelco'sis. Ulceration of the kidney.

nephremphrax'is. Obstruction of the vessels of the kidney.

neph'ric (nef'rik). Pertaining to the kidney.

nephrid'ium. Embryonic tube whence the kidney is developed.

neph'rine (nef'rin). Same as *cystine*.

neph'rism (nef'rism). Cachexia due to kidney disease.

nephrit'ic (nef-rit'ik). Pertaining to nephritis.

nephri'tis (nef-ri'tis). Inflammation of the kidney. **acute n.**, suppurative nephritis of short and severe course. **albuminous n.**, that in which albuminuria occurs. **bacterial n.**, that which is caused by micro-organisms. **capsular n.** affects specially Bowman's capsules. **catarrhal n.** Same as *parenchymatous n.* **cheesy n.**, a chronic suppurative form with caseous deposits. **chronic n.**, any variety of relatively slow course. **croupous n.** Same as *acute n.* **desquamative n.**, acute catarrhal nephritis. **diffuse n.**, one which affects both parenchyma and stroma. **fibrous n.**, that which specially affects the stroma. **glomerular n.** affects specially the glomeruli. **glomerulocapsular n.** affects primarily the glomeruli and Bowman's capsules. **hypogenetic n.**, that due to an unusual strain on a congenitally defective kidney. **interstitial n.** Same as *fibrous n.* **parenchymatous n.** affects specially the parenchyma of kidney. **saturnine n.**, that due to chronic lead poisoning. **scarlatinal n.**, an acute nephritis due to scarlet fever. **suppurative n.**, a form accompanied by abscess of kidney. **tubal, or tubular n.** affects especially the tubules. **tuberculous n.**, a kind due to the bacillus of tuberculosis.

nephro-abdom'inal. Pertaining to the kidney and abdomen.

nephrocalcino'sis. Renal insufficiency due to calcium phosphate in the renal tubules.

nephrocapsec'tomy. Decapsulation of the kidney.

nephrocar'diac. Pertaining to the kidney and heart.

neph'rocele (nef'ro-sel). Hernia of a kidney.

nephrocol'ic. 1. Pertaining to the kidney and colon. 2. Renal colic.

nephrocol'opexy. Operation of suspending the kidney and colon by means of the nephrocolic ligament.

nephrocolopto'sis. Downward displacement of the kidney and colon.

nephrocystanastomo'sis. Surgical formation of a communication between the kidney and the bladder.

nephrocysti'tis. Inflammation of kidneys and bladder.

nephrocysto'sis. Development of cysts in the kidneys.

nephrogen'ic, nephrog'enous. Arising in or from a kidney.

nephrohe'mia. Congestion of kidneys.

nephrohyper'trophy. Hypertrophy of kidneys.

- neph'roid.** Kidney shaped or resembling a kidney.
- neph'rollith** (nef'ro-lith). A renal calculus; gravel in a kidney.
- nephrolithi'asis.** Condition marked by presence of renal calculi.
- nephrolithot'omy.** Removal of renal calculus by cutting.
- nephrol'ogy** (nef-rol'o-je). Scientific study of the kidney.
- nephrol'ysin.** Same as *nephrotoxin*.
- nephrol'ysis** (nef-rol'is-is). 1. The operation of freeing a kidney from adhesions. 2. Destruction of kidney substance.
- nephro'ma.** A tumor of kidney tissue or of the kidney.
- nephromala'cia.** Softening of kidneys.
- nephromeg'aly.** Enlargement of kidneys.
- neph'romere** (nef'ro-mēr). A metamere of the embryo having relation with the kidney.
- neph'ron.** The renal unit, consisting of Bowman's capsule, the globular upper end of the tubule and the tubule.
- nephro-omen'topexy.** The operation of grafting the omentum onto the decapsulated kidney.
- nephroparal'ysis.** Paralysis of the kidney.
- nephro'athy.** Disease of the kidneys.
- neph'ropexy.** Surgical fixation of a floating kidney.
- nephroph'thisis** (nef-rof'this-is). 1. Renal tuberculosis. 2. Nephritis with wasting away of the organ.
- nephropto'sis.** Prolapse of a kidney.
- nephropyeli'tis.** Nephritis complicated with pyelitis.
- nephropyelolithot'omy.** Removal of a calculus from the renal pelvis by an incision through the kidney substance.
- nephropy'eloplasty.** Plastic operation on the pelvis of the kidney.
- nephropy'o'sis** (nef-ro-pi-o'sis). Suppuration of a kidney.
- nephrorrha'gia.** Hemorrhage from the kidney.
- nephror'rhaphy.** Same as *nephropexy*.
- nephrosclero'sis.** Hardening of the kidney.
- nephro'sis** (nef-ro'sis), pl. *nephro'ses*. Any disease of the kidney, especially any disease of the kidneys characterized by degenerative lesions of the renal parenchyma. **amyloid n.**, chronic nephrosis with amyloid degeneration of the renal epithelium; amyloid kidney. **chronic n.**, renal disease characterized by chronic degeneration of the renal epithelium. **Epstein's n.**, a type of chronic tubular nephritis resulting from systemic metabolic disorder, occurring usually in young persons and in women, and frequently associated with hyperthyroidism or other endocrine disturbance. **larval n.**, a condition in which the renal lesions are slight and manifested clinically by albuminuria. **lipoid n.**, a nephrosis marked by changes in the protein and lipoids of the blood and the deposit of lipoids in the kidney. **necrotizing n.**, renal disease characterized by necrosis of the tubular epithelium of the kidney.
- neph'rostome** (nef'ros-tōm). The internal orifice of the nephridium.
- nephros'tomy.** Formation of a fistula into the kidney.
- nephrot'ic.** Pertaining to, or caused by, nephrosis.
- nephrot'omy** (nef-rot'om-e). Surgical incision of a kidney.
- nephrotox'in.** A toxin destructive to kidney tissue.
- nephrotre'sis.** Operation of forming an opening into the kidney through the loin.
- nephrotrie'sis** (nef-ro-tri-e'sis). Formation of a fistula into the kidney by stitching the kidney incision to the muscles.
- nephroty'phus** (nef-ro-ti'fus). Typhus with renal hemorrhage.
- nephro-uretere'ctomy.** Excision of kidney and whole ureter.
- nephrozy'mase.** A ferment-like diastase found in urine.

nephrozymo'sis. Fermentative disease of the kidney.

nephrydro'sis. Accumulation of water in the renal pelvis.

nephrol'ogy. The study of young infants.

ner'oli (ner'-ol-e). Oil of orange flowers.

nerve. A cordlike organ which conveys impulses. [See *Table of the Nerves*, pp. 638-653.] **afferent n.**, any nerve which transmits impulses from the periphery intrad. **calorific n.**, any nerve whose stimulation increases heat. **n. cell**, any cell of a nerve, nerve center, or ganglion. **n. center**, any group of cells of gray matter having a common function. **centrifugal n.**, any nerve which carries impulse to the periphery. **centripetal n.**, any afferent nerve. **n. corpuscles**, nucleated corpuscles lying between the neurilemma and medullary sheath. **cranial n.**, any nerve arising from the brain direct. **depressor n.**, any afferent nerve whose stimulation depresses a motor center. **efferent n.** Same as *centrifugal n.* **n. ending**, any terminus of a nerve, especially if peripheral. **esodic n.** Same as *afferent n.* **n. fiber**, any one of the fibers which make up a funiculus of nerve substance. **frigorific n.**, any sympathetic nerve stimulation of which lowers temperature. **n. grafting**, replacement of a piece of defective nerve by a segment from a sound one. **n. head**, papilla or optic disk. **inhibitory n.**, one whose stimulation inhibits or reduces the activity of an organ. **mixed n.**, one which is both sensory and motor. **motor n.**, one which contains wholly or chiefly motor fibers. **n. plexus.** See *plexus*. **pressor n.**, any afferent nerve whose irritation stimulates a vasomotor center. **secretory n.**, any efferent nerve whose stimulation increases glandular activity. **sensory n.** Same as *afferent n.* **spinal n.**, any nerve which makes its exit from the vertebral column. **n. storm**, sudden outburst of nervous disorder. **n. stretching**, the stretching of a nerve, chiefly to relieve pain. **sympathetic n.**, any nerve of the sympathetic system. See *sympathetic*. **thermic n.** Same as *calorific n.* **n. tire.** See *neurasthenia*. **triplanchnic n.**, a general name for the system of sympathetic nerves. **trophic n.**, one which regulates nutrition. **n. tumor.** See *neuroma*. **vasoconstrictor n.**, one whose stimulation contracts blood vessels. **vasodilator n.**, one whose stimulation dilates blood vessels. **vasomotor n.**, any nerve concerned in controlling the caliber of vessels.

ner'vi nervo'rum. Nerve filaments going to nerves and nerve sheaths.

nervimo'tor (ner-vim-o'tor). Pertaining to a motor nerve.

nervimus'cular. Pertaining to the nerve supply of muscles.

ner'vine (ner'-vin). 1. Allaying nervous excitement. 2. A remedy for nervous disorders.

nervoci'dine. An alkaloid from an Indian plant, gasu-basu: used as a dental anesthetic.

ner'vol. A proprietary sedative used in hysteria.

nervomus'cular. Pertaining to the nerve supply of muscles.

ner'von. A cerebroside isolated from nervous tissue.

ner'vosia. A proprietary mixture for hysteria and neurasthenia.

ner'vosism. 1. Neurasthenia. 2. The theory that disease is dependent on variations in nerve force.

ner'vous. 1. Pertaining to a nerve or nerves. 2. Unduly excitable. **n. debility.** Same as *neurasthenia*. **n. system**, the brain, cord, nerves, and ganglia collectively.

ner'vousness (ner'-vus-ness). Morbid or undue excitability.

ner'vus. L. for *nerve*.

Ness'er's reagent. Mercuric chloride, potassium iodide, and potash dissolved in water: a chemical test.

- nesteos'tomy.** Operative formation of a permanent opening into the jejunum through the abdominal wall.
- nestla'tria.** The hunger cure.
- nestother'apy.** The hunger cure.
- net knot.** A kind of cell nucleoli which seem to be thickenings of the chromatic network.
- nettle rash.** Same as *urticaria*.
- neu (nu).** Same as *neurilemma*.
- Neufeld reaction** (noi'feld). A swelling of the capsules of pneumococci, seen under the microscope, on their being mixed with specific antiserum.
- Neu'mann's disease** (noi-mahnz). Pemphigus characterized by vegetation.
- neu'rad.** Toward the neural axis or aspect.
- neuradyna'mia.** Same as *neurasthenia*.
- neurag'mia.** The tearing of a nerve trunk from its ganglion.
- neu'ral.** Of, or pertaining to, nerves. **n. groove.** See *medullary groove*. **n. plate.** See *medullary plate*. **n. spine,** the spinous process of a vertebra.
- neural'gia** (nu-ral'je-ah). Pain in a nerve. **degenerative n.,** that which occurs in advanced age, and is marked by signs of degeneration in the central nervous system. **epileptiform n.,** *tic douloureux*. **n. facia'lis ve'ra,** geniculate neuralgia. **Fothergill's n.,** neuralgia of the trigeminal nerve. **geniculate n.,** neuralgia involving the geniculate ganglion which is the sensory mechanism of the facial nerve. **hallucinatory n.,** a mental impression of pain without any actual peripheral pain. **Hunt's n.,** geniculate neuralgia. **idiopathic n.,** neuralgia that is not accompanied by any structural change. **intercostal n.,** neuralgia of the intercostal nerves causing pain in the side. **mammary n.,** neuralgic pain in the breast. **Morton's n.,** neuralgia in the metatarsophalangeal joint of the third and fourth toes. **nasociliary n.,** pain in the eyes, brow, and root of the nose. **otic n.,** geniculate neuralgia. **red n.,** erythromelalgia. **reminiscent n.,** a mental impression of neuralgic pain persisting after the actual pain has ceased. **sciatic n.,** sciatica. **Sluder's n.,** neuralgia of the sphenopalatine ganglion, causing a burning and boring pain in the area of the superior maxillary and a radiation of the pain into the neck and shoulder. **stump n.,** neuralgia in the seat of an amputation. **supra-orbital n.,** neuralgia of the supra-orbital nerve. **symptomatic n.,** neuralgia in which there is slight structural change.
- neural'gic** (nu-ral'jik). Of, or pertaining to, neuralgia.
- neural'gin.** An antipyretic and anodyne remedy.
- neuramehm'eter.** Device used in measuring the reaction time of nerves.
- neurangen'esis** (nu''ran-ah-jen'es-is). Regeneration of nerve tissue.
- neurangio'sis.** A neurosis of the blood vessels.
- neurapoph'ysis.** Structure forming either side of the neural arch.
- neurar'chy.** The control exercised over the body by the nervous system.
- neurarthrop'athy.** Combined diseases of the joints and of the nerves.
- neurasthe'nia.** Nervous prostration; a psychoneurosis characterized by abnormal fatigability. **cerebral n.,** variety characterized by mental and visual disturbances and other head symptoms. **gastric n.,** a form marked by functional stomach complications. **sexual n.,** a variety associated with disorders of the sexual function. **traumatic n.,** neurasthenia following shock or injury.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES.

The nerves are described under the B N A terms anglicised; the names of the old nomenclature are given also, but they are referred to the B N A terms.

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Abducens (sixth cranial).	Motion.	Fasciculus teres.	External rectus of the eye.	
Accessorius or accessory (eleventh cranial).	Motion.	Medulla and spinal cord.	Sternocleidomastoid, and trapezius; larynx and pharynx.	
Acoustic or acoustic (eighth cranial).	Hearing and equilibration.	Two roots, vestibular and cochlear.	Cochlea, vestibule body canals.	Cochlear, vestibular.
Alveolar, inferior.	Sensation.	One of the terminal branches of mandibular.	Teeth of lower jaw.	
Alveolar, superior.	Sensation.	A branch of maxillary.	Gums and molar teeth of upper jaw.	
Ampullar.	Hearing.	Acoustic.	Superior, lateral, and inferior semicircular canals.	
Anococcygeal.	Motion.	Lower part of pudendal plexus.	Levator ani muscle and skin over coccyx.	
Arnold's.	The auricular branch of the vagus.			
Auditory.	Same as Acoustic.			
Auricular, posterior.	Motion.	Facial.	Retrahens aurem, occipitofrontalis.	Auricular, occipital.
Auricularis magnus.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus, second and third cervical.	Face, ear, neck, parotid.	Facial, mastoid, and auricular.
Auriculotemporal.	Sensation.	Mandibular.	Temple and pinna.	Articular, branches to meatus auditorius, parotid, posterior auricular.
Axillary.	Sensation and motion.	Brachial plexus.	Deltoid and teres minor muscles.	

Bell's.	The long thoracic nerve.	Masticator.	Cheek, buccinator, etc.	Superior and inferior buccinator and external pterygoid.
Bock's.	See <i>Pharyngeal</i> .	Union of superficial and deep petrosal.	Meckel's ganglion.	
Buccal.	Same as <i>Buccinator</i> .	Middle cervical ganglion.	Heart and deep cardiac plexus.	
Buccinator.	Motor and sympathetic.	Inferior cervical or first thoracic ganglion.	Heart and deep cardiac plexus.	
Cannella pterygoid'al (pterygoid canal) (O. T. vidian nerve).	.....	Superior cervical ganglion.	Heart, arteries of throat, and superficial cardiac plexus.	
Cardiac, great or middle.	.....	Internal carotid plexus.	Tympanic plexus.	
Cardiac, inferior or minor.	.....	Superior cervical ganglion.	Forms external carotid plexus.	
Cardiac, right and left superior.	Vasomotor and inhibitory.	Superior cervical ganglion.	Forms internal carotid plexus.	
Caroticotympanic.	.....	Cavernous plexus.		
Carotid, external.	Sympathetic fibers.			
Carotid, internal.	Sympathetic cord.			
Casser's.	See <i>Perforating and Muscularianus</i> .			
Cavernous.	Sensation, vasomotion.			
Cerebral (O. T. cranial).	Any one of the twelve nerves given off from the brain. They are: 1. olfactory, 2. optic, 3. oculomotor, 4. trochlear, 5. trigeminal, 6. abducens, 7. facial, 8. acoustic, 9. glossopharyngeal, 10. vagus, 11. accessory, 12. hypoglossal.			

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (*continued*).

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Cervical, eighth.	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Thorax, neck, and upper extremities.	Dorsal and ventral divisions.
Cervical, first (dorsal division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Obliqui, recti, complexus, etc.	Cutaneous and communicating filaments.
Cervical, first (ventral division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Rectus capitis lateralis and anterior recti.	Filaments to vagus, hypoglossal, etc.
Cervical, fourth (ventral division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Shoulder.	Muscular and communicating filaments, etc.
Cervical, second (dorsal division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Obliquus inferior, complexus, splenius, trachelomastoid, scalp, ear.	Occlpitals major and external.
Cervical, second (ventral division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Sternomastoid, etc.	Ascending, descending, communicating, small occipital, etc.
Cervical, superficial.	Same as <i>Cutaneus colli</i> .			
Cervical, third (dorsal division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Complexus, splenius, occiput, trachelomastoid.	External, internal, third occipital, etc.
Cervical, third (ventral division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	.....	Ascending, descending, communicating, and muscular filaments.
Cervicals (fifth to eighth ventral divisions).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Brachial plexus.	Communicating.
Cervicals (fourth to eighth dorsal divisions).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Skin and muscles of neck.	External and internal branches.
Cervicofacial.	Motion.	Facial.	Muscles of lower face and neck.	Supramaxillary, infra-maxillary, buccal.
Chor'da tym'pani.	Taste, secretion, vasodilation, sensation.	Facial.	Tympanum, submaxillary gland, inferior lingualis, tongue.	

Ciliary, long (two or three).	Motion, sensation, etc.	Nasal nerve.	Ciliary body, iris, cornea.
Ciliary, short (six to ten).	Motion, sensation, nutrition.	Ciliary ganglion.	Ciliary body, iris, cornea.
Circumflex.	See <i>Azillary</i> .		
Clunical, middle.	.....	Terminal branches of sacral nerves.	Skin of middle gluteal region.
Clunical, superior.	.....	Terminal branches of lumbar nerves.	Skin of upper gluteal region.
Coccygeal.	Motion and sensation.	Spinal cord.	Coccygeus and skin.
Cochlear.	Audition.	Acoustic.	Cochlea.
Colli, superficialis.	Sensation.	Second and third cervical.	Platysma and side of neck, throat, and chin.
Communi'neans hypoglossal (communicans non).	Sensation and motion.	Second and third cervical.	Descendens hypoglossi, depressor muscles of hyoid bone.
Communi'neans perone'i.	See <i>Ramus anastomoticus peroneus</i> .		Filaments.
Communi'neans poplite'i.	Same as <i>Cutaneus surae medialis</i> .		Filaments.
Cotunnus's.	See <i>Nasopalatine nerve</i> .		Descending and ascending branches.
Crural, anterior.	Same as <i>Femoral</i> .		Ansa hypoglossi, omohyoid, etc.
Cutaneous, external.	Same as <i>Cutaneus femoris lateralis</i> .		
Cutaneous, internal.	Same as <i>Cutaneus antibrachii medialis</i> .		
Cutaneous, lesser internal (of <i>Wrisberg</i>).	Same as <i>Cutaneus brachii medialis</i> .		
Cuta'neus antibrachii dorsalis.	.....	Radial.	Skin of dorsal surface of forearm.
Cuta'neus antibrachii lateralis.	Sensory.	Musculocutaneous.	Radial side of forearm.
Cuta'neus antibrachii medialis.	.....	Braehial plexus.	Skin of flexor and ulnar surface of forearm.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (continued).

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Cuta'neus bra'chii lat- era'llis.	Sensory.	Axillary.	Skin over lower portion of deltoid.	
Cuta'neus bra'chii me- dia'llis.	.....	Brachial plexus.	Skin on inner side of arm.	
Cuta'neus bra'chii pos- te'rior.	.....	Radial.	Skin of posterior surface of arm.	
Cuta'neus col'li.	.....	Second and third cervical.	Skin over anterior tri- angle of neck.	
Cuta'neus dorsa'llis inter- me'dia'llis.	.....	Superficial peroneal.	Supplies dorsal nerves to the toes.	
Cuta'neus dorsa'llis me- dia'llis.	.....	Superficial peroneal.		
Cuta'neus fem'oris lat- era'llis.	.....	Second and third lumbar.	Skin of front of thigh and outer side of buttock	
Cuta'neus fem'oris pos- te'rior (small sciatic nerve).	Sensation.	First three sacral.	Skin of posterior surface of thigh and of popliteal region.	
Cuta'neus su'rae latera'- lis.	.....	Peroneal.	Skin of calf.	
Cuta'neus su'rae media'- lis.	Sensation.	Tibial.	To saphenous nerve and skin of foot.	Filaments.
Cyon's.	Lowering of the blood pres- sure.	Vagus (rabbit).	Heart.	
Dental, inferior.	Same as <i>Alveolar, inferior</i> .			
Dental, posterior.	Same as <i>Alveolar, superior</i> .			
Depressor.	The cardiac branch of the vagus.			
Descen'dens hypoglos'si.	Motor.	Hypoglossal.	Sternohyoid, omohyoid, etc.	Muscular.
Descen'dens no'ni.	See <i>Descendens hypoglossi</i> .			

Digastric.	Motion.	Facial.	Posterior belly of digastric, glossopharyngeal nerve, etc.	External, internal, cutaneous.
Dorsal, 12 (anterior and posterior divisions).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Skin and muscles of chest, trunk, and limbs.	
Dorsal (of clitoris).	Sensation, etc.	Pudic.	Clitoris.	
Dorsal (of penis).	Sensation, etc.	Pudic.	Corpus cavernosum, dorsum of penis, etc.	
Dorsa'lls scapulae.	Motion.	Fifth to seventh cervical.	Levator anguli scapulae and rhomboidel muscles.	
Esophageal.	Motion, etc.	Pneumogastric.	Muscular and mucous coats of esophagus, esophageal plexus, etc.	
Ethmoidal, anterior and posterior.	.....	Branches of nasociliary.		
Facial (seventh cranial).	Motion, secretion, vasomotion, etc.	Floor of fourth ventricle, fasciculus teres.	Face, ear, palate, tongue.	
Femoral (femora'lls).	.....	Second, third, and fourth lumbar.	Muscles of skin and thigh.	Tympanic, chorda tympani, posterior auricular, digastric, stylohyoid, temporal, malar, infra-orbital, buccal, supra-maxillary, infra-maxillary.
Frontal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Forehead, eyelids, pericranium, skin of temples, etc.	Terminal branches.
Furcal.	The fourth lumbar nerve.	Lumbar portion or cord.	Forked to enter into formation of lumbar and sacral plexuses.	Supratrochlear, supra-orbital.
Genital.	Same as <i>Spermatic</i> , external.			
Genitocrural.	Same as <i>Genitofemoral</i> .			
Genitofemoral.	Sensation and motion.	First and second lumbar.	Cremaster, skin of thigh, etc.	Femoral, external spermatic, etc.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (*continued*).

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Glossopharyngeal (ninth cranial).	Taste and sensation, vasomotion, motor, the pharynx, etc. Motion.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Middle ear, pharynx, meninges, tonsils, tongue.	Tympanic, carotid, pharyngeal, muscular, tonsillar, lingual, etc.
Gluteal, inferior.	Motion.	Fifth lumbar, second and third sacral.	Gluteus maximus.	Articular, cutaneous.
Gluteal, superior.	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Gluteal, tensor vaginae femoris.	Inferior and superior branches.
Gustatory.	See <i>Lingual</i> .			
Hemorrhoidal, inferior and superior.	Sensation and motion.	Pudendal plexus.	External sphincter and skin of perineum.	
Hepatic.	Influences glycogenic function. Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Liver.	Hepatic plexus.
Hirschfeld's.	Motion.	Facial.	Palatoglossus and styloglossus.	
Hypogastric.	Sensation.	Iliohypogastric.	Skin of hypogastrum.	
Hypoglossal (twelfth cranial).	Motion, vasomotion.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Hypoglossus and subhyoid muscles.	Descendens nonlor hypoglossi, muscular, thyrohyoid, geniohyoid, and meningeal.
Iliac.	Sensation.	Iliohypogastric.	Skin of gluteal region.	
Iliohypogastric.	Sensation and motion.	First lumbar.	Skin of hypogastrum and gluteal region.	Iliac, hypogastric, communicating.
Ilio-inguinal.	Sensation and motion.	First lumbar.	Internal oblique muscle and skin of upper thigh, labium, and scrotum.	Muscular, cutaneous, and communicating.
Inclisive.	Sensation.	Inferior alveolar.	Incisor and canine teeth of lower jaw.	Communicating.
Inframandibular.	Same as <i>Mandibular</i> .			
Inframaxillary.	Same as <i>Mandibular</i> .			
Infra-orbital.	Sensation and motion.	Facial.	Cheek muscles, nose, and lip.	Nasal, labial, palpebral.

Infratrochlear.	Sensation.	Nasociliary.	Conjunctiva of part of eye, lacrimal sac, side of nose, eyelid, etc.	Muscular, anterior, and lateral cutaneous.
Intercostal.	Sensation and motion.	Thoracic nerves.	Muscles and skin of thorax and abdomen.	
Intercostobrachial.	.....	Branches of the intercostal nerves.		
Intercostohumeral.	Sensation.	Second intercostal.	Skin of upper half of inner and back part of arm.	
Interme'dius.	Sensation.	The sensory portion of facial.	Lies between facial and acoustic.	
Interosseous, anterior or volar.	Motion.	Median.	Deep muscles on palmar side of forearm.	
Interosseous, posterior or dorsal.	Sensation and motion.	Radial.	Back of forearm and wrist.	
Ischiadic.	Same as <i>Sciatic</i> , <i>great</i> .			
Jacobson's.	See <i>Tympanic</i> .			
Jugular.	.....	A communicating branch between superior cervical ganglion and ganglion nodosum and petrosal ganglion.		
		Superior maxillary.	Mucous membrane and muscles of lips and mouth.	
Labial.	Motion and sensation.		Lacrimal gland, conjunctiva, upper lid.	
Lacrimal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.		
Lancet's.	Longitudinal striations on upper surface of callosum.			
Laryngeal, inferior or recurrent.	See <i>Recurrent</i> .			
Laryngeal, superior.	Sensation, motion.	Pneumogastric.	Muscles and mucous membrane of larynx.	External, internal.
Lingual.	Taste, sensation.	Mandibular.	Tongue, mouth.	Sublingual.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (continued).

Nerve.	Function.	Origin.	Distribution.	Branches.
Lumbar (5).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Lumbar and genital structures.	Anterior and posterior divisions, lumbar plexus.
Lumbo-inguinal.	Sensation and motion.	Genito-femoral.	Skin of anterior aspect of upper half of thigh.	
Malar.	Motion.	Facial.	Corrugator supercilii, orbicularis palpebrarum, and eyelids.	
Malar.	The zygomatico-facial branch of maxillary.			
Mandibular.	Motion, taste, sensation.	Trigeminal.	Muscles of lower jaw, cheek, tongue, teeth.	Inferior alveolar and lingual.
Masseteric.	Motion.	Masticator.	Masseter.	Masseteric, temporal, buccinator, pterygoid.
Masticator.	Motion.	Mandibular.	.....	Filaments.
Mastoid.	Sensation.	Auricularis magnus.	Skin behind ear.	Orbital, infra-orbital, sphenopalatine, dentals.
Maxillary.	Sensation.	Trigeminal.	Face, teeth.	
Maxillary, inferior.	Same as Mandibular.			
Maxillary, superior.	Same as Maxillary.			
Max'tus auditorii external.	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal.	Lining of external auditory meatus.	
Median.	Sensation and motion.	Brachial plexus.	Pronator radii teres, fingers, flexors, palms, two lumbricales.	Muscular, palmar cutaneous, anterior interosseous.
		Auriculotemporal.	Drumhead.	
		Maxillary.	Dura and mastoid cells.	
Membranae tym'pani.	Sensation.			
Meningeal, middle or recurrent.	Vasomotion.	Inferior alveolar.	Skin and mucous membrane of lower lip and chin.	
Mental.	Motion and sensation.			

Mo'tor oc'ull (third cranial).	Same as <i>Oculomotor</i> .	Outer cord of brachial plexus.	Coracobrachialis, biceps, brachialis anticus, skin of forearm.	Anterior, posterior, muscular, articular.
Musculocutaneous.	Sensation, motion.	Inferior alveolar.		
Musculocutaneous of leg.	See <i>Peroneal, superficial</i> .	Ophthalmic.	Ciliary ganglion, iris, conjunctiva.	Ganglionic, ciliary, infratrochlear.
Musculospiral.	Same as <i>Radial</i> .	Meckel's ganglion.	Mucosa of nose and mouth.	
Mylohyoid.	Motion.	Second, third, and fourth lumbar nerves.	Obturator externus, adductors, joint, and skin.	Anterior, posterior, articular.
Nasal.	Same as <i>Nasociliary</i> .	Third cervical.	Skin of occiput.	
Nasociliary.	Sensation.	Second cervical.	Semispinalis capitis and multifidus cervicis.	
Nasopalatine (of Cotunnus).	Sensation.	Second cervical.	Skin behind ear, etc.	Communicating, articular.
Obturator.	Motion, sensation.	Floor of aqueductus cerebri.	All muscles of eye except external rectus and superior oblique.	
Occipital, third.	Sensation.	Olfactory bulb.	Nasal mucous membrane.	Twenty branches.
Occipita'lis ma'ior or mag'nus.	Sensation, motion.	Trigeminal.	Eyes, forehead, nose.	Lacrimal, frontal, nasociliary, etc.
Occipita'lis mi'nor.	Sensation.	Cortical center in occipital lobe.	Retina.	None.
Oculomo'tor (third cranial).	Motion.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Hard palate, upper gum, etc.	Two inferior nasal.
Olfactory (first cranial).	Smell.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Tonsil and soft palate.	
Ophthalmic.	Sensation.			
Optic (second cranial).	Sight.			
Orbital.	Same as <i>Zygomatic</i> .			
Orbitotemporal.	Same as <i>Zygomatic</i> .			
Palatine, anterior.	Sensation.			
Palatine, external.	Sensation.			

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (continued).

Nerve.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Palatine, posterior.	Motion.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Levator palati and azygos uvulae.	
Palpebral.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Lower lid.	
Parotid.	Sensation, vasodilation.	Auriculotemporal.	Parotid gland.	
Patellar cutaneous.	Sensation.	Long saphenous.	Skin over patella and plexus patellae.	
Patheticus (fourth cranial).	Same as Trochlear.			
Perforating (of Casser).	See Musculocutaneous.			
Perineal.	Sensation and motion.	Pudendal.	Perineum, genitalia, muscles, and skin of perineum.	Muscular and cutaneous.
Peroneal, common.	Motion and sensation.	Sciatic.	Knee joint, extensors of foot, fascia, skin.	Superficial and deep peroneal.
Peroneal, deep.	Motion and sensation.	Common peroneal.	Anterior tibial, extensor proprius hallucis, extensor longus digitorum, peroneus tertius, skin of toes.	Articular, muscular, cutaneous, recurrent.
Peroneal, superficial.	Motion and sensation.	Common peroneal.	Peroneal muscles, skin of dorsum of foot and toes.	
Petrosal, large, superficial.	.....	Facial.	To Meckel's ganglion and vidian nerve.	
Petrosal, small, deep.	.....	Tympanic branch of eighth.	Carotid plexus.	
Petrosal, small, superficial.	.....	Facial.	Otic ganglion.	
Petrosal, superficial.	Sensation and motion.	Common peroneal.	Peroneal muscles, skin of foot and toes.	
Pharyngeal (three or four).	Sensation and motion.	Glossopharyngeal.	Mucosa and muscles of pharynx.	To pharyngeal plexus.

Pharyngeal.	Motion and sensation.	Vagus.	Pharynx and soft palate.	Pharyngeal plexus, muscles, and mucosa.
Pharyngeal.	Vasomotion.	Sympathetic.	Pharynx.	To pharyngeal plexus.
Phrenic.	Sensation and motion.	Third, fourth, and fifth cervical.	Pericardium, pleura, diaphragm.	
Plantar, external or lateral.	Sensation and motion.	Tibial.	Deep muscle of foot; little toe.	Deep and superficial.
Plantar, internal or medial.	Sensation and motion.	Tibial.	Adductor pollicis, flexor brevis digitorum, toes, sole.	Cutaneous, articular, muscular, digital.
Pneumogastric (tenth cranial, "par vagum").	See <i>Vagus</i> .			
Popliteal, external.	Same as <i>Peroneal</i> , common.			
Popliteal, internal.	Same as <i>Tibial</i> .			
Pterygoid, external.	Motion.	Buccinator.	External pterygoid muscle.	
Pterygoid, internal.	Motion.	Buccinator.	Internal pterygoid muscle.	
Pudendal, long (nerve of Sæmmering).	Sensation.	Small sciatic.	Skin of genitalia.	
Pudendal or pudic.	Sensation and motion.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, sphincter of anus, genitalia.	Inferior hemorrhoidal, perineal, cutaneous, dorsalis penis.
Pulmonary (anterior and posterior).	Sensation.	Vagus.	Lungs.	To pulmonary plexuses.
Radial.	Sensation and motion.	Posterior cord of brachial plexus.	Back of arm and forearm, skin of back of hand.	
Radial (superficial).	Sensation.	Radial.	Thumb, three fingers.	External, internal.
Recurrent.	Motion.	Vagus.	Muscles of larynx, etc.	Esophageal, tracheal, cardiac.
Saccular.	Audition.	Cochlear.	Macula acustica.	
Sacral (five).	Motion and sensation.	Spinal cord.	Multifidus spinæ, skin, gluteal region, leg, foot.	Filaments and sacral plexus.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (continued).

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Saphenous, external or short.	Same as Sural.			
Saphenous, long or internal.	Sensation.	Femoral.	Knee, ankle, foot, leg.	Cutaneous, patellar, communicating, etc.
Scapular, posterior.	Same as <i>Dorsalis scapulae</i> .			
Hearpa's.	See <i>Nasopalatine</i> .			
Sciatic (great).	Sensation and motion.	Sacral plexus.	Skin of leg, muscles of thigh, leg, and foot.	Articular, muscular, external, and popliteal, etc.
Sciatic (small).	Same as <i>Cutaneous femoris posterior</i> .			
Scrotal, anterior.	Sensation.	Ilio-inguinal.	Skin of root of penis and anterior surface of scrotum.	
Scrotal, posterior.	.....	Perineal.	Skin of posterior portion of scrotum.	
Soemmering's.	See <i>Pudenda, long</i> .			
Spermatic, external.	Sensation and motion.	Genitofemoral.	Cremaster muscle in male and round ligament in female.	
			Meckel's ganglion.	
			Trunk, neck, arms, leg.	
Sphenopalatine.	Sensation.	Maxillary.		
Spinal.	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.		
Spinal accessory (eleventh cranial).	Same as <i>Accessory</i> .			
Spinous.	.....	Mandibular.	Dura mater.	
Splanchnic (great sympathetic).	Vasomotor.	Thoracic ganglia.	Semilunar ganglion, renal and suprarenal plexuses, abdominal organs.	Communicating and distributing.
Splanchnic (lesser sympathetic).	Vasomotor.	Tenth and eleventh thoracic ganglia, great splanchnic.	Celiac plexus and great splanchnic.	Communicating and distributing.

Splanchnic (lowest, renal or smallest, sympathetic).	Vasomotor.	Last thoracic ganglion.	Renal and celiac plexus.	Communicating and filaments.
Stapedial.	Motion.	Facial (tympanic).	Stapedius muscle.	
Stylohyoid.	Motion.	Facial.	Stylohyoid muscle.	
Subclavian.	Motion.	One of the anterior thoracic nerves.	Subclavius muscle.	
Sublingual.	.....	Lingual.	Sublingual gland and mucous membrane of floor of mouth.	
Suboccipital.	Motion and sensation.	First cervical, posterior division.	Recti and oblique muscles, complexus, etc.	
Subscapular (upper, middle, lower).	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Subscapular muscle.	
Superficial's col'l.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Skin of neck and chest.	
Supra-acromial.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Skin over deltoid.	
Suprascapular.	Sensation.	Third and fourth cervical.	Skin of neck and chest.	Sternal, clavicular, acromial.
Supramandibular.	See <i>Maxillary</i> .	Frontal.	Upper lid, forehead; pericranium.	Muscular, cutaneous, and the pericranial branches.
Supramaxillary.	See <i>Maxillary</i> .	Fifth and sixth cervical.	Scapular muscles, etc.	
Supra-orbital.	Sensation.	Frontal.	Upper eyelid, forehead.	Muscular, cutaneous.
Suprascapular.	Sensation and motion.	Common peroneal and tibial.	Dorsum of foot.	
Supratrochlear.	Sensation.	Orbital.	Skin over temporal muscle.	
Sural.	See <i>System, sympathetic</i> .	Mandibular.	Temporal muscle.	
Sympathetic.	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal.	Skin over temporal fascia.	
Temporal.	Motion.	Otic ganglion.	Tensor tympani muscle.	
Temporal, deep.	Sensation.			
Temporal, superficial.	See <i>Zygomatic</i> .			
Temporomalar.	Motion.			
Tensoris tympani.				

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (continued).

Nerve.	Function.	Origin.	Distribution.	Branches.
Tensor veli palati.	Motion.	Otic ganglion.	Tensor palati muscle.	
Thoracic, posterior or long.	Motion.	Brachial plexus; fifth and sixth cervical.	Serratus magnus.	
Thoracic, spinal.	Sensation and motion.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of chest.	
Thoracic, anterior and exterior.	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Pectoralis major and minor.	
Tibial.	Sensation and motion.	Sciatic.	Knee, muscles of calf, and skin of leg.	
Tibial, anterior.	Same as <i>Peroneal, deep</i> .			
Tiedeman's.	A plexus of nerve fibers around the central artery of the retina, derived from the ciliary nerves.			
Tonsillar.	Sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Fauces, tonsil, soft palate.	
Trigeminus or trifacial (fifth cranial).	Motion, sensation, taste.	Oblongata and floor of fourth ventricle.	Skin of face, tongue, and teeth.	Ophthalmic, maxillary and mandibular divisions.
Trochlear (fourth nerve).	.....	Floor of aqueductus cerebri.	Superior oblique muscle of lip.	Recurrent terminal.
Tympanic (Jacobson's nerve).	Sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Tympanum; fenestra rotunda and ovalis; eustachian tube.	Communicating, tympanic, and petrosal.
Ulnar.	Sensation and motion.	Inner cord of brachial plexus.	Muscles, shoulder joint, wrist joint, and skin of wrist, palm, and little finger.	Two articular, muscular, palmar, cutaneous, dorsal, superior palmar, deep palmar.
Utricular.	Hearing.	Vestibular.	Macula acustica of utricle.	
Vaginal.	.....	Pudendal plexus.	Vagina.	

Vagus (tenth cranial).	Sensation and motion.	By small cords from side of medulla oblongata.	Larynx, lungs, heart, esophagus, stomach, and most of abdominal viscera.	Superior, middle, inferior.
Vesical.	.....	Pudendal plexus.	Bladder.	
Vestibular.	Sensation.	Acoustic.	Utricle and ampullae of semicircular canals.	
Vidian.	Same as <i>Canalis pterygoidei</i> .			
Wills's.	See <i>Spinal accessory</i> .			
Wrisberg's.	Same as <i>Cutaneous brachii medialis</i> .	Maxillary.	Skin of temporal and over malar bone.	
Zygomatic.	Sensation.			

- neurax'ia, neu'ratory.** Neurasthenia.
neuratro'phia. Impaired nutrition of nervous system.
neurax'ial. Pertaining to the neuraxis.
neurax'is. An axis-cylinder; also the cerebrospinal axis.
neuraxi'tis. Encephalitis. **epidemic n.,** epidemic encephalitis.
neurax'on. Any axis-cylinder process.
neure (nūr). A neuron.
neurec'tasis (nu-rek'tas-is). Same as *nerve stretching*.
neurec'tomy (nu-rek'to-me). Excision of part of a nerve.
neurecto'pia, neurec'topy. Displacement of a nerve.
neuren'ergen. A substance supposed to furnish the energy of neurons.
neurenter'ic canal. Canal of the embryo from the archenteron to the medullary tube.
neurepithel'ium Same as *neuro-epithelium*.
neurer'gle (nu-rer'jik). Pertaining to nerve action.
neurexalre'sis. Operation of extracting nerves.
neuri'atry. Treatment of nervous diseases.
neu'ridine. A ptomaine, C_2H_5N , from decaying animal matter.
neurilem'ma. The sheath of a nerve fiber; also, the epineurium.
neurilemmi'tis (nu-ril-em-mi'tis). Inflammation of neurilemma.
neurilemmo'ma. A tumor of a nerve sheath.
neuril'ity (nu-ril'it-e). Functional attributes of nerve tissue.
neurimotil'ity. Ability to move on nervous stimulation.
neurimo'tor. Pertaining to a motor nerve.
neu'rin. An albuminous substance from nerve tissue.
neu'rine. A deadly ptomaine, $(CH_3)_2C_2H_3NOH$, from decayed nerve tissue, etc.
neurino'ma. Multiple nodules on the stems of peripheral nerves.
neurinomato'sis. Same as *neurinoma*.
neu'rit, neu'rite. Any axis-cylinder process from a nerve cell.
neurit'ic. Of, or pertaining to, neuritis.
neurit'is. Inflammation of a nerve. **alcoholic n.,** that due to alcoholism. **ascending n.,** that which progresses centrad, or centripetally. **axial n.,** inflammation of central part of a nerve. **degenerative n.** is marked by degeneration of the parenchyma. **descending n.,** that which progresses centrifugally. **diabetic n.,** that which follows diabetes. **diphtheritic n.,** one of the sequels of diphtheria. **epidemic n.** See *beriberi*. **facial n.,** Bell's palsy. **interstitial n.,** inflammation of the connective tissue of a nerve trunk. **leprous n.** is associated with true leprosy. **lipomatous n.,** that in which the nerve fibers are destroyed and a fatty connective tissue takes their place. **lymphatic n.** See *mesoneuritis*. **malarial n.,** a form due to malarial poisoning. **n. migrans,** a form which ascends one nerve to a center and then descends another nerve. **multiple n.** affects several nerves at once. See *polyneuritis, perineuritis*. **n. nodo'sa** is marked by the formation of nodes on the nerves. **optic n.,** that of the optic nerve. **parenchymatous n.** affects primarily the medullary substance and axis-cylinders. **peripheral n.,** neuritis of the terminal nerves. **post-febrile n.** mostly follows an attack of severe exanthematous disease. **pressure n.,** that due to compression. **retrobulbar n.** Same as *optic n.* **rheumatic n.,** a form associated with rheumatic symptoms. **sciatic n.** Same as *sciatica*. **segmentary n.** attacks segments of a nerve. **senile n.** attacks the legs and feet of aged people. **sympathetic n.** is that which involves an opposite nerve without invading the nerve center. **tabetic n.,** that associated with loco-

- motor ataxia. **toxic n.**, that due to some poison. **traumatic n.**, that which is caused by an injury.
- neuro-amebi'asis.** Neuritis due to amebic dysentery.
- neuro-anat'omy.** The anatomy of the nervous system.
- neuro-ar'thritism.** Predisposition to nervous and gouty disorders.
- neuro-arthrop'athy.** Any joint disease associated with disease of the central nervous system.
- neuroblast'is.** Migration of nerve cells from the place where they originally developed.
- neu'roblast** (nu'ro-blast). An embryonic or repair cell from which nervous tissue is formed.
- neuroblastoma.** A tumor made up of neuroblasts. **n. sym-path'icum**, a tumor of sympathetic nerve cell origin.
- neuroca'ine.** Pellets of cocaine hydrochloride: used for pressure anesthesia and in dental practice.
- neurocanal'.** The central canal of the spinal axis.
- neurocar'diac.** Pertaining to the nerves of the heart.
- neu'rocele, neurocoe'le.** Ventricles of brain and central canal of the cord taken together.
- neurocen'tral** (nu-ro-sen'tral). Pertaining to a neurocentrum.
- neurocen'trum** (nu-ro-sen'trum). The body of a vertebra.
- neurocep'tor.** Any one of the terminal elements of a dendrite which receives the stimulus from the neuromittor of the adjoining neuron.
- neurochem'ism.** The state of nervous and chemical equilibrium in the organism.
- neurochem'istry.** The chemistry of the nervous system.
- neurochit'in.** The substance that forms the framework support of nerve fibers.
- Neurochon'drite.** One of the embryonic cartilaginous elements which develop into the neural arch of a vertebra.
- neurochorioretini'tis.** Inflammation of the optic nerve, choroid, and retina.
- neurochoroidi'tis.** Inflammation of the choroid coat and ciliary nerves.
- neurocir'culatory asthe'nia.** See under *asthenia*.
- neuroe'ladism.** The formation of new branches by the process of a neuron.
- neuroclon'ic.** Marked by nervous spasms.
- neurocra'nium.** That part of the cranium which encloses the brain.
- neu'rocrine** (nu'ro-krin). Noting an endocrine influence on the nerves.
- neurocrin'ia.** Endocrine influence on the nerves.
- neurocuta'neous.** Pertaining to the nerves and the skin.
- neu'rocyte** (nu'ro-sit). A nerve cell of any kind.
- neurocyto'ma.** A brain tumor consisting of undifferentiated nerve cells of nervous origin (neural epithelium).
- neurodeal'gia** (nu-ro-de-al'je-ah). Pain in the retina.
- neuroden'drite, neuroden'dron.** Process of a nerve cell combining features of a neuron and a dendron.
- neurodermati'tis.** A chronic itching lichenoid eruption on the axillary and pubic regions.
- neurodermato'sis.** A skin disease of nervous origin.
- neurodiagno'sis.** Diagnosis of nervous diseases.
- neu'rodin** (nu'rod-in). A proprietary antineuralgic remedy.
- neurodoc'i'tis.** Inflammation of nerve roots resulting from compression.
- neurodynam'ic.** Pertaining to nervous energy.
- neurodyn'ia** (nu-rod-in'e-ah). Pain in a nerve or in nerves.

- neuro-electric'ity** (nu''ro-e-lek-tris'it-e). Electricity current generated in the nervous system.
- neuro-epider'mal layer.** Same as *epiblast*.
- neuro-epithelio'ma.** Same as *neurocytoma*.
- neuro-epithe'lium.** 1. A specialized epithelium of eye and ear.
2. Epithelium of the epiblast whence the cerebrospinal axis is developed.
- neuro-equilib'rium.** A state of even tension in the nervous system.
- neurofi'bril.** A fibril passing from the process of a nerve cell to a muscle or sense cell.
- neurofibro'ma.** Neuroma with fibromatous elements.
- neurofibromato'sis.** The development of a large number of neurofibromata in the body.
- neurofibrosi'tis.** Inflammation of nerve filaments; also inflammation of muscle fibers, involving sensory nerve filaments.
- neu'rofil** (nu'ro-fil). A network of processes springing from the axis-cylinder and surrounding the cell.
- neurofixa'tion.** The development of syphilis of the nervous system following the treatment of a syphilitic skin lesion by one of the arsenical preparations.
- neuroganglii'tis.** Inflammation of a neuroganglion.
- neurogang'lion.** A ganglion, or mass, of nervous matter.
- neu'rogen.** A substance which liberates nervous energy.
- neurogen'esis, neurog'eny.** Formation of nerves and nervous organs.
- neurog'enous** (nu-roj'en-us). Arising from some lesion of the nervous system.
- neurog'lia** (nu-rog'le-ah). The supporting structure of the nervous system.
- neurog'liacyte** (nu-rog'li-as-it). One of the cells composing the neuroglia.
- neurog'liar, neurog'lic.** Of, or pertaining to, neuroglia.
- neuroglia'ma.** Glioma in which there are nerve cells. **n. gang'liona're,** glioma in which ganglion cells are embedded.
- neuroglia'sis** (nu-ro-gli-o'sis). A condition marked by numerous neurogliomas.
- neu'rogram** (nu'ro-gram). The imprint left on the brain by past mental experiences.
- neurog'raphy.** Treatise on, or description of, nerves.
- neurohematol'ogy.** The study of blood changes in nervous disease.
- neurohistol'ogy.** The histology of the nervous system.
- neurohypoph'ysis.** The pars nervosa or main part of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body.
- neu'roid** (nu'roid). Resembling a nerve.
- neuro-induc'tion.** Mental suggestion.
- neuro-inid'ia.** Deficient nerve cell nutrition.
- neuro-ino'ma.** Same as *neurofibroma*.
- neuro-inomato'sis.** Neurofibromatosis.
- neuroker'atin.** Substance of which the neuroglia is composed.
- neurokin'et.** An apparatus for stimulating a nerve by percussion.
- neu'rokym, neu'rokyme** (nu'ro-kim). Nervous energy.
- neuro labyrinthi'tis.** Inflammation of the nervous structures of the labyrinth.
- neurol'ogist** (nu-rol'o-jist). An expert in neurology.
- neurol'ogy** (nu-rol'o-je). Scientific study of the nerves.
- neurol'ysis** (nu-rol'is-is). 1. Liberation of a nerve from adhesions.
2. Relief of tension upon a nerve obtained by stretching. 3. Exhaustion of nervous energy.

- neurolyt'ic** (nu-ro-lit'ik). Destroying nerve tissue.
- neuro'ma**. Tumor made up largely of nerve substance. **amputation n.**, neuroma of a stump after amputation. **amyelinic n.**, one containing only nonmedullated nerve fibers. **n. cu'tis**, neuroma seated in the skin. **cystic n.**, a false neuroma which has become cystic. **false n.**, one which does not contain genuine nerve fibers. **ganglionated n.**, **ganglionic n.** is composed of true nerve cells. **myelinic n.** contains medullated nerve fibers. **plexiform n.** is marked by multiple nodulous enlargements along the course of the cutaneous nerves. **n. telangiecto'des** contains an excess of blood vessels.
- neuromala'cia** (nu-ro-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of the nerves.
- neu'romast**. A mass of neuro-epithelium forming a sense organ.
- neurom'atous** (nu-rom'at-us). Of the nature of, or pertaining to, neuroma.
- neuromech'anism**. The nervous apparatus which regulates and controls the function of an organ.
- neuromelitococco'sis**. Undulant fever with marked nervous complications.
- neu'romere** (nu'ro-mēr). A segment or section of the cerebrospinal axis.
- neuromime'sis**. Hysterical stimulation of organic disease.
- neuromit'tor**. Any one of the terminal elements at the peripheral end of a neuron which transfers a stimulus to the neuroceptor of an adjoining nerve.
- neuromus'cular**. Pertaining to nerves and muscles.
- neuromyel'itis**. Inflammation of nervous and medullary substance.
- neuromy'on**. The neural elements in a muscle.
- neuromyosi'tis**. Neuritis blended with myositis.
- neu'ron**. A nerve cell with all its processes.
- neu'ronal**. Bromodiethylacetamide; a gray crystalline compound used as a hypnotic.
- neuronat'rophy**. Any nervous disease due to sclerosis of neurons.
- neuroneph'ric**. Pertaining to the nervous and renal systems.
- neuroneuronit'is**. Neuritis involving both the peripheral axon and the nerve cells of the spinal cord.
- neuron'ic**. Pertaining to a neuron.
- neuronit'is** (nu-ro-ni'tis). Inflammation or degeneration of neurons.
- neuro'nophage**. A phagocyte which is supposed to cause atrophy of nerve ganglion cells.
- neuronoph'agy**. Phagocytic destruction of nerve cells.
- neuronyx'is**. Surgical puncture of a nerve.
- neuro-ophthalmol'ogy**. That branch of ophthalmology which deals with the relations of the eye to the nervous system.
- neuropapilli'tis**. Neuritis of the optic papilla; optic neuritis.
- neuroparal'ysis** (nu'ro-pa-ral'is-is). Paralysis due to disease of a nerve or nerves.
- neuropath'ic**. Pertaining to a nervous disorder.
- neuropathol'ogy**. The pathology of diseases of the nervous system.
- neurop'athy** (nu-rop'ath-e). Any nervous disorder.
- neu'rophage** (nu'ro-fāj). Same as *neuronophage*.
- neuropho'nia**. A nervous disorder marked by peculiar outcries.
- neuroph'thisis**. Wasting of nerve tissue.
- neurophysiol'ogy**. Physiology of nervous system.
- neu'ropil**. A nerve substance of invertebrate animals.
- neuropi'lem**. A complex of minute nerve fibrils.
- neu'roplasm**. The protoplasm of a nerve cell.

- neuroplas'mic.** Pertaining to neuroplasm.
- neuro'plasty.** Plastic surgery of a nerve or nerves.
- neuropo'dia.** The delicate fibrils forming the termination of axis-cylinder processes.
- neu'ropore.** A pore at the anterior end of the anterior cerebral vesicle.
- neuropsy'chiatry.** That branch of medicine which deals with cases that are both neurological and mental.
- neuropsychop'athy.** A combined nervous and mental disease.
- neuropsycho'sis** (nu-ro-si-ko'sis). Nervous disease complicated with mental disorder.
- neuropy'ra.** Nervous fever.
- neuropyret'ic.** Pertaining to nervous fever.
- neuorec'idive'** (nu''ro-ra-se-dēv'). Same as *neuorelapse*.
- neu'rorecurrence** (nu''ro-re-ker'ans). Same as *neuorelapse*.
- neu'rorelapse.** Nervous disturbance following the injection of salvarsan for syphilis.
- neuoretini'tis.** Inflammation of optic nerve and retina.
- neuror'haphy.** The stitching together of a cut nerve.
- Neuorrrhyc'tes hydropho'biae.** Same as *Negri bodies*, see under *body*.
- neurosarcoklei'sis.** Operation for neuralgia by transplanting the nerve from its bony canal to the soft tissues.
- neurosar'coma.** A sarcoma with neuromatous elements.
- neurosclero'sis.** Hardening of nervous matter.
- neuro'sine.** A hypnotic and anodyne preparation of calcium glycerophosphate.
- neuro'sis** (nu-ro'sis). A functional nervous disease, especially a minor psychiatric reaction characterized by disorder of the personality functions or of the functions of bodily organs and resulting in personality difficulties. **accident n.**, a neurosis with hysterical symptoms caused by accident or injury. **anxiety n.**, a form of neurosis characterized by anxious apprehensions. **association n.**, a condition in which an abnormal mental experience tends to be reproduced, with all its original mental and physical phenomena, when an idea related to the original experience is brought into the mind. **compulsion n.**, a psychoneurosis marked by obsessive ideas with an urge to perform complicated and senseless acts. **cyclists' n.**, a sensitive condition of the skin of the thighs, perineum, and scrotum from excessive riding of the bicycle. **expectation n.**, a neurotic condition in which the expectation of an occurrence induces mental tension, etc. **fatigue n.**, a neurosis due to nerve tire, as neurasthenia or psychasthenia. **obsessional n.**, compulsive n. **occupation n.**, professional n., a nerve disease due to the patient's employment. **sexual n.**, a neurosis of the sexual function. **torsion n.**, dysbasia lordotica progressiva. **traumatic n.**, a neurosis which results from an injury. **war n.**, any nervous disease or condition brought on by war conditions. **Westphal's n.**, hysteria with symptoms that simulate multiple sclerosis.
- neuroskel'eton** (nu-ro-skel'et-on). Same as *endoskeleton*.
- neu'rosome** (nu'ro-sōm). Any one of the small particles in the ground substance of the protoplasm of neurons.
- neu'rospasm.** Nervous twitching of a muscle.
- neurosplanch'nic** (nu-ro-splank'nik). Pertaining to the cerebrospinal and sympathetic nervous systems.
- neurospungio'ma.** Same as *neuroglioma*.
- neurospun'gium.** A meshwork of nerve fibrils.
- neurostear'ic acid.** A fatty acid, $C_{15}H_{31}O_2$, from brain: isomeric with stearic acid.

- neurosthe'nia.** Excessive nervous power.
- neurosurgery.** Surgery of the nervous system.
- neu'rosuture** (nu'ro-süt-yur). Same as *neurorrhaphy*.
- neurosyph'ills.** Syphilis of the nervous system.
- neurota'hes** (nu-ro-ta'bêz). Tabes due to peripheral neuritis.
- neurotag'ma.** Linear arrangement of the structural elements of a nerve cell.
- neuroten'sion.** Nerve stretching; *neurectasis*.
- neurothec'tis** (nu''ro-the-si'tis). Inflammation of a nerve sheath.
- neurother'apy** (nu-ro-ther'ap-e). Same as *psychotherapy*.
- neurothip'sis.** Pressure on a nerve.
- neurot'ic** (nu-rot'ik). Pertaining to, or affected by, *neurosis*.
- neurot'icism.** Perverted or excessive nervous action.
- neurotiza'tion.** Restoration of a divided nerve.
- neurotol'ogy.** The study of the labyrinthine phenomena of brain lesions.
- neu'rotome** (nu'ro-tôm). Needle-like knife for nerve dissection.
- neurot'omy** (nu-rot'om-e). Dissection or cutting of nerves.
- neurot'ony.** Nerve stretching.
- neurotox'ic** (nu-ro-tox'ik). Poisonous to nerve tissue.
- neurotrau'ma.** Wounding of a nerve.
- neu'rotripsy** (nu'ro-trip-se). The crushing or bruising of a nerve.
- neurotrophasthe'nia.** Defective nutrition of the nervous system.
- neurot'rophy.** Nutrition of nerve tissue.
- neurotrop'ic.** Having an affinity for nervous tissue.
- neurot'ropism.** The attractive influence which nervous tissue exerts.
- neurotro'sis.** Wounding of a nerve.
- neurovac'cine.** A vaccine virus secured by passage through the brain of a rabbit.
- neurovarico'sis.** Varicose state of the fibers of a nerve.
- neurovas'cular.** Pertaining to the nervous and vascular systems.
- neuroveg'etative.** Pertaining to the vegetative nervous system.
- neu'tral.** Neither basic nor acid.
- neu'tralize** (nu'tral-iz). To deprive of acid or alkaline qualities.
- neutroclu'sion.** Malocclusion with normal anteroposterior relation of the mandibular to the maxillary dental arch.
- neu'trocyte** (nu'tro-sit). A neutrophil leukocyte.
- neutrocytop'e'nia** (nu''tro-si-to-pe'ne-ah). Neutropenia.
- neutrocytophil'ia** (nu''tro-si-to-sil'e-ah). Neutrophilia.
- neutrocyto'sis** (nu''tro-si-to'sis). Neutrophilia.
- neu'tron.** An electrically neutral particle.
- neutrope'nia.** Deficiency in the neutrophil cells of blood.
- neu'trophil** (nu'tro-sil). Stainable by neutral dyes.
- neutrophil'ia.** Increase in the neutrophil leukocytes of the blood.
- neutrophil'ic, neutroph'ilius.** Neutrophil.
- neutrophilope'nia.** Abnormal decrease in the neutrophils in the blood.
- neu'tropism** (nu'tro-pizm). Same as *neurotropism*.
- neutrotax'is.** The attractive or repellent influence of neutrophil leukocytes.
- ne'void.** Resembling a nevus. **n. elephantiasis.** Same as *lymph scro'ulum*.
- nevop'oma.** Venous nevus associated with lipoma.
- ne'vus, nae'vus.** A congenital discolored patch or area on the skin due to pigmentation or to hyperplasia of blood vessels. **n. angio-mato'sus,** diffuse angioma in the subcutaneous tissue. **n. ara'neus, n. arachnol'deus,** one composed of dilated blood vessels radiating from a point in branches resembling the legs of a spider. **capillary**

n., one that involves the skin capillaries. **cutaneous n.**, a skin nevus. **n. flam'meus**, a flat, non-elevated capillary n., from pink to dark red in color, situated usually on the face or neck; port wine stain. **n. lipomato'des**, one which contains a mass of fat. **n. mater'nus**, congenital angioma, mother's mark, or birthmark. **n. pigmento'sus**, a pigmented mole. **n. pilo'sus**, a mole covered with hair. **spider n.**, **n. araneus**. **n. spi'lus**, a smooth flat mole. **n. spongio'sus al'bus muco'sae**, a white spongy nevus of mucous membrane. **n. vascula'ris**, an angiomatous nevus or birthmark. **venous n.**, one composed mainly of veins.

new growth. A neoplasm or neoformation; a tumor.

New'ton's rings. See under *ring*.

N. F. Abbreviation for *National Formulary*.

NH₃. Ammonia.

NH₄Cl. Ammonium chloride.

NH₄NO₃. Ammonium nitrate.

Ni. Symbol of *nickel*.

niche (nitsh). A budlike prominence on the roentgenographic contour of the stomach caused by the crater of a penetrating gastric ulcer: called also *Haudek's niche*. **Barclay's n.**, a deformity of the cap in the roentgenogram in duodenal ulcer consisting of a small projection. **enamel n.**, either of two depressions between the dental lamina and the developing tooth germ, one pointing distally (*distal enamel n.*) and the other mesially (*mesial enamel n.*).

nick'el. A white metal with medicinal salts.

Ni'col prism. Two slabs of Iceland spar for polarizing light.

Nicot'ia. A genus of protozoa parasitic in the blood.

nicot'i'anine. A fragrant principle from tobacco.

nicotinam'ide. The amide of nicotinic acid, used in the treatment of pellagra.

nicotinamide'mia. The presence of nicotinamide in the blood.

nic'otine (nik'ot-in). Poisonous alkaloid, C₁₀H₁₄N₂, from tobacco.

nicotin'ic acid. An acid, C₆H₅NO₂, from nicotine, bone oil, etc.

nic'otinism (nik'ot-in-izm). Poisoning by tobacco or by nicotine.

nic'oulin. An antitetanic drug, C₁₂H₈O₃.

nic'tating, nic'titating. Winking; winking rapidly.

nic'ta'tion, nic'tita'tion. The act of winking.

ni'dus (ni'dus). A nest; point of origin or focus of a morbid process.

n. hirun'dinis, the swallow's nest; a depression in the cerebellum, between the posterior velum and uvula.

Nie'meyer's pill (ne'mi-erz). A pill of quinine, digitalis, and opium.

night blindness. Defect or failure of vision in the night. **n.-soll**, the ordure of a privy. **n.-sweat**, copious sweating in bed at night, as in tuberculosis. **n.-terrors**, a kind of nightmare in children; pavor nocturnus.

night'mare. Oppressive dreams attended with fright and sense of suffocation.

ni'gra (ni'grah). The substantia nigra.

ni'gral. Pertaining to the substantia nigra.

nigres'cent (ni-gres'ent). Blackish.

nigrit'ies (nig-rish'e-iz). Blackness. **n. lin'guae**, black tongue.

nigro'sin. Aniline black, C₁₂H₇N₃; a microscopical stain.

nihilistic delusion. See *delusion*.

nikal'gin (ni-kal'jin). A local anesthetic preparation of quinine, hydrochloric acid, and urea.

ni'hy'drin. Triketohydrindenhydrate: used in testing for albumin, peptone, amino-acids, etc.

- ninth nerve.** See *glossopharyngeal* in *Nerves*, *Table of*.
- niphablep'sia** (nif-ah-blep'se-ah). Same as *snow blindness*.
- nipple.** The conical organ which gives outlet to the milk; mam-milla or teat. **n. line**, vertical line through the nipple.
- nlrvan'in.** A local anesthetic, $C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_4 \cdot HCl$, one tenth as powerful as cocaine.
- ni'sus** (ni'sus). An effort, tendency, or molimen.
- nit.** The egg of a louse.
- ni'ter.** Potassium nitrate; saltpeter.
- ni'ton.** Same as *radium emanation*.
- ni'trate.** Any salt of nitric acid.
- ni'trated.** Combined with nitric acid or niter.
- ni'tre** (ni'ter). Same as *niter*.
- nitre'mia, nitrac'mia.** Excess of nitrogen in the blood.
- ni'tric acid** (ni'trik). See *acid*.
- nitrica'tion.** Conversion of the nitrogen contained in ammonia into nitrous and nitric acid.
- ni'trifying.** Forming nitrous and nitric acid: said of bacteria.
- ni'trile.** Any combination of nitrogen with a trivalent radical.
- ni'trite** (ni'trit). Any salt of nitrous acid.
- ni'tritoid crisis.** See under *crisis*.
- nitritu'ria.** The presence of nitrites in the urine.
- nitrobacte'ria.** Bacteria changing ammonia into nitrogen acids.
- nitroben'zol.** A poisonous benzol derivative, $C_6H_5NO_2$, used in per-fuming soap.
- nitrocel'lulose.** Pyroxylin or guncotton.
- ni'troform.** Trinitrobenzene; an inflammable substance, $CH(NO_2)_3$.
- ni'trogen.** A colorless gas found free in the air: symbol N. **al-loxuric n.**, nitrogen in the form of alloxur bases. See *purine bases*, under *purine*. **amide n.**, **amino n.**, that portion of the nitrogen in protein that exists in the form of acid amides. **authentic n.** Same as *legitimate n.* **filtrate n.** See *nonprotein n.* **illegitimate n.**, that part of administered nitrogen which is not found in the excreta and the retention of which in the organism is not justifiable. **justifiable n.** Same as *legitimate n.* **legitimate n.**, that part of administered nitrogen which is used by the organism in building up its own tissues or else is excreted. **n. monoxide**, a colorless gas, N_2O , or nitrous oxide, having a sweetish taste and a pleasant odor. It causes a condition of temporary asphyxiation and unconsciousness when inhaled, and is administered to produce this condition for the performance of minor operations. Called also *laughing gas* and *nitrous oxide*. **nomadic n.**, free nitrogen from the air which enters into plant and animal growth. **nonprotein n.**, the nitrogenous constituents of the blood exclusive of the protein bodies. It consists of the nitrogen of urea, uric acid, creatine, creatinine, amino-acids, polypeptides, and an undetermined part known as *rest n.* **n. pentoxide**, a crystalline compound, N_2O_5 , or nitric anhydride, which combines with water to form nitric acid. **n. peroxide**, **n. tetroxide**, a poisonous volatile liquid, N_2O_4 , giving off brownish irritant fumes. **rest n.** See under *nonprotein n.*
- ni'trogen lag.** The time elapsing after the administration of a protein before there appears in the urine nitrogen equal in amount to that contained in the protein.
- ni'trogen partition.** The percentage of total nitrogen in the urine represented by each of the nitrogenous constituents.
- nitrogeniza'tion.** The act of impregnating with nitrogen.
- nitrog'enous** (ni-troj'en-us). Containing nitrogen.

- nitroglyc'erin** (ni-tro-glis'er-in). An explosive liquid, glyceryl trinitrate, $C_3H_5N_3O_9$; a vasodilator.
- nitrohydrochlo'ric acid**. See *acid*.
- nitrosac'charose** (ni-tro-sak'ka-rōs). A resinous explosive and a vasodilator like nitroglycerin.
- nitrosal'ol** (ni-tro-sal'ol). Yellow crystalline powder used in making salophen.
- ni'trous acid**. See *acid*. **n. oxide**, laughing gas, N_2O ; an anesthetic.
- niveau diagno'sis** (ne-vo'). Localization of the exact level of a lesion.
- N. L. N. E.** Abbreviation for *National League of Nursing Education*.
- N. N. R.** An abbreviation for *New and Nonofficial Remedies*, a book containing a description (action, uses, standards) of proprietary articles which have been accepted as conforming to the rules of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association; of such simple nonproprietary and nonofficial substances as seem of sufficient importance to warrant their inclusion, and of simple pharmaceutical preparations the inclusion of which is believed to give useful information to physicians.
- No.** An abbreviation of *L. nu'mero*, to the number of.
- No. 102.** Luargol.
- No. 132.** Eparseno.
- No. 190.** Stovarsol.
- No. 205.** See *Bayer 205*.
- No. 309.** Fourneau. See *Fourneau 508*.
- No. 592.** Dioxydiamidoarsenobenzol.
- No. 606.** Arsphenamine.
- No. 914.** Neoarsphenamine.
- No. 1116.** Galyi.
- No. 1151.** Ludyl.
- No. 1495.** A proprietary preparation suggested for use in syphilis.
- N_2O .** Nitrous oxide.
- N_2O_3 .** Nitrogen trioxide.
- N_2O_5 .** Nitrogen pentoxide.
- Nocar'dia**. A genus of trichomycetes, formerly called *Streptothrix*.
- nocardio'sis**. Infection with *Nocardia*.
- noct-association**. Unconscious discharge of nervous energy under the stimulus of injury.
- noctcep'tor**. The mechanism for the reception of stimuli of injury.
- noct-in'fluence**. Injurious or traumatic influence.
- noctpercep'tion**. The perception by the system of traumatic stimuli.
- noct'al**. A barbituric acid hypnotic compound.
- noctalbuminu'ria**. Excess of albumin in the urine secreted at night.
- noctambula'tion**. Sleep walking; somnambulism.
- noctilpho'bia**. Morbid dread of night.
- noctu'ria** (nok-tu're-ah). Same as *nycturia*.
- noctur'nal**. Pertaining to the night. **n. emission**, involuntary escape of semen in sleep.
- noctu'ity** (nok-u'it-e). Injuriousness; harmfulness.
- no'dal points**. Same as *cardinal points*. **n. rhythm**. See *rhythm*.
- nod'ding spasm**. Chronic spasm of the sternomastoid muscles; salaam convulsion.
- node**. A swelling, knot, or protuberance. **n. of Aschoff and Tawara**. Same as *auriculoventricular n.* **atrioventricular n.**, fibers at the base of the interauricular septum, and forming the beginning of the auriculoventricular bundle.

or bundle of His. Called also *auriculoventricular n.* and *n. of Tawara*. **Bouchard's n's**, nodules on the second joints of the fingers, believed to be symptomatic of gastrectasis. **Fereol's n's**, subcutaneous nodes occurring in acute rheumatism. **gouty n.**, one due to gouty inflammation. **Haygarth's n's**, joint swellings in arthritis deformans. **Heberden's n's**, nodes on the fingers in advanced life. **Hensen's n.**, an area of cell proliferation in the impregnated ovum in which the primitive streak begins. **n. of Keith and Flack**. See *sino-auricular n.* **Legendré's n's**, Bouchard's nodosities. **lymph n's**, **lymphatic n's**, the glandlike structures arranged in groups interposed throughout the lymphatic circulation. Called also *lymph glands* or *lymphatic glands*. **Meynet's n's**, nodules in the capsules of joints and in tendons in rheumatic conditions, especially of children. **Parrot's n.**, a syphilitic node on the outer table of the skull. **pie-dric n's**, the nodes seen on the hair in *piedra*. **n's of Ranvier**, nodes produced by constrictions on medullated nerve fibers at an interval of about 1 mm. **Schmidt's n.**, the medullated interannular segment of a nerve fiber. **singers' n.**, hypertrophy of the edge of the vocal cords from continued irritation, as in singers. **sino-auricular n.**, a remnant of primitive fibers found in all mammalian hearts at the junction of the superior vena cava with the terminal band of the right auricle. Called also *n. of Keith and Flack*. **syphilitic n.**, a swelling upon a bone due to syphilitic periostitis. **n. of Tawara**. See *auriculoventricular n.*

no'dose (no'dōs). Having nodes or projections.

nodos'ity. 1. A node. 2. The quality of being nodose.

nod'ular. Marked with, or resembling, nodules.

nod'ule. 1. A small node or boss. 2. Anterior segment of the inferior vermis of the cerebellum in fourth ventricle. **Albini's n's**, gray nodules of the size of sago grains, sometimes seen on the free edges of the auriculoventricular valves of infants. They are remains of fetal structures. **apple jelly n's**, light reddish elevations on the surfaces of leprosy ulcers. **n. of Arantius**. Same as *corpus arantii*. **Aschoff's n's**, nodules in the myocardium in rheumatism. **Blanchi's n's**, corpora arantii. **Bouchard's n's**, nodes sometimes seen on the joints of the fingers and toes in cases of gastrectasia. **epicardial n's**, nodules over the vessels of the epicardium, probably due to high pressure. **Gamna n's**, brown or yellow pigmented nodules seen in the spleen in certain cases of enlargement and called by Gamna *nodules tabac*. **Jeanselme's n's**, nodules on the limbs near the joints due to nocardia infection; called also *juxta-articular n's* and *Steiner's tumors*. **juxta-articular n's**, Jeanselme's nodules. **Kerkring's n.**, **Köster's n.**, a tubercle composed of one giant cell enclosed by a double layer of cells. **Leishman's n's**, the pinkish nodules seen in the nonulcerative keloid-like type of oriental sore. **lymph n.** See *lymph nodes*, under *node*. **Morgagni's n's**, the corpora arantii. **pearly n.**, one of the nodules of bovine tuberculosis. **pulp n.**, a mass of dentin found in the pulp cavity of a tooth. Called also *pulp stone*. **n. tabac**. See *Gamna n's*. **triticeous n.** See *corpus triticeum*.

noematach'ograph. Device for registering time required in mental operations.

noematachom'eter. Instrument for measuring the time required in mental operation.

Nogu'chi's test (no-go'o'tshe). 1. A test for general paresis based upon the globulin reaction of the spinal fluid. 2. A modified Wassermann reaction test for syphilis.

- no'li-me-tan'gere.** Rodent ulcer; malignant ulceration.
- no'ma** (no'mah). Gangrenous sore mouth. **n. puden'di**, **n. vul'vae**, ulceration of the pudenda of young children.
- no'menclature** (no'men-kla-chur). System of technical terms; terminology.
- nom'ogram.** The graphic representation produced in nomography.
- nomog'raphy.** A graphic method by which the relation between any number of variables is represented graphically.
- nomotop'ic.** Occurring in a normal place.
- no'nan.** Recurring every ninth (eighth) day.
- non com'pos men'tis** [L.]. Not of sound mind.
- nonconduc'tor.** Any substance that does not readily transmit electricity, light, or heat.
- nonip'ara.** A woman pregnant for the ninth time.
- nonmed'ullated nerve fiber.** Gray nerve fiber of the sympathetic nerves and ganglia.
- nonmet'al.** Any element which is not a metal.
- nonpro'tein ni'trogen.** See under *nitrogen*.
- no'nus.** L. for *ninth*; the hypoglossal nerve.
- nonvi'able.** Not capable of living.
- nooklep'sia** (no-ok-lep'se-ah). The delusion that one's thoughts or mind has been stolen from him.
- no'opsyche** (no'o-si-ke). Intellectual processes.
- noothymopsy'chic.** Pertaining to the intellectual and the affective processes of the mind.
- N. O. P. H. N.** Abbreviation for *National Organization for Public Health Nursing*.
- Nor'dau's disease.** Degeneracy.
- no'ri.** A Japanese culture gelatin.
- norm.** A fixed or ideal standard.
- nor'ma.** A line established to define the aspects of the cranium.
- nor'macol.** A proprietary laxative.
- nor'mal.** Agreeing with the regular and established type.
- nor'moblast, nor'mocyte.** A nucleated red blood corpuscle of the ordinary size.
- normochroma'sia.** Normal staining reaction in a cell or tissue.
- nor'mocyte** (nor'mo-sit). A normal-sized erythrocyte.
- normocyto'sis.** A normal state of the leukocytes.
- normoglyce'mia** (nor'mo-gli-se'me-ah). Normal sugar content of the blood.
- normoglyce'mic** (nor'mo-gli-se'mik). Marked by normal sugar content of the blood.
- normolin'eal.** Built on normal lines.
- normo-orthocyto'sis.** Increase in the total number of leukocytes in the blood, but with a normal proportion among the different varieties.
- normopla'sia.** A normal variation in the character of a cell.
- normosex'ual.** Having normal sexuality.
- normoskeocyto'sis.** Normality in the white cells of the blood with the presence of immature forms.
- normosthenu'ria.** 1. Secretion of urine of normal specific gravity.
2. Normally active urination.
- normoten'sive.** Characterized by normal blood pressure.
- normother'mia.** A state of normal environmental temperature.
- normoton'ic** (nor-mo-ton'ik). Having normal tonus.
- normoto'pia.** Location in the normal place.
- normotop'ic.** Normally located.

- normovole'mia.** Normal blood volume.
- Norris's corpuscles.** Decolorized blood corpuscles.
- Norwe'gian Itch.** Scabies characterized by pustules and crusts.
- nose.** The special organ of the sense of smell. **nosepiece,** device for attaching several objectives to a microscope.
- nose'ma** (no-se'mah). Illness or disease.
- nosenceph'alus.** A fetus with defective cranium and brain.
- nosochthonog'raphy.** Geography of endemic diseases.
- nosoco'mium.** A hospital or infirmary.
- nos'ode** (nos'od). Any disease product used as a remedy.
- nosog'eny** (no-soj'en-e). Same as *pathogenesis*.
- nosog'raphy** (no-sog'raf-e). A description of diseases.
- nosoh'e'mia.** Blood disease.
- nosointoxica'tion.** Intoxication by the harmful products of disease.
- nosol'ogy** (no-sol'o-je). The scientific classification of disease.
- nosoma'nia.** Insane belief that one is diseased.
- nosomyco'sis.** A disease caused by a parasitic fungus.
- noson'omy.** The classification of diseases.
- nosopar'asite.** An organism found in conjunction with a disease which it is able to modify but not to produce.
- nos'ophen** (nos'o-fen). A yellow antiseptic powder.
- nosophil'ia** (nos-o-fil'e-ah). Morbid desire to be sick.
- nosopho'bia** (nos-o-f'o-be-ah). Morbid dread of sickness.
- nosopoiet'ic.** Causing or producing disease.
- Nosopsyllus** (nos-o-sil'us). A genus of fleas. **N. fascia'tus** is the rat flea which is a carrier of typhus fever and plague.
- nos'otaxy** (nos'o-tax-e). The classification of disease.
- nosother'apy.** The treatment of one disease by means of another.
- nosotoxico'sis.** Poisoning by retained bodily waste.
- nosotox'in.** A toxin resulting from some disease process.
- nosot'rophy.** The care and nursing of the sick.
- nosotrop'ic.** Aimed against the pathologic symptoms of a disease.
- nos'tal.** An hypnotic compound, isopropyl-beta-bromallyl barbituric acid.
- nostal'gia, nos'talgy.** Homesickness or longing for one's native land.
- nostoma'nia.** Intense or unreasonable nostalgia.
- nos'trils** (nos'trilz). The anterior nares.
- nos'trum.** A quack, patent, or secret remedy.
- no'tal.** Of, or pertaining to, the back; dorsal.
- notal'gia** (no-tal'je-ah). Pain in the back.
- notancepha'lia** (no-tan-se-fa'le-ah). Absence of back of skull.
- notch.** An indentation on the edge of a bone or other organ. **acetabular n.,** a notch at the lower part of the margin of the acetabulum opposite the obturator foramen. **aortic n.,** a small notch in the sphgmogram due to the rebound at the closure of the aortic valve. **clavicular n.,** a notch at each upper angle of the manubrium with which the clavicle articulates. **cotyloid n.** Same as *acetabular n.* **Intervertebral n.,** depression of intervertebral pedicles on upper or lower surface. **ischiatric n.** See *sacrosciatic n.* **Jugular n.,** notch forming posterior boundary of jugular foramen. **nasal n.,** interval between internal angular processes of frontal bone. **parotid n.,** the notch between ramus of the mandible and the mastoid process of the temporal bone. **popliteal n.,** depression of posterior surface of head of tibia between two tuberosities. **n. of Rivinus,** defect in osseous tympanic ring filled with Shrapnell's membrane. **sacrosciatic n.,** one of two notches on posterior border of innominate

- bone. **sigmold n.**, deep impression separating coronoid and condyloid processes. **suprasternal n.**, depression at top of manubrium. **suprascapular n.**, notch in superior border of scapula.
- note blindness.** In
- notenceph'alocele** ;
at the back of the head.
- notenceph'alus.** Fetus affected with notencephalocele.
- notifiable.** Said of diseases that are required to be made known to the board of health.
- no'tochord** (no'to-kord). Rod-shaped body below the primitive groove of the embryo, defining the primitive axis.
- notom'elus.** A fetus with accessory limbs attached to the back.
- notomyell'itis.** Inflammation of the spinal cord.
- nou'menal.** Pertaining to rational intuition independent of sensual perception.
- nou'menon.** An object of intuition independent of sensual perception.
- nou'sik.** Pertaining to or affecting the intellectual powers.
- no'vain** (no'va-in). A poisonous principle from Liebig's extract of meat.
- noval'din.** A proprietary drug related to aminopyrine.
- noval'gin.** A proprietary antipyrine derivative.
- novar'gan.** A proprietary brand of silver proteinate.
- novar'san.** A proprietary brand of nearsphenamine.
- novarsenoben'zol.** Same as *neosaltarsan*.
- novas'pirin.** A white powder, used like aspirin. Dose, 10-15 grains (0.66-1 Gm.).
- novas'urol.** See *merbaphen*.
- novat'ophan.** The ethyl ester of atophan: used like atophan.
- novat'ropine.** A proprietary homatropine methylbromide used like atropine as an antispasmodic.
- no'vocain** (no'vo-kān). A local anesthetic compound, procaine hydrochloride, $C_{15}H_{21}O_2N_2Cl$, used like cocaine.
- no'vocol.** A proprietary preparation for tuberculosis, bronchitis, etc.
- novol'odine.** A proprietary disinfectant preparation.
- no'xa.** Any injurious agent, act, or influence.
- nox'lous** (nok'shus). Hurtful; not wholesome.
- N. P. N.** Abbreviation for *nonprotein nitrogen*.
- n rays.** See under *ray*.
- nubec'ula.** Slight cloudiness, as of the cornea or the urine.
- nubil'ity.** Marriageableness; fitness to marry: used of the female.
- nu'cha** (nu'kah). The nape, back, or scruff of the neck.
- Nuck's canal or diverticulum** (nooks). See *canal*.
- nu'clear.** Of, or pertaining to, a nucleus. **n. cell**, a nerve cell made up of a nucleus surrounded by branching protoplasm.
- nu'clease.** A ferment produced by bacteria which has bacteriolytic power on the organism in which it was formed.
- nu'cleated** (nu'kle-a-ted). Having a nucleus or nuclei.
- nucle'ic acid.** An acid, $C_{22}H_{22}N_4P_3O_{17}$, derivable from nuclein.
- nu'clein.** A protein, $C_{22}H_{22}N_4P_3O_{17}$, found in cell nuclei.
- nuclein'ic acid** (nu-kle-in'ik). Same as *nucleic acid*.
- nucleo-al'bumin.** A nuclein from cell protoplasm.
- nucleo-al'buminu'ria.** Presence of nucleo-albumin in urine.
- nucleo-al'bumose.** Partly hydrated nucleo-albumin.
- nucleo-anal'ysis.** Analysis of the nucleated leukocytes of the blood.
- nucleochyle'ma.** The ground substance of the nucleus of a cell.
- nucleof'ugal.** Moving away from the nucleus.

- nucleohis'ton.** A substance from leukocytes, made up of nuclein and histon.
- nucle'olar.** Of, or pertaining to, a nucleolus.
- nucle'oliform.** Resembling a nucleolus.
- nucle'olin.** The substance of the nucleolus.
- nucle'olus.** A nucleus-like body within the nucleus of a cell.
- nucleom'erosome.** Any one of the minute segments of a chromatin fiber.
- nucleop'etal movement.** The movement of a male pronucleus toward the female.
- nu'cleoplasm.** The achromatin, or unstainable part of a nucleus.
- nucleopro'tein.** A nuclein with a relatively large amount of albumin.
- nu'cleose** (nu'kle-ōs). Any albumose of the class to which the vegetable nucleo-albumins belong.
- nucleother'apy.** Nuclein therapy. See *therapy*.
- nucleotox'in.** A toxin from cell nuclei; also, any toxin which affects cell nuclei.
- nu'cleus.** 1. A spheroid body within a cell; the core or center of a cell. 2. A mass of gray matter in the central nervous system. **n. abducent'is**, nucleus of origin of the abducens nerve, a gray mass in lower part of pons, near floor of fourth ventricle. **n. ambiguus**, nucleus of glossopharyngeal in oblongata. **n. amygdalae**, mass at lateral end of descending horn of lateral ventricle of brain. **n. angularis**, **Bechterew's n.**, group of cells placed dorsad to Deiters's nucleus. **Burdach's n.**, a nucleus in the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle. **n. caudatus**, part of striated nucleus seen in lateral ventricle. **cinereous n.**, gray matter of restiform bodies. **Deiters's n.**, in the oblongata, near entry of auditory nerve roots. **dentate n.**, gray lamina in central trunk of either hemisphere of cerebellum. **n. emboliformis**, small mass near dentate nucleus and nucleus fastigii. **n. fastigii**, flat mass of gray matter in cerebellum, over roof of fourth ventricle. **germinal n.**, result of union of male and female pronuclei. **n. gracilis**, column of gray substance in the dorsal pyramid of oblongata. **gray n.**, gray substance of spinal cord. **hypoglossal n.**, nucleus in the oblongata forming origin of hypoglossal nerve. **intraventricular n.** Same as *n. caudatus*. **Kölliker's n.**, gray mass around canal of cord. **laryngeal n.**, nucleus of origin of nerve fibers to larynx. **lenticular n.**, part of corpus striatum external to the third ventricle. **motor n.**, any collection of cells in central nervous system giving origin to a motor nerve. **oculomotor n.**, nucleus of oculomotor nerve under aqueduct of Sylvius. **olivary n.**, mass of gray matter in oblongata producing a swelling on the surface; olivary body. **n. pulposus**, pulpy mass in center of intervertebral disks. **pyramidal n.**, inner accessory olivary nucleus. **n. quintus**, nucleus of trigeminal nerve. **red n.**, reddish mass in tegmentum of crus cerebri. **vesicular n.**, cell nucleus, the membrane of which stains deeply, while central part is rather pale. **n. vestibularis**. Same as *Bechterew's n.* **vitelline n.**, nucleus produced by fusion of male and female pronuclei in vitellus. **Westphal's n.**, origin of part of trochlear fibers; situated posterior to trochlear nucleus. **white n.**, white part of dentate body.
- nudoma'nia.** A morbid desire or tendency to be nude.
- nudopho'bia.** A morbid dread of being nude.
- Nu'el's space.** See *space*.
- Nuhn's gland** (noonz). Mucous gland on either side of frenum of tongue.

nullip'ara. A woman who has never borne a child.

nullipar'ity. Condition of being nulliparous.

nullip'arous (nul-lip'ar-us). Having never borne a child.

numer'ical at'rophy. Atrophy from loss in size and in number of anatomical elements.

num'miform, num'mular. Resembling a pile of coins.

nummula'tion. The assumption of a nummular form.

nu'moquin. Same as *ethylhydrocupreine*.

nunna'tion. The nasalizing of sounds or words.

nu'percaine (nu'per-ka-in). A proprietary quinoline derivative, used as a local anesthetic acting like cocaine.

nup'tiality. The proportion of marriages to the population.

nurse (ners). A person who takes care of the sick, wounded, or enfeebled, especially one who makes a profession of it. **charge n.**, a nurse who is in charge of a hospital ward. **community n., district n.**, the name given in Great Britain to a visiting nurse, from the fact that such a nurse was placed in charge of each one of the districts into which the city or community was divided. **dry n.**, an infant's nurse who does not suckle the babe. **general duty n.**, a nurse who accepts nursing duties of any kind. **graduate n.**, a nurse who is a graduate of a training school. **health n.**, a district nurse whose duty is to give instruction in hygiene and health protection. **hospital n.**, a nurse on duty in a hospital ward. **monthly n.**, a nurse who attends confinement cases. **practical n.**, a nurse who has experience in nursing but is not a graduate of a school of nursing. **private n.**, a nurse in attendance on a single patient. **private duty n.**, a nurse not connected with a hospital staff, who is called in to care for an individual patient in the hospital. **probationer n.**, a prospective nurse under observation in a hospital before being admitted as a student. **public health n.**, a graduate nurse employed in a community to safeguard the health of its people. She gives care to the sick or their homes, promotes health by teaching families how to keep well, and assists in the prevention of disease. **Queen's n.**, in Great Britain, a district nurse who has been trained at or in accordance with the regulations of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses. **registered n.**, a graduate nurse who has been registered and licensed to practice by a State Board of Nurse Examiners or other state authority. Such a nurse is legally entitled to place the letters R. N. after her name. **school n.**, a trained nurse whose duties are to visit the elementary public schools and supplement the work of the physician in medical inspection of schools. **scrub n.**, a nurse in the operating room wearing sterile gloves who passes instruments to the surgeon. **trained n.**, a nurse who has been trained in and graduated from a training school. **visiting n.**, a trained nurse, employed by an association, whose duties consist in visiting and caring for the sick poor in their homes. **wet n.**, a woman who furnishes breast feeding for the infants of others.

nur'ses' contracture. Tetany of nursing women.

nuta'tion (nu-ta'shun). The act of nodding; to-and-fro movement.

nut'gall. See *galla*.

nut'meg. See *Myristica*. **n. liver,** liver passively congested, often from cardiac disease.

nu'tramin, nu'tramine. Same as *vitamin*.

nutres'cin. A substance thought to be essential for the nutrition of the cell.

nutricep'tor. A receptor which combines with nutritive matter.

- nu'trient** (nu'tre-ent). 1. Nourishing; aiding nutrition. 2. A drug which affects the nutritive or metabolic processes of the body.
- nu'triment** (nu'trim-ent). Nourishment; nutritious material.
- nu'trin**. A nutritive albuminous substance.
- nutriol'ogy**. The study of foods and their use in diet and therapy.
- nutrit'ion**. The process of assimilating food.
- nutrit'ious** (nu-trish'us). Affording nourishment.
- nu'tritive**. Pertaining to, or affording, nutrition.
- nutrito'rium**. The apparatus of nutrition.
- nu'trose**. A proprietary sodium salt of casein.
- Nuttall'ia**. A genus of protozoan blood parasites causing a disease of horses.
- nuttallio'sis** (nut-al-e-o'sis). Infection with *Nuttallia*.
- nux vom'ica**. Poisonous seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*: it yields strychnine and brucine.
- nyctalbuminu'ria**. Same as *noctalbuminuria*.
- nyctal'gia** (nik-tal'je-ah). Pain occurring at night.
- nye'talope** (nik'tal-öp). A person affected with nyctalopia.
- nyctalo'pia**. Night blindness; imperfection of vision at night or in the dark.
- nyctapho'nia**. Loss of voice during the night.
- nye'terine** (nik'ter-in). Occurring at night.
- nyctohem'eral** (nik-to-hem'er-al). Pertaining to both day and night.
- nyctophil'ia**. A preference for darkness or for night.
- nyctopho'bia** (nik-to-to'fo-be-ah). Morbid dread of darkness.
- nyctopho'nia**. Loss of voice during the day.
- nyctotyphlo'sis** (nik''to-tif-lo'sis). Night blindness.
- nyctu'ria** (nik-tu're-ah). Nocturnal incontinence of urine; habitual urination in bed.
- N. Y. D.** Abbreviation for *not yet diagnosed*.
- ny'lon** (ni'lon). A proprietary synthetic silk substitute: used as a suture material.
- nym'pha** (nim'fah). Pl. *nym'phae*. A labium minus.
- nymphec'tomy**. Excision of the nymphae.
- nymphit'is**. Inflammation of a nympha.
- nymphocarcin'ular** or **nymphohymeneal sulcus**. The groove between the hymen and the labium minus.
- nympho'lepsy**. 1. Ecstatic frenzy; morbid exaltation. 2. Surgical removal of the nymphae.
- nymphoma'nia**. Morbidly intense sexual desire in a female.
- nymphoma'niac**. One who is affected with nymphomania.
- nymphon'cus**. Swelling or enlargement of the nymphae.
- nymphot'omy** (nim-fot'om-e). Excision of nymphae or clitoris.
- Nys'sa**. Genus of trees. See *tupelo*.
- nystag'mic** (nis-tag'mik). Pertaining to, or marked by, nystagmus.
- nystag'miform**. Resembling nystagmus.
- nystag'mograph**. Instrument for recording the movements of nystagmus.
- nystag'moid** (nis-tag'moid). Resembling nystagmus.
- nystag'mus**. Continuous rolling movement of eyeball. **aural n.**, a form due to labyrinthine disturbance. **Cheyne's n.**, a peculiar rhythmical eye movement. **lateral n.**, a rolling of the eyes horizontally, or to right and left. **miners' n.**, a variety of nystagmus peculiar to miners. **palatal n.**, spasm of the levator palati muscle. **rotatory n.**, rotation of eyes about the visual axis. **vertical n.**, up-and-down movement of eyes. **vestibular n.**, nystagmus due to ear disease.

nystax'is (nis-tax'is). Same as *nystagmus*.

Nysten's law (ni'stenz). See under *law*.

nyxis (niks'is). Puncture or pricking.

O

O. Symbol of *oxygen*; abbreviation for *oculus*, eye; *octarius*, pint; *opening*.

o-. Abbreviation for *ortho-*.

O₂. 1. Symbol for *both eyes*. 2. The diatomic gas, *oxygen*.

O₃. Symbol for *ozone*.

oak. See *Quercus*.

oak'um (o'kum). Prepared fiber from old ropes.

oarial'gia (o-a-re-al'je-ah). Pain in the ovary.

oarle (o-a'rik). Pertaining to the ovary; *ovarian*.

oarlop'athy. Ovarian disease.

oarlot'omy (o-a-re-ot'o-me). Ovariectomy.

oarit'is. Inflammation of an ovary.

oa'rrium (o-a're-um). Same as *ovary*.

oa'sis (o-a'sis), pl. *oa'ses*. Spot of healthy tissue in a diseased area.

oat (ôt). See *Avena*.

oatmeal. A meal made from oats and used as a bland, nutritious food.

ob-. Prefix, signifying *against*; *in front of*, etc.

O. B. Abbreviation for *obstetrics*.

obceca'tion (ob-se-ka'shun). Partial blindness.

obdormi'tion (ob-dor-mi'shun). Local numbness from nerve pressure.

obduc'tion (ob-duk'shun). A medicolegal autopsy.

O'Beirne's sphincter (o-burnz'). A band of muscle at the junction, of the colon and rectum.

obe'llon. A point on the sagittal suture where it is crossed by line between the parietal foramina.

O'hermeyer's spirillum. *Borrelia recurrentis*. **O.'s test**, a test for indican in the urine.

obes'ity (o-bes'it-e). An excessive accumulation of fat in the body; corpulence; fatness. **hyperplasmic o.**, obesity due to increase in the body protoplasm, as distinguished from that due to accumulation of fat and water. **hypoplasmic o.**, obesity due to increase of fat and water.

ob'hex. A thickening of ependyma over the calamus scriptorius.

obfusca'tion. The act of rendering or becoming obscure; a darkening.

object blind'ness. Condition in which objects seen make no impression on the mind.

object choice. The choice of a love object determined by a fixation formed in the pregenital period of life.

ob'ject glass. The lens of a microscope nearest the object.

objec'tive. 1. Perceptible to the senses. 2. Same as *object glass*.

obligate. Necessary; compulsory. **o. aerobion**, a microbe that cannot live without free oxygen. **o. parasite**, a parasite that is always and necessarily a parasite.

oblique (ob-leek'). Slanting; inclined.

obliquim'eter (ob-lik-wim'et-er). An instrument for measuring the obliquity of the pelvic brim.

obliqu'ulty (ob-lik'wit-e). The state of being oblique, or slanting. **Litzmann's o.**, inclination of the fetal head so that the posterior parietal bone presents to the parturient canal. **Nägele's o.**, the position of the fetal head in which the anterior parietal bone presents

to the parturient canal, the biparietal diameter being oblique in relation to the brim of the pelvis. **Roederer's o.**, the position of the fetal head with the occiput presenting at the brim of the pelvis. **Solayrès' o.**, descent of the child's head by its occipitomenal diameter into the oblique diameter of the pelvis.

obliquus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

obliteration. Complete removal, surgical or other.

oblongata (ob-long-ga'tah). Same as *medulla oblongata.*

oblongata (ob-long-a'tal). Pertaining to the medulla oblongata.

obmuteness (ob-mu-tes'ens). Loss of voice.

obnubilation (ob-nu-bil-a'shun). A clouded state of the mind.

obverser (ob-zer'ver-sköp). A form of endoscope with two branches, enabling two persons to inspect the same spot at the same time.

obsession (ob-sesh'un). An idea which morbidly dominates the mind constantly, suggesting irrational action.

obsidional (ob-sid-i'o-nal). Occurring in trench warfare; as obsidional infection.

obsolescence (ob-so-les'ens). The cessation or the beginning of the cessation of any physiologic process.

obsolete (ob'so-lēt). Indistinct; faded; gone out of use.

obstetric, obstetrical. Pertaining to obstetrics.

obstetrician (ob-stet-rish'un). One who practices obstetrics.

obstetrics (ob-stet'rix). That branch of medicine which deals with the management of pregnancy, labor and the puerperium.

obstipation (ob-stip-a'shun). Intractable constipation.

obstruction. The act of blocking or clogging; state of being clogged.

intestinal o., any hindrance to the passage of the feces.

obstruent. 1. Causing obstruction. 2. An astringent remedy.

obtund. To dull or blunt.

obtundent, obtunder. A soothing or demulcent agent.

obturator. A disk or plate that closes an opening.

obtusion. A deadening or blunting of sensitiveness.

occipital. Of, or pertaining to, the occiput. **o. bone,** the bone that forms the posterior part of the cranium. **o. lobe,** the posterior portion of the cerebellum, somewhat more extensive than the occipital area.

occipitalis. The posterior part of the occipitofrontalis.

occiput (ok'sip-ut). The back part of the head.

occlude (ok-lood'). To fit close together; to close tight.

occlusal. Pertaining to closure: applied to the grinding surfaces of teeth.

occlusio pupillae. Closure of the pupil by an exudative membrane.

occlusion. 1. The act of closure or state of being closed. 2. A state of molecular adhesion between a precipitate and a soluble substance or between a gas and metal. 3. The contact of the teeth of both jaws when closed or during those excursive movements of the mandible which are essential to the function of mastication (A. D. A.).

abnormal o., occlusion when any of the teeth are not in a position to meet normally. **afunction o.,** dental malocclusion which prevents mastication. **anatomical o.,** occlusion in which all the teeth

are present and occlude normally according to the anatomical standard. **buccal o.,** Angle's term for the position of a buccal tooth when it is outside the line of occlusion. **capsular o.,** operative closure of the perinephric capsule for the relief of floating kidney.

central o., centric o., occlusion of the teeth when the jaws are closed in the normal position. **distal o.,** Angle's term for the posi-

- tion of a tooth when it is posterior to the line of occlusion. **eccentric o.**, the occlusion of the teeth when the lower jaw has moved from the position of rest. **functional o.**, such contact of the teeth of both jaws as will provide the highest efficiency during all the excursive movements of the jaws which are essential to the function of mastication without producing trauma (A. D. A.). **hyperfunctional o.**, traumatic occlusion. **labial o.**, Angle's term for the position of a labial tooth when it is anterior to the line of occlusion. **lateral o.**, the occlusion of the teeth when the lower jaw is moved to the right or left of central occlusion. **line of o.** See under *line*. **lingual o.**, Angle's term for the position of a tooth when it is inside or behind the line of occlusion. **mesial o.**, the position of a tooth when it is too mesial to be normal. **normal o.**, the meeting of the teeth when they are in the normal position and relationship. **protrusive o.**, occlusion of the teeth when the mandible is anterior to central occlusion. **o. of pupil**, closure of the pupil by an opaque membrane. **retrusive o.**, occlusion of the teeth when the mandible is posterior to central occlusion. **supra-o.**, occlusion in which one of the teeth is longer than normal. **traumatic o.**, the occlusal condition that exists when normal occlusion is absent, resulting in abnormal and injurious distribution of stress.
- occult.** Obscure or hidden from view. **o. blood**, blood in such small quantities that it can be detected only by chemical tests.
- occupa'tion neuro'sis or disease.** Any affection of nerves due to employment. **o. neuralgia**, pain associated with certain occupation neuroses. **o. therapy**, the employment of some occupation in the treatment of disease.
- occyrys'tine** (ok-se-kris'ten). A proprietary laxative and cathartic.
- ocel'lus** (o-sel'lus). A simple eye; one of the constituents of a compound eye.
- ochle'sis** (ok-le'sis). Disease caused by overcrowding of houses or ships.
- ochlopho'bia** (ok-lo-fo'be-ah). Morbid dread of crowds.
- ochroder'mia.** Yellowness of the skin.
- ochrom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the capillary blood pressure.
- ochrono'sis** (ok-ro-no'sis). A condition marked by gray, brown, or black pigmentation of the ligaments, cartilage, epidermis, and fibrous tissues.
- ochron'o'sus** (o-kron'o-sus). Same as *ochronosis*.
- Ochsner method or treatment.** Treatment of appendicitis by rest, abstention from food, gastric lavage, and rectal irrigation.
- oc'tad.** Any octavalent element or radical.
- oc'tan.** Recurring on the eighth (seventh) day.
- octa'rius** (ok-ta're-us). L. for *pint*.
- octav'alent.** Having the quantivalence of eight.
- octip'ara.** A woman who has borne eight children.
- oc'ular.** 1. Pertaining to the eye. 2. Same as *eyepiece*.
- oc'ullist.** One who is expert in eye diseases.
- oculocar'diac reflex.** See under *reflex*.
- oculofa'cial.** Pertaining to the eyes and face.
- oculogyra'tion** (ok'u-lo-ji-ra'shun). The movement of the eyeball.
- oculogy'ric** (ok'u-lo-ji'rik). Causing movements of the eye.
- oculomet'roscope.** A new instrument for performing retinoscopy.
- oculomo'tor.** Pertaining to eye movements. **o. nerve**, the third cranial nerve.
- oculomoto'rius.** The oculomotor nerve.

- oculomyco'sis.** Any eye disease caused by a fungus.
- oculona'sal.** Pertaining to the eye and the nose.
- oculopu'pillary.** Pertaining to the pupil of the eye.
- oculoreac'tion.** The ophthalmic reaction.
- oculozygoma'tic line.** One of Jadelot's lines, said to indicate spinal disease in children.
- oc'ulus** (ok'u-lus). L. for *eye*.
- O. D.** Abbreviation for *oc'ulus dexter*, right eye.
- O. D. A.** Right occipito-anterior position of the fetus.
- odaxes'mus.** The biting of the tongue or cheek.
- odaxet'ic.** Causing a biting or itching sensation.
- Od'di's sphincter.** A contraction of the common bile duct at the neck of the ampulla of Vater.
- odogen'esis.** The reestablishment of connections between the divided ends of a nerve.
- o'dol.** A proprietary salol mouth wash.
- odontag'ra.** Toothache originating from gout.
- odontal'gia.** Toothache; pain in a tooth or teeth.
- odontatro'phia.** Atrophy of teeth.
- odontex'esis.** The cleaning, scraping, and polishing of the teeth.
- odonti'asis.** Dentition; also, disorder caused by dentition.
- odontiat'rics.** Treatment of the teeth.
- odon'tic.** Pertaining to the teeth.
- odon'tinoid.** A tumor composed of tooth substance.
- odonti'tis** (o-don-ti'tis). Inflammation of a tooth.
- odon'toblast.** One of the connective tissue cells forming the outer surface of the dental pulp adjacent to the dentin.
- odontoblasto'ma.** A tumor of dentin.
- odontoboth'rion.** A tooth socket.
- odontobothri'tis.** Inflammation of alveoli of teeth.
- odon'toceles.** An alveolodental cyst.
- odontoceram'ic.** Pertaining to porcelain teeth.
- odontoceram'otechny.** The art of making porcelain teeth.
- odontocla'mis.** The condition in which an erupted tooth is covered with a hood of gingival tissue.
- odontocla'sis.** Breaking of a tooth.
- odon'toclast.** A cell that helps to absorb the roots of a milk tooth.
- odontodyn'ia.** Toothache.
- odon'togen.** The substance which develops into dentin.
- odontog'eny** (o-don-toj'en-e). The development of teeth.
- odon'toglyph.** Instrument for scraping the teeth.
- odon'togram.** A tracing made by the odontograph.
- odon'tograph.** An instrument for recording the unevenness of surface of tooth enamel.
- odontog'raphy** (o-don-tog'raf-e). A description of the teeth.
- odon'toid** (o-don'toid). Like a tooth.
- odon'tol.** A proprietary toothache cure.
- odon'tolith.** Tartar of the teeth.
- odontol'ogy** (o-don-tol'o-je). Scientific study of the teeth.
- odontolox'ia.** Irregularity of the teeth.
- odonto'ma** (o-don-to'mah). An exostosis on a tooth. **coronary o.**, one attacking the crown of a tooth. **follicular o.**, a dentigerous cyst. **radicular o.**, one attacking the root of a tooth.
- odon'tome** (o-don'töm). Same as *odontöma*.
- odontonecro'sis.** Necrosis, or massive decay of a tooth.
- odontoneural'gia.** Neuralgic pain in the teeth.
- odontonosol'ogy.** Dentistry.

- odontoparallax'is.** Irregularity of the teeth.
- odontop'athy** (o-don-top'ath-e). Any disease of the teeth.
- odontoperios'teum.** Same as *peridontium*.
- odontopho'bia.** Morbid dread of teeth.
- odontoplero'sis.** The operation of filling teeth.
- odontop'risis.** Grinding of the teeth.
- odontora'diograph.** A radiograph of a tooth or of the teeth.
- odontorrh'a'gia** (o-don-to-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage following extraction of a tooth.
- odontortho'sis.** The straightening of dental irregularities.
- odon'toscope.** A dental mirror for examining the teeth.
- odonto'sis** (o-don-to'sis). Dentition; odontogeny.
- odon'totechny.** Dentistry.
- odontother'apy.** Treatment of diseased teeth.
- odontot'omy.** The operation of cutting into a tooth.
- odontot'rypy.** The boring or drilling of a tooth.
- odorif'erous.** Fragrant; emitting an odor.
- odynacu'sis** (o-din-ak-u'sis). Painful hearing.
- odynom'eter.** An instrument for measuring pain.
- odynopha'gia** (o-din-o-fa'je-ah). Painful swallowing of food.
- oecoid, oedema,** and other words in **oe-**. See *ecoid, edema*, etc.
- oecology.** See *ecology*.
- Oedipus complex** (o'dip-us). A series of symptoms attributed to suppressed sexual desire of a son for his mother.
- Oehl's layer.** The stratum lucidum of the epidermis.
- oenanthotox'in.** Poisonous resin, $C_{17}H_{22}O_5$, from *Oenanthe crocata*.
- Oertel's method or treatment.** Reduction of fluid intake, regulation of diet, and graduated exercise: employed for the reduction of obesity and for the treatment of cardiac insufficiency.
- Oesophagos'toma.** A genus of worm parasitic in the intestines of various animals.
- oesophagostom'iasis.** The presence of *oesophagostoma* in the intestine.
- oesoph'agus.** See *esophagus*.
- offic'ial** (of-fish'al). Authorized by pharmacopeias and recognized formularies.
- offic'inal.** Regularly kept in stock in druggists' shops.
- ohm** (Ω m). Electric resistance of a column of mercury 1 sq. mm. in diameter and 106 cm. long. **O.'s law.** See *law*.
- oldiomyco'sis.** Diseased state due to the presence of an oidium.
- Old'ium al'bicans** (o-id'e-um). The fungus that causes thrush.
- O. coccid'iol'es,** a fungus which invades the body, producing a pathologic condition similar to tuberculosis.
- ol'koid.** Same as *ecoid*.
- oil.** An inflammable liquid not miscible with water. **almonds, o. of.** 1. Fixed oil from sweet almonds. 2. Volatile oil from bitter almonds. **amber, o. of,** antispasmodic and rubefacient. **animal o.** 1. Any oil of animal origin. 2. Empyreumatic oil from bones. **anise o.,** volatile oil from anise and star anise. **bay, o. of,** volatile oil of *Myrcia acris*; also, of *Laurus nobilis*. **ben, o. of,** fixed oil from nuts of *Moringa*. **ben'né, o. of,** fixed oil of sesamum seed. **bergamot o.,** fragrant volatile oil of *Citrus medica*. **birch, o. of.** 1. Tarry oil of white birch. 2. Volatile oil of black birch. **British o.,** a mixture of petroleum and of various oils. **burbot o.** See *burbot*. **cade, o. of,** tarry oil of *Juniperus communis*. **cajuput o.,** volatile oil of *Melaleuca cajuput*. **camphorated o.,** liniment of olive oil and camphor. **caraway, o. of,** volatile oil from *Carum carui*. **carron o.,**

linseed oil mixed with lime water: for burns. **castor o.**, purgative oil from seeds of *Ricinus communis*. **citronella, o. of**, volatile oil of grasses, *Andropogon nardus*, etc. **cloves, o. of**, stimulant volatile oil from cloves. **coconut o.**, fixed oil of the coconut. **cod liver o.**, fixed oil of livers of codfish. **cotton o.**, fixed oil of seed of cotton plant. **croton o.**, vesicant purgative oil of seeds of *Croton tiglium*. **cubeb o.**, oil of cubebs. **dead o.**, a petroleum derivative: antiseptic. **essential o.** Same as *volatile o.* **eucalyptus o.**, volatile oil of eucalyptus leaves. **eulachon, o. of**, fixed oil of candle fish. **fatty o.**, any solid or semisolid oil; a fat. **fir, o. of**, volatile oil of pine leaves. **fusel o.**, amylic alcohol. **Haarlem o.**, a proprietary diuretic and stimulant oil. **halibut liver o.**, **haliver o.**, oil from the liver of halibut; has vitamin content like cod liver oil. **heavy o.**, oily product of action of sulfuric acid on alcohol. **hemlock o.**, volatile oil from leaves of the hemlock tree. **herring o.**, fixed oil of herrings. **iodized o.**, oil that has taken up iodine. **juniper o.**, volatile oil of juniper berries. **lard o.**, olein from hogs' lard. **lavender o.**, oil of various species of lavender. **lemon o.**, volatile oil from rind of lemons. **linseed o.**, fixed drying oil of flax seed. **male fern, o. of**, fixed oil from root of male fern. **marjoram, o. of**, volatile oil of *Origanum majorana*. **menhaden, o. of**, fixed oil from menhaden fish. **mineral o.**, an oil derived from a mineral, especially liquid petrolatum. **mirbane, o. of**. See *nitrobenzene*. **mustard, o. of**, volatile oil of mustard seed. **neat's-foot o.**, oil from feet of neat-cattle. **neroli, o. of**, volatile oil of orange flowers. **olive o.**, fixed oil from fruit of olive tree. **orange o.**, **orange berry o.**, **orange flower o.**, **orange leaf o.**, **orange peel o.**, volatile oils derived from the orange. **palm o.**, fixed oil from fruit of *Elaeis guineensis*. **paraffin o.**, from coal, shale, or petroleum. **patchouli, o. of**, volatile oil from patchouli leaves. **peanut o.**, fixed oil from seeds of common peanut. **pennyroyal, o. of**, volatile oil of pennyroyal. **peppermint, o. of**, volatile oil of peppermint leaves. **petit-grain, o. of**, volatile oil of orange leaves and shoots. **poppy seed, o. of**, fixed oil of poppy seed. **porpoise o.**, fixed oil from blubber of porpoises. **rape, o. of**, fixed oil from rape seed. **rhodium, o. of**, volatile oil from species of *convolvulus*; also, from *Amyris balsamifera*; also, a facitious mixture resembling the above. **rock o.**, petroleum. **rose o.** See *attar of roses*. **rosemary o.**, volatile oil of common rosemary. **rosin o.**, volatile oil distilled from rosin. **sandalwood o.**, volatile oil of white sandalwood. **sassafras o.**, volatile oil of sassafras root. **savin o.**, volatile oil of savin leaves. **seal o.**, fat of different species of seal. **sesame o.**, fixed oil of sesamum seeds. **shale o.**, oil distilled from bituminous shales. **shark o.**, fixed oil from sharks' livers. **shore o.**, variety of cod liver oil. **sperm o.**, fixed oil of sperm whale's blubber. **spike, o. of**, oil of *Lavandula spica*. **spruce o.**, volatile oil from leaves and twigs of spruce tree. **straits o.**, a variety of cod liver oil. **o.-sugar**. Same as *eleosaccharum*. **sunflower o.**, fixed drying oil from seeds of sunflower. **sweet o.** See *olive o.* **templin o.**, turpentine from pine cones. **turpentine, o. of**, from resinous juice of pine trees. **vitriol, o. of**, sulfuric acid. **volatile o.**, any evaporable oil. **walnut o.**, fixed oil from walnut kernels. **walrus o.**, from blubber of walruses. **whale o.**, from blubber of various kinds of whales. **wheat germ o.**, oil derived from the germ of wheat kernel: it contains vitamin E. **wintergreen, o. of**, from leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*. **wood o.** Same as *Gurjun balsam*. **ylang-ylang, o. of**, volatile oil of flowers of *Cananga odorata*.

olnoma'nia (oi-no-ma'ne-ah). Same as *enomania*.

oint'ment. A fatty medicated preparation for external use. **Arlt's o.**, ointment of mercury with belladonna. **Cooper's o.**, 1 part each of arsenic and sulfur in 8 parts of spermaceti ointment. **Credé's o.**, one containing 15 per cent of collargol, 5 per cent of water, 10 per cent of white wax, and 70 per cent of benzoinated lard. **diachylon o.**, a mixture of olive oil and lead plaster. **Dupuytren's o.**, a cantharides ointment, 1 : 80. **Hebra's o.**, diachylon ointment. **Jarisch's o.**, an ointment for psoriasis, consisting of 1 part of pyrogallie acid and 8 parts of lard. **kentish o.**, turpentine liniment. **Lister's o.**, an ointment containing white wax, paraffin, boric acid, and oil of almond. **Löwenstein's o.**, an ointment containing a culture of diphtheria bacilli: used to protect against diphtheria. **Maury's o.**, one containing 1 drachm of mercury nitrate and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm each of powdered opium and rhubarb mixed with 1 oz. of simple ointment: used for ulcers. **mercurial o.** See *unguentum hydrargyri*. **Metchnikoff's o.**, calomel, 35 to 50 per cent, made into an ointment with lanolin, petroleum, or a mixture of them. **Moro's o.**, a mixture of lanolin and tuberculin: used in performing Moro's reaction. **Pagenstecher's o.**, ointment of yellow oxide of mercury: used in eye diseases. **Wertheim's o.**, an ointment for chloasma, containing ammoniated mercury, 2 drachms; bismuth, 2 drachms; and glycerin ointment, 1 oz. **Wilkinson's o.**, compound sulfur ointment.

Ol., ol. Abbreviation for *oleum*, oil.

-ol. A termination indicating that the substance is an alcohol or a phenol.

O. L. A. Abbreviation for *occipito laevo anterior*, a presentation in which the occiput of the fetus is toward the left acetabulum of the mother.

old sight. Same as *presbyopia*.

olea. 1. L. for *olive*. 2. Pl. of *oleum*.

oleag'inous (o-le-aj'in-us). Oily; greasy.

oleate. 1. Any salt of oleic acid. 2. A solution of a substance in oleic acid.

olec'ranal (o-lek'ran-al). Pertaining to the olecranon.

olecranarthri'tis (o'lek-ran-ar-thri'tis). Inflammation of the elbow joint.

olecranarthroc'ace (o-lek''ran-ar-throk'as-e). Tuberculosis of the elbow joint.

olecranarthrop'athy (o-lek''ran-ar-throp'ath-e). Disease of the elbow joint.

olec'ranoid (o-lek'ran-oid). Resembling the olecranon.

olec'ranon. Curved process from the ulna at the elbow.

olef'iant gas (o-lef'e-ant). Ethylene, C_2H_4 .

ole'ic acid. A yellow oily liquid from fats: its salts are oleates.

ole'icn. Oleate of glyceryl; an oily constituent of oils and fats.

olen'i'tis (o-len-i'tis). Inflammation of the elbow.

oleo-arthro'sis. Therapeutic injection of oil into a joint.

oleobalsam'ic mixture. Alcoholic solution of balsam of Peru with volatile oils.

oleochrysother'apy. Treatment with gold salts in an oily suspension.

oleocre'osote. A solution of creosote in oleic acid: used in phthisis.

oleo-infu'sion. A preparation made by infusing a drug in oil.

oleo'ma (o-le-o'mah). Same as *paraffinoma*.

oleomar'garine. Artificial butter from tallow, lard, etc.

oleores'in. Any natural combination of a resin and a volatile oil.

- oleosac'charum** (o'le-o-sak'ar-um). A preparation made by trituration of sugar with a volatile oil.
- oleother'apy** (o'le-o-ther'ap-e). Treatment by injections of oil.
- oleotho'rax** (o'le-o-tho'rax). Intrapleural injection of oil.
- oleovi'tamin**. A preparation of fish liver oil containing vitamins A and D.
- o'leum** (o'le-um). L. for *oil*.
- olfac'tile** (ol-fak'te). The unit of sense of smell.
- olfac'tion**. The act of smelling; sense of smell.
- olfac'tism**. A sensation of smell produced by other than olfactory stimuli.
- olfactol'ogy**. The science of the sense of smell.
- olfactom'eter**. Instrument for testing the sense of smell.
- olfac'tory**. Pertaining to the sense of smell. **o. center**, spot in cortex near front end of uncinate gyrus. **o. glomeruli**, coiling fibrillar structures in olfactory bulb.
- olb'anum**. Frankincense; a gum-resin from species of *Boswellia*; stimulant emmenagogue.
- olige'mia, oligac'mia**. Deficiency in volume of the blood.
- oligergas'tile**. A term for psychic disorders based on brain deficiency from lack of development.
- olighy'dria, oligi'dria**. Deficiency in sweat secretion.
- ol'igoblast**. A primitive oligodendrocyte.
- oligocar'dia**. Same as *bradycardia*.
- oligocho'lla** (ol-ig-o-ko'le-ah). A lack of bile.
- oligochrome'mia**. Insufficiency of hemoglobin in blood.
- oligochy'lla** (ol'ig-o-ki'le-ah). Deficiency of chyle.
- oligochy'mia** (ol'ig-o-ki'me-ah). Deficiency of chyme.
- oligocys'tic**. Containing only a few cysts.
- oligocythe'mia**. Scarcity of red corpuscles in the blood.
- oligocyto'sis**. Same as *oligocythemia*.
- oligodactyl'ia**. Deficiency of fingers or toes.
- oligoden'dria**. Same as *oligodendroglia*.
- oligoden'drocyte** (ol'ig-o-den'dro-sit). A cell of oligodendroglia.
- oligodendrog'lla**. Nonnervous cells of ectodermal origin forming part of the adventitial structure of the central nervous system.
- oligodendroglio'ma**. A tumor composed of oligodendroglia.
- oligodip'sia**. Abnormal absence of thirst.
- oligodynam'ic**. Active in a small quantity.
- oligo-erythrocythe'mia**. Deficiency of coloring matter in the red corpuscles.
- oligogalac'tia**. Deficient secretion of milk.
- oligogen'ics**. Limitation of the number of offspring; birth control.
- oligoglobu'lla**. Same as *oligocythemia*.
- oligohe'mia** (ol-ig-o-he'me-ah). See *oligemia*.
- oligohydran'nios**. Deficiency of the liquor amnii.
- oligohydru'ria**. Abnormally high concentration of urine.
- oligolec'thal**. Having only a little yolk.
- oligoleukocythe'mia**. Same as *leukopenia*.
- oligoleukocyto'sis**. Same as *leukopenia*.
- oligoma'nia**. Insanity on a few subjects; impairment of a few mental faculties.
- oligomas'tigote**. Having only two flagella.
- oligomenorrh'e'a**. Scantiness of the menstrual flow.
- oligomor'phic**. Passing through only a few forms of growth.
- oligonatal'ity**. Scanty birth rate.
- oligopep'sia**. Feeble digestion.

- oligophosphatu'ria.** Deficiency in the excretion of phosphates in the urine.
- oligophre'nia** (ol'ig-o-fre'-ne-ah). Mental deficiency.
- oligoplas'mia.** Deficiency in the blood plasm.
- oligopne'a, oligopnoe'a.** Retarded breathing.
- oligop'osy.** Insufficient use of liquids in the diet.
- oligop'ty'alism.** Diminished secretion of saliva; diminished frequency of urination.
- oligo'ria.** A form of melancholia.
- oligosia'lia.** Diminished secretion of saliva.
- oligosper'mia.** Deficient secretion of semen.
- oligot'rophy** (ol-ig-ot'rof-e). Insufficient nutrition.
- oligu'ria** (ol-ig-u're-ah). Deficient secretion of urine.
- ol'ivary.** Shaped like an olive.
- ol'ive.** 1. The tree *Olea europaea*; also its fruit, the latter affording a valuable oil. 2. Same as *olivary body*.
- olopho'nia.** Defective speech from malformed vocal organs.
- omag'ra.** Gout in the shoulder joint.
- omal'gia** (o-mal'je-ah). Pain in the shoulder.
- omarthri'tis.** Inflammation of the shoulder joint.
- omas'i'tis.** Inflammation of the omasum.
- oma'sum.** Same as *manyplies*.
- Ombrédanne mask** (om-bra-dahn'). A mask for ether administration in exact dosage.
- ombropho'bia** (om-bro-f'o'be-ah). Fear of rain.
- om'brophore.** An apparatus for applying a douche of water saturated with carbon dioxide.
- omen'tal.** Pertaining to the omentum.
- omentec'tomy.** Excision of a portion of the omentum.
- oment'i'tis.** Inflammation of the omentum.
- omentofixa'tion.** Same as *omentopexy*.
- oment'opexy.** Surgical fixation of the omentum to the abdominal wall to form anastomoses between the portal system and the vena cava.
- omentor'rhaphy.** Suturing of the omentum.
- omentosple'nopexy.** Combined omentopexy and splenopexy.
- omentot'omy.** Incision of the omentum.
- omen'tum.** A reduplication of the peritoneum going from the stomach to the adjacent organs. **gastrohepatic o., lesser o.,** fold joining the lesser curvature to the transverse fissure of the liver. **great o., gastrocolic o.,** a fold from the great curve of the stomach enfolding the transverse colon, etc.
- omentumec'tomy.** The operation of excising the omentum or a part of it.
- oml'i'tis** (o-mi'tis). Inflammation of the shoulder.
- omnipotence of thought.** A condition of mind in which the patient believes that his thoughts and wishes are all-powerful.
- omniv'orous.** Eating all kinds of food.
- omoceph'alus.** Fetus with no arms and incomplete head.
- omodyn'ia** (o-mo-din'e-ah). Rheumatic pain in the shoulder.
- omohy'oid** (o-mo-hi'oid). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- omphalec'tomy.** Excision of the umbilicus.
- omphal'ic** (om-fal'ik). Pertaining to the navel.
- omphal'i'tis.** Inflammation of the navel.
- omphal'occele** (om-fal'os-ēl). Same as *umbilical hernia*.
- omphalomesenter'ic.** Pertaining to umbilicus and mesentery.
- omphalon'cus.** Tumor of the umbilicus.

omphalop'agus. Same as *monomphalus*.

omphalophlebi'tis. Inflammation of umbilical veins.

omphalopropto'sis (om''fal-o-pro-to'sis). Prolapse of the umbilical cord.

omphalorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the umbilicus.

omphalorrhe'a. Effusion of lymph at the navel.

omphalorrhex'is. Rupture of the umbilicus.

omphal'osite. Monster that cannot live after the navel string is cut.

omphaloso'tor. An instrument for replacing the prolapsed umbilical cord.

omphalosp'i'nous. Pertaining to the umbilicus and the anterior spine of the ilium.

omphalotax'is. The replacement of the prolapsed umbilical cord.

omphalot'omy. The cutting of the navel string.

omphal'otripsy. Separation of the navel string by a crushing operation.

on'anism. Masturbation; more correctly, incomplete sexual congress.

Onchocer'ca. A filarious worm infesting the skin of cattle.

onchocerci'asis. Disease produced by the presence of *Onchocerca*.

oncog'enous. Causing tumor formation.

on'cograph. A recording instrument attached to the oncometer.

oncol'ogy (on-kol'o-je). Sum of knowledge regarding tumors.

oncol'ysis. The destruction of tumor cells.

oncolyt'ic. Destroying tumor cells.

onco'ma. A tumor.

oncom'eter. Instrument for measuring variations in size of viscera.

onco'sis. The diseased condition marked by the formation of tumors.

on'cosphere (ong'ko-sfēr). The larva of a tapeworm in the spherical stage.

oncothlip'sis. Pressure caused by a tumor.

oncot'ic. Pertaining to or marked by swelling.

oncot'omy (on-kot'o-me). The incision of an abscess or tumor.

oncotroph'ic. Having an affinity for tumor cells.

oncotrop'ic. Having special affinity for tumor cells.

ondom'eter. Apparatus for measuring the frequency of the oscillations in high frequency currents.

onei'ric (on-i'rik). Pertaining to dreams.

onei'rism (o-ni'rizm). A waking dream state.

oneirol'ogy. The science of dreams.

oneiros'copy. Analysis of dreams for the purpose of diagnosing the patient's mental state.

onioma'nia. Insane desire to buy or make purchases.

onkin'ocele (on-kin'o-sēl). Swelling of a tendon sheath.

onomatol'ogy. The science of names and nomenclature.

onomatoma'nia. Mental derangement with regard to words or names.

onomatopho'bia. Morbid dread of hearing a certain name.

onomatopoe'sis. The formation of meaningless imitative words.

ono'nis. The root of a European plant, having diuretic properties.

ontogen'esis (on-to-jen'es-is). Same as *ontogeny*.

ontog'eny (on-toj'en-e). The evolution or developmental history of the individual organism. See *phylogeny*.

onyal'ai. A disease of West Africa, marked by the formation of hemorrhagic vesicles on the buccal mucous membrane.

onych'al'gia (o-nik-al'je-ah). Pain in the nails.

onychatro'phia (o-nik-at-ro'fe-ah). Atrophy of the nails.

- onychaux'is** (o-nik-awks'is). Overgrowth of nails.
- onychec'tomy** (ou-ik-ek'to-me). Removal of a fingernail or toenail.
- onych'la** (o-nik'e-ah). Inflammation of the nail bed resulting in the loss of the nail. **o. latera'lis**, paronychia. **o. malig'na**, onychia with fetid ulceration. **o. parasit'ica**, onychomycosis.
- onychl'tis**. Inflammation of the matrix of a nail.
- onychoc'lasis** (o-nik-ok'las-is). Breaking of the nail.
- onychocrypto'sis**. Ingrowing toenail.
- onychodyn'la** (o-nik-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the nails.
- onychogen'ic** (o-nik-o-jen'ik). Producing nail substance.
- onych'ograph**. Instrument for recording variations of blood pressure in capillaries of fingertips.
- onychogrypo'sis**. Hooked or curved state of the nails.
- on'ychoid**. Resembling a fingernail.
- onychol'ysis**. Loosening of the nails.
- onycho'ma**. Tumor of the nail.
- onychomala'cia**. Softening of the fingernail.
- onychomyco'sis**. Disease of nails arising from fungi.
- onychop'athy**. Disease of the nails.
- onychoph'agy** (o-nik-of'aj-e). Biting or eating of the nails.
- onychopho'sis**. Horny growth beneath the nail.
- onychophy'ma**. Thickening of the nail.
- onychopto'sis**. Falling off of the nails.
- onychorrhex'is**. Onychoptosis.
- onycho'sis**. Disease or malformation of the nails.
- onychot'omy** (o-nik-ot'o-me). Incision into a fingernail or toenail.
- onychot'rophy**. Nutrition of the nails.
- o'nyx**. A variety of hypopyon.
- onyxl'tis** (o-nik-si'tis). Same as *onychitis*.
- o'oblast**. A cell whence an ovum is developed.
- o'ocyst** (o'o-sist). The membrane surrounding a sporont after the union of the gametes.
- o'ocyte** (o'o-sit). The original cell of the ovarian egg.
- oogen'esis** (o-o-jen'es-is). The origin and development of the ovum.
- oog'o'nium**. Any one of the elements which give rise to the oocytes.
- oophoral'gia** (o-of-o-ral'je-ah). Pain in an ovary.
- oophoraux'e**. Enlargement of the ovary.
- oophorec'tomy**. Surgical removal of an ovary.
- ooph'orin**. An extract from the ovaries of cows.
- oophori'tis** (o-of-o-ri'tis). Inflammation of an ovary.
- oophorocysto'sis**. Formation of an ovarian cyst.
- oophoro-epilep'sy**. Epilepsy due to ovarian disease.
- oophorohysterec'tomy**. Excision of the uterus and ovaries.
- oophoro'ma**. A malignant tumor of the ovary.
- oophoroma'nia**. Insanity due to ovarian disease.
- ooph'oron** (o-of-o-ron). An ovary.
- oophorope'llopexy**. Same as *adnexopexy*.
- oopho'ropexy**. Same as *adnexopexy*.
- oophorosalphinge'ctomy**. Removal of an oviduct and ovary.
- oophoros'tomy**. The making of an opening into an ovarian cyst.
- oophor'rhaply** (o-of-or'raf-e). Fixation by suture of a displaced ovary.
- o'osperm** (o'o-sperm). A fertilized ovum.
- opac'ity** (o-pas'it-e). 1. Condition of being opaque. 2. Opaque spot or area.
- opaque** (o-pāk'). Impervious to light rays; not transparent.
- o'pening contraction**. A muscular contraction made on breaking the electric circuit.

- operation.** An act done with instruments or by the hands of a surgeon.
- op'erative.** 1. Pertaining to an operation. 2. Effective; not inert.
- oper'cular** (o-per'ku-lar). Pertaining to an operculum.
- oper'culum.** 1. A lid or cover. 2. Part of cerebrum over the island of Reil.
- ophi'asis.** Baldness in winding streaks.
- phidiopho'bia.** A morbid dread of snakes.
- ophidism.** Poisoning by snake venom.
- ophiotoxe'mia.** Poisoning by snake venom.
- ophiotox'in.** A poisonous principle from cobra venom.
- ophri'tis, ophryi'tis.** Dermatitis in the eyebrow region.
- o'phryon** (o'fre-on). Middle point of transverse supra-orbital line.
- ophthalma'trophy** (of-thal-mat'ro-fe). Atrophy of the eye.
- ophthalmec'tomy.** Surgical removal of an eye.
- ophthal'mia** (of-thal'me-ah). Severe inflammation of the eye.
- catarrhal o.,** simple conjunctivitis. **caterpillar o.,** inflammation of the conjunctiva and cornea from penetration by caterpillar's hairs. **Egyptian o.** See *trachoma*. **gonorrheal o.,** acute and severe purulent conjunctivitis from gonorrheal infection. **granular o.,** acute and severe form of purulent conjunctivitis. **jequirity o.,** that produced by jequirity poisoning. **metastatic o.,** a kind due to metastasis or pyemia. **o. neonato'rum,** purulent ophthalmia of newborn. **neuromparalytic o.** is due to lesion of branches of fifth nerve or gasserian ganglion. **phlyctenular o.,** a form with vesicles on epithelium of cornea or conjunctiva. **purulent o.,** form with purulent discharge. **spring o.,** a kind prevalent chiefly in the spring of the year. **sympathetic o.,** iridocyclitis from disease or injury of fellow eye. **varicose o.** is associated with varicose veins of the conjunctiva.
- ophthal'mic** (of-thal'mik). Pertaining to the eye. **o. reaction.** See under *reaction*.
- ophthalmi'tis.** Inflammation of the eyeball.
- ophthalmoblennorrh'e'a.** Gonorrheal or purulent ophthalmia.
- ophthal'mocele.** Same as *exophthalmos*.
- ophthalmoco'pia.** Fatigue of eyes; eyestrain.
- ophthalmodesmi'tis.** Inflammation of ocular tendons.
- ophthalmodiagno'sis.** Diagnosis by means of the ophthalmic reaction. See *reaction*.
- ophthalmodiaphan'oscope.** An instrument for examining the back of the eye by transillumination through the mouth.
- ophthalmodiastim'eter.** Instrument for determining the proper distance at which to place lenses for the two eyes.
- ophthalmodyn'ia.** Neuralgic pain of the eye.
- ophthalmofun'doscope.** An instrument for examining the fundus of the eye.
- ophthalmog'raphy** (of-thal-mog'raf-e). The description of the eye and its diseases.
- ophthalmogy'ric** (of-thal-mo-ji'rik). Causing movements of the eye.
- ophthalmo-iconom'eter.** An instrument for measuring retinal images.
- ophthalmoleu'coscope.** An instrument for examining for color blindness.
- ophthal'molith.** A lacrimal calculus.
- ophthalmol'ogist.** One who practices ophthalmology.
- ophthalmol'ogy.** The study of the eye and its diseases.
- ophthalmomala'cia.** Abnormal softness of the eyeball.

- ophthalmom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the refractive power of the eye.
- ophthalmomet'roscope.** An ophthalmoscope with an attachment for measuring refraction.
- ophthalmom'etry.** Determination of refractive power of eye.
- ophthalmomyco'sis.** Any disease of the eye caused by a fungus.
- ophthalmomyi'tis.** Inflammation of the muscles of the eyeball.
- ophthalmomyosi'tis.** Inflammation of the eye muscles.
- ophthalmomyot'omy.** Division of the muscles of the eyes.
- ophthalmoneuri'tis.** Inflammation of the optic nerve.
- ophthalmop'athy.** Any disease of the eye.
- ophthalmophan'tom.** A model of the eye for demonstration purposes.
- ophthalmophlebot'omy.** Phlebotomy to relieve congestion of the eye.
- ophthalmophthi'sis.** Shrivelling of the eye; phthisis bulbi.
- ophthalmoplas'ty.** Plastic surgery of the eye or eyeball.
- ophthalmople'gia.** Paralysis of the eye muscles. **o. exter'na,** paralysis of external ocular muscles. **o. inter'na,** paralysis of iris and ciliary apparatus. **nuclear o.,** that due to lesion of nuclei of motor nerves of eye. **partial o.,** form in which some of the eye muscles are paralyzed. **progressive o.,** gradual paralysis of all the eye muscles. **total o.** involves the eye muscles proper, as well as the iris and ciliary body.
- ophthalmopto'sis (of-thal-mop-to'sis).** Exophthalmos.
- ophthalmoreac'tion.** Same as *ophthalmic reaction*. See *reaction*.
- ophthalmorrhag'ia (of-thal-mo-ra'je-ab).** Hemorrhage from the eye.
- ophthalmorrh'e'a.** Oozing of blood from the eye.
- ophthalmorrhex'is.** Rupture of an eyeball.
- ophthal'moscope.** An instrument for observing interior of eye.
- ophthalmos'copy.** Examination of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. **direct o.,** observation of an upright or erect mirrored image. **indirect o.,** observation of an inverted image. **medical o.,** that which is performed for diagnostic purposes. **metric o.,** that performed for the measurement of refraction.
- ophthal'mostat.** Same as *blepharostat*.
- ophthalmostatom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the degree of protrusion of the eyes.
- ophthalmotonom'eter.** Instrument used in determining the amount of intra-ocular tension.
- ophthalmotonom'etry (of-thal''mo-to-nom'et-re).** Measurement of tension of eyeball.
- ophthalmotox'in.** A toxin formed on injection of emulsion of the ciliary body.
- ophthal'motrope.** An artificial eye that moves like a real eye.
- ophthalmotropom'eter.** An instrument for measuring eye movements.
- opi'anine (o-pi'an-in).** An alkaloid from opium.
- o'plate (o'pe-üt).** A remedy containing opium; also any drug that induces sleep and anesthesia.
- oplo'ma'nia.** Intense craving for opium.
- oploph'agism.** The habitual use of opium.
- ops'thlon (o-pis'the-on).** Midpoint of lower border of foramen magnum.
- opisthopore't'a.** Involuntary walking backward.
- Oplsthor'chis.** A genus of parasitic fluke worms. **O. sinen'sis** causes the liver fluke disease of Asia.

- opisthot'ic center** (o-pis-thot'ik). The ossification center of petrous bone.
- opisthot'onos**. Tetanic spasm which bends the head and feet backward.
- o'pium**. The dried latex or capsular juice of *Papaver somniferum*, or poppy: narcotic and poisonous. It contains morphine, codeine, and many other alkaloids.
- o'piumism**. Habitual misuse of opium, and its consequences.
- opobal'samum**. True balm of Gilead, or Mecca balsam.
- opoceph'alus** (o-po-sef'al-us). Fetus with ears fused, one orbit, no mouth, and no nose.
- opodel'doc**. Camphorated soap liniment.
- opodid'ymus, opod'ymus**. Fetus with two fused heads and sense organs partly fused.
- opother'apy**. Organotherapy.
- op'pilative**. Closing the pores; also, constipating.
- op'ponens**. L. for *opposing*. **o. min'imi dig'iti, o. pol'licis**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- opsia'gia** (op-se-al'je-ah). Facial neuralgia.
- opsin'ogen** (op-sin'o-jen). A substance which forms opsonins.
- opsinog'enous** (op-sin-oj'en-us). Forming opsonins.
- opsiom'eter**. Same as *optometer*.
- opslu'ria**. Excretion of urine more rapidly during fasting than after a meal.
- op'sogen** (op'so-jen). Same as *opsinogen*.
- opsoma'nia**. A longing for some special article of food.
- op'sone** (op'sōn). Same as *opsonin*.
- opson'ic**. Pertaining to opsonins. **o. index**. See under *index*.
- opsonif'erous** (op-so-nif'er-us). Bearing opsonin.
- opsonifica'tion**. Inoculation with opsonins.
- op'sonin**. A supposed substance in a serum which attacks bacteria, rendering them more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes.
- opsoniza'tion**. Same as *opsonification*.
- op'sonize** (op'so-niz). To treat with opsonins.
- opsonocytophag'ic** (op'so-no-si-to-faj'ik). Noting the cytophagic activity of blood in the presence of serum opsonins and homologous leukocytes.
- opson'ogen** (op-son'o-jen). Same as *opsinogen*.
- op'sonoid**. An opsonin in which the active element has been destroyed.
- opsonol'ogy** (op-so-nol'o-je). The study of opsonic technic.
- opsonom'etry**. The measurement of the opsonic index.
- opsonophil'ia**. Affinity for opsonins.
- opsonophil'ic**. Having affinity for opsonins.
- opsonother'apy** (op'son-o-ther'ap-e). Treatment by use of bacterial vaccines to increase the opsonic index.
- optesthe'sia**. Visual sensibility; ability to perceive visual stimuli.
- opt'ic, opt'ical**. Pertaining to, or subserving, vision. **o. activity**, the property of rotating the plane of polarization of light. **o. chiasm, o. commissure**. See *commissure*.
- opticocil'iary**. Pertaining to the optic and ciliary nerves.
- opticopu'pillary**. Pertaining to optic nerve and pupil.
- opt'ics**. The science of light and vision.
- opt'imum**. That condition of surroundings which is conducive to the most favorable activity of function.
- opt'ochin**. Hydrochloride of ethyl hydrocupreine: used in pneumonia and malaria.

- op'togram.** Visual image formed on the retina.
- optom'eter.** Device for measuring power and range of vision.
- optom'etrlist.** One who practices optometry.
- optom'etry.** The testing of vision and fitting of glasses.
- optomyom'eter** (op-to-mi-om'et-er). Device used in measuring power of the ocular muscles.
- op'tophone.** An instrument for making light and darkness discernible to the blind through their sense of hearing.
- optostri'ate.** Pertaining to optic thalamus and corpus striatum.
- op'totype** (op'to-tip). An oculist's test type.
- op'zyme.** An extract from an organ containing the specific proteins of the organ.
- O. R.** Abbreviation for *operating room*.
- o'ra serra'ta.** The zigzag anterior edge of retina.
- o'rad** (o'rad). Toward the mouth.
- o'ral.** Pertaining to the mouth.
- oral'ogy.** The practice of medical and dental cooperation for health.
- or'ange** (or'enj). The tree *Ci'trus auran'tium* and its fruit. **o. root.** See *Hydrastis canadensis*.
- orbic'ular.** Circular; rounded. **o. bone,** ossicle that usually becomes attached to the incus. **o. ligament,** circular ligament that surrounds neck of radius.
- orbicula'ris o'ris.** See *Muscles, Table of*. **o. palpebra'rum.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- or'bit.** Bony socket that contains the eye.
- or'bita** (or'bit-al). Pertaining to the orbit.
- orbita'le.** The lowest point on the inferior edge of the orbit.
- orbitot'omy.** The operation of cutting into the bony orbit.
- orchec'tomy** (or-kek'to-me). Excision of testicle.
- or'cheoplasty.** Plastic surgery of scrotum.
- orchial'gia** (or-ke-al'je-ah). Pain in testicle; orchiodynia.
- orchichore'a.** Twitching or jerking of testicle.
- orchidal'gia.** Pain in the testicle.
- orchidec'tomy** (or-kid-ek'to-me). Castration or semicastration.
- orchid'le** (or-kid'ik). Pertaining to or derived from the testicle.
- orchidi'tis** (or-kid-i'tis). Inflammation of the testicle.
- orchidoce'lioplasty.** Transplantation of an undescended testicle to the abdominal cavity.
- orchido-epididymec'tomy.** The operation of removing the testicle and epididymis.
- orchidon'cus.** Tumor of a testicle.
- orchidop'athy** (or-kid-op'ath-e). Any disease of the testicle.
- orchid'opexy** (or-kid'o-peks-e). Suture of a testicle.
- or'chidoplasty.** Transplantation of an undescended testicle to its proper place in the scrotum.
- orchidopto'sis.** Falling or relaxation of the testicle.
- orchidother'apy.** Treatment with testicular extract.
- orchidot'omy.** Same as *orchotomy*.
- orchlec'tomy.** Excision of a testicle.
- orchiencephalo'ma.** Encephaloma of the testicle.
- orchiepididym'i'tis.** Inflammation of testicle and epididymis.
- orchlocele** (or'ke-o-sel). Hernial protrusion of a testicle.
- orchlococ'cus.** A diplococcus from orchitis.
- orchlodyn'ia** (or-ke-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the testicle.
- orchlomyelo'ma.** Myeloma of the testicle.
- orchion'cus.** Tumor of the testicle.
- orchloneural'gia.** Pain in the testicle.

or'chlopexy (or'ke-o-pek-se). The operation of fixing in the scrotum an undescended testicle.

or'chloplasty (or'ke-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the testicle.

orchlor'rhapfy (or-ke-or'raf-e). Same as *orchidopexy*.

orchlos'ecorele (or-ke-os'ke-o-s&el). Scrotal tumor with scrotal hernia.

orchloscl'rhus. Hardening of the testicle.

orchit'ic. Pertaining to or caused by orchitis.

orchit'itis (or-ki'tis). Inflammation of the testicle.

orchitolyt'ic. Destroying testicular tissue.

orchot'omy. Excision of one or both testicles.

or'cin (or'sin). A poisonous antiseptic principle, $C_7H_6O_2$, mainly from lichens.

or'deal bark. See *casca*. **o. bean**. Same as *Calabar bean*.

or'derly. A male nurse or attendant in a hospital.

or'eton. A proprietary brand of testosterone propionate.

orexigen'ic (o-reks-ij-en'ik). Increasing or stimulating the appetite.

orexima'nia. Increase of appetite through fear of becoming thin.

orex'in. A base, $C_{14}H_{12}N_2$; its hydrochlorate is stomachic.

or'gan. Any part of the body with a special function. **acoustic o.**

Same as *o. of Corti*. **cell o.**, a structural part of a cell having some

definite function in its life or reproduction, as a nucleus or a centro-

some. **cement o.**, the embryonic tissue which develops into the

cement layer of the tooth. **o. of Corti**, the terminal acoustic appa-

ratus within the scala media, including the rods of Corti and the

auditory cells, with their supporting elements. See *ear*. **enamel**

o., a process of epithelium forming a cap over a dental papilla: from

it the enamel is developed. **end-o.**, any distal nerve structure; an

end-bulb, -brush, -bud, -plate, -corpuscle, or other terminus of a

nerve branch. **endocrine o's**, the organs of the body which yield

internal secretions. See under *secretion*. **o. of Giralde**, the

paradidymis. **Golgi's o's**, neuromuscular spindles. See under

spindle. **Gye-Barnard o.**, a filtrable virus asserted by Gye and

Barnard to be the cause of cancer. **incretory o's**. Same as *endo-*

crine o's. **Jacobson's o.**, a short, rudimentary canal just above the

vomer nasal cartilage opening in the side of the nasal septum and

passing from there blindly upward and backward. **lateral line o's**,

sense organs in the skin of fishes and amphibians, intermediate in

type between tactile and auditory organs. **Meyer's o.**, an area of

circumvallate papillae on either side of the posterior part of the

tongue. **o. of Rosenmiller**, the parovarium or epoophoron. **o.**

of Ruffini, an end-organ peculiar to the fingertips. **segmental o.**,

the pronephros, mesonephros, and metanephros together. **sense**

o., an organ consisting of a nerve and its termination, by which a

stimulus is converted into a sensation. **vomer nasal o.** Same as

Jacobson's o. **Weber's o.**, the sinus pocularis. **o's of Zucker-**

kandl, large paraganglia (chromaffin tissue) found in late fetal life

and a short time after birth at the origin of the inferior mesenteric

artery.

organ'ic. Pertaining to, or having, organs. **o. acid**. See *acid*.

o. chemistry. See *chemistry*.

or'ganism. Any individual animal or plant.

organiza'tion. 1. The process of organizing or being organized. 2.

Any organism or organized body.

or'ganizer. A tissue constituent which functions to determine the line of development in the embryo.

organog'eny (or-gan-oj'en-e). The development of organs.

organog'raphy (or-gan-og'raf-e). The description of organs.

- organolep'tic.** Affecting the organism; also, affecting the organs of special sense.
- organol'ogy** (or-gan-ol'oj-e). The sum of what is known regarding the organs.
- organo'ma.** A tumor composed of definite portions of organs.
- organopex'ia.** Excision of uterine fibroid, in which the uterine wound is sewn to the abdominal wound.
- organos'copy.** Examination of abdominal viscera by instrument through an epigastric incision.
- organother'apy** (or-gan-o-ther'ap-e). The treatment of disease by administering animal organs or their extracts.
- organ'otrope, organotrop'ic.** Having an affinity for the tissues of the body.
- or'gasm** (or'gazm). The crisis or climax occurring in sexual intercourse, ending in the male with ejaculation of semen.
- orien'tal sore.** Any furuncular sore endemic in hot countries, as Aleppo boil, furunculus orientalis, and the like.
- orienta'tion.** The determining of one's position with respect to surrounding objects.
- or'ifice.** The entrance to any bodily cavity.
- Orig'anum vulga're, O. majora'na.** Plants called marjoram: the volatile oil is stimulant and vulnerary.
- or'igin.** The more fixed end of a muscle. The central (deep origin) source of a nerve; also (superficial origin) the point of its emergence from the center.
- orinother'apy.** Treatment by living in high, mountainous regions.
- ormo'sine.** An alkaloid from a South American tree. Its hydrochloride is narcotic and sedative.
- Ornithodo'rus moub'a'ta.** A South African tick which transmits to man the spirochete of African tick fever.
- orodiagno'sis.** Serum diagnosis.
- oro-immu'nity.** Passive immunity.
- orokin'ase.** Kinase produced by the buccal glands: it converts inactive into active ptyalin.
- orolin'gual.** Pertaining to the mouth and tongue.
- orona'sal** (o-ro-na'zal). Pertaining to the mouth and nose.
- oroph'agin** (or-of'aj-in). A hormone from the anterior pituitary having an influence on fat metabolism.
- orophar'ynx.** Part of pharynx below nasopharynx.
- Oropsyl'la.** A genus of rodent fleas implicated in the transmission of sylvatic plague.
- oro'sin.** The protein composing the colloidal matrix cells, tissues and blood plasma.
- orother'apy.** Whey cure.
- orox'ylin.** A crystalline antirheumatic.
- or'phol.** Betanaphthol bismuth.
- or'piment.** Arsenic trisulfide, As_2O_3 ; king's yellow.
- orrh-immu'nity.** Passive immunity.
- orrhol'ogy.** The scientific study of serums.
- orrhomeningi'tis.** Inflammation of a serous membrane.
- orrhoreac'tion.** A serum reaction.
- orrhorrhe'a** (or-o-re'ah). A watery or serous discharge.
- orrhother'apy** (or-o-ther'ap-e). Serum therapy.
- or'ris.** Rhizome or root of *Iris florentina*: used in dentrifices, etc.
- or'sudan.** A sodium arsenate preparation: used in protozoal disease.
- ortal sodium.** A sodium barbiturate preparation resembling bar-bital in action.

- ortherga'sia.** A condition of normal personality functioning and adjustment.
- or'thin** (or'thin). Compound of hydrazine and paraoxybenzoic acid: antipyretic.
- ortho-arteriot'omy.** Normal arterial pressure.
- orthobio'sis.** Proper and hygienic living.
- orthocephal'ic, orthoceph'alous.** Having a head with a height-length index of from 70 to 75.
- orthochore'a.** Choreic movements in the erect posture.
- orthochromat'ic.** Staining normally.
- orthochro'mia.** Normal hemoglobin content of the erythrocytes.
- orthochro'mophil.** Staining normally with neutral stains.
- orthocra'sia.** Normal reaction of the body to drugs, proteins, etc.
- orthocyto'sis.** The presence of mature cells only in the blood.
- orthodi'agraph.** An instrument for recording the outlines of organs as seen by the fluoroscope.
- orthodiag'raphy** (or'tho-di-ag'raf-e). The recording of the outlines of organs as seen by the fluoroscope.
- orthodi'ascope.** An apparatus for performing orthodiascopy.
- orthodias'copy** (or'tho-di-as'ko-pe). Orthodiagraphy.
- orthodintrocresol.** Same as *antinonnin*.
- orthodon'tia.** Correction of dental irregularities.
- or'thoform.** A local anesthetic, useful in burns and ulcers.
- orthogen'ics** (or-tho-jen'iks). Eugenics.
- orthoglyce'mic.** Having the normal amount of sugar in the blood.
- orthog'nathous.** Having a gnathic index of less than 98.
- orthograde.** Walking upright.
- or'tho-iodoxybenzoic acid.** See *iodoxybenzoic acid*, under *acid*.
- Ortholipo'sis.** Normal proportion of liposin in blood serum.
- orthom'eter.** Instrument for finding the relative protrusion of the two eyeballs.
- orthomor'phia** (or-tho-mor'fe-ah). The surgical and mechanical correction of deformities.
- or'thonal** (or'tho-nal). A proprietary dental local anesthetic.
- orthoneu'trophil** (or'tho-nu'tro-fil). Same as *orthochromophil*.
- ortho-oxybenzo'ic acid.** Salicylic acid.
- orthope'dia** (or-tho-pe'de-ah). Orthopedics.
- orthoped'ic.** Pertaining to the correction of deformities.
- orthope'dics.** That branch of surgery which deals with the correction of deformities and with the treatment of chronic disease of the joints and spine. **dental o.,** the correction of deformities or irregularities of the teeth.
- orthop'edist.** An orthopedic surgeon.
- orthopercus'sion.** Percussion with the distal phalanx of the finger held perpendicularly to the body wall.
- orthopho'ria.** The proper or normal placement of organs.
- orthophre'nia.** The mental condition in normal family or social life.
- orthopne'a, orthopnoe'a.** Inability to breathe except in the upright position.
- or'thopraxy.** The mechanical correction of deformities.
- orthopsychi'atry** (or'tho-si-ki'at-re). The study and treatment of disorders of behavior.
- orthop'tic.** Correcting obliquity of one or both visual axes. **o. training or exercise,** exercise of the muscles of the eye to correct the faulty fusion faculty in strabismus.
- orthop'tics.** Treatment of strabismus by exercise of the ocular muscles.

- orthop'toscope.** An instrument for exercising the ocular muscle in treating strabismus.
- orthorentgenog'raphy.** Same as *orthodiagraphy*.
- or'thoscope.** Apparatus which neutralizes the corneal refraction by means of a layer of water: used in ocular examinations.
- orthoscop'ic.** Affording a correct and undistorted view.
- orthos'copy.** Examination by means of an orthoscope.
- or'thostatism.** An erect standing position of the body.
- or'thotast.** An apparatus for straightening curvatures of bones.
- orthother'apy.** Treatment of disorders by correction of posture.
- orthot'onos.** Spasm which fixes the head, body, and limbs in a rigid straight line.
- orthoty'phoid.** Normal typhoid fever.
- ur'hu'ria.** Normal frequency of urination.
- Ory'za sat'iva.** The plant that affords rice.
- Os.** Chemical symbol of *ossium*.
- os, pl. o'ra.** L. for *mouth*. **o. exter'num,** external orifice of canal of cervix uteri. **o. inter'num,** internal orifice of canal of cervix uteri. **o. tin'cae, o. u'teri,** the orifice of the womb.
- os, pl. os'sa.** L. for *bone*. **o. cal'cis,** calcaneum, or heel bone. **o. cox'ae, o. innomina'tum,** the innominate bone. **o. hama'tum,** unciform bone. **o. mag'nium,** the third bone in second row of the carpus. **o. orbicula're,** a bonelet of the ear which usually becomes joined to the incus. **o. pla'nium,** a part of ethmoid bone. **o. pu'bis,** the pubes or pubic bone. **o. trique'trum,** a wormian bone. **o. un'guis,** lacrimal bone.
- os'azone (o'sa-zōn).** Any one of a series of compounds obtained by heating sugars with phenyl hydrazine and acetic acid.
- osce'do (os-se'do).** The act of yawning.
- oschel'tis (os-ke-i'tis).** Inflammation of the scrotum.
- os'cheocele (os'ke-o-sēl).** A swelling or tumor of the scrotum.
- oscheohy'drocele.** Hydrocele of the sac of scrotal hernia.
- os'cheolith.** A concretion in the sebaceous glands of the scrotum.
- oscheo'ma, oscheon'eus.** Tumor of the scrotum.
- os'cheoplasty.** Plastic surgery of the scrotum.
- osch'i'tis (os-ki'tis).** Same as *oscheitis*.
- oscillogram.** A graphic record made by an oscillograph.
- oscillograph.** An instrument for recording electric oscillations: used for recording the action of the heart.
- oscill'ometer.** An instrument for measuring oscillations.
- oscillom'etry.** The measurement of oscillations, as by the string galvanometer.
- oscillop'sia (os-il-op'se-ah).** A condition in which objects seem to move back and forth.
- osclta'tion (os-sit-a'shun).** The act of yawning.
- os'codal (os'ko-dal).** A proprietary cod liver oil concentrate.
- os'culum.** Any aperture or little opening.
- ū'se (a'zah).** A loop of platinum wire inserted into a glass handle.
- osls.** A termination signifying *disease or morbidity*.
- Os'lo** breakfast or meal. See under *meal*.
- osmat'ic.** Having the sense of smell.
- os'mazome (os'maz-ōm).** An extraction from meat.
- osmesthe'sia.** Olfactory sensibility; ability to perceive and distinguish odors.
- os'mic acid.** See *acid*.
- os'micate.** To stain or impregnate with osmic acid.
- os'mics (oz'miks).** The science of smell.

- osmidro'sis** (os-mid-ro'sis). State in which the sweat has an abnormally strong odor.
- os'nium** (os'me-um). A hard metal; symbol Os.
- osmodyspho'ria**. Intense and abnormal dislike of certain odors.
- os'mogen** (os'mo-jen). A ferment from which an active ferment is developed.
- osmolag'nia, osmolag'ny**. Sexual excitation produced by odors.
- osmom'eter**. 1. Device for testing the sense of smell. 2. Instrument for measuring osmosis.
- osmonosol'ogy**. The study of disorders of the sense of smell.
- osmophil'ic**. Easily subject to osmosis.
- osmoreg'ulator**. An instrument for regulating the penetrating power of x-rays.
- os'moscope** (oz'mo-skōp). Apparatus for attachment to the nose for intensifying the sense of smell.
- os'mose** (oz'mōs). Same as *osmosis*.
- osmo'sis**. The passage of a fluid through a membrane.
- osmother'apy**. Treatment by the intravenous injection of hypertonic solutions.
- osmot'ic**. Pertaining to osmosis.
- osphresiolag'nia**. Erotic excitement produced by odors.
- osphresiol'ogy**. The science of odors and smells.
- osphresiom'eter**. Instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.
- osphre'sis**. The sense of smell.
- osphret'ic**. Pertaining to the sense of smell.
- osphretiol'ogy**. The study of the olfactory sense.
- osphyal'gia** (os-fe-al'je-ah). Pain in the loins and hips.
- ōsphyl'tis**. Inflammation of the loins.
- osphyomyel'itis**. Myelitis of the lumbar region of the cord.
- os'sa**. L. pl. of *os*, bone. **o. innomina'ta**, innominate bones. **o. trique'tra**, wormian bones.
- os'sagen**. A calcium salt from red bone marrow.
- os'sein**. Animal matter of bone resembling callogen.
- os'seous**. Composed of bone; bony.
- os'sicle** (os'sik-l). A little or minute bone; any one of the auditory bonelets.
- ossic'ula** (os-ik'u-lah). L. pl. of *ossiculum*.
- ossiculec'tomy**. Surgical removal of the ossicles of the ear.
- ossiculot'omy**. Surgical incision of the bonelets of the ear.
- ossic'ulum** (os-ik'u-lum). L. for *ossicle*.
- ossif'erous** (os-if'er-us). Producing bone.
- ossif'ic** (os-if'ik). Forming or becoming bone.
- ossifica'tion** (os-if-ik-a'shun). The formation of bone.
- ostal'gia** (os-tal'je-ah). Pain in the bones.
- osteanabro'sis**. Atrophy of bone.
- osteanagen'esis**. Regeneration or reproduction of bone.
- ostearthri'tis**. Inflammation of bones and joints.
- ostearthrot'omy**. Excision of an articular end of a bone.
- ostec'tomy** (os-tek'to-me). Excision of a bone.
- osteecto'pia**. Displacement of a bone.
- os'tein** (os'te-in). Animal matter of bone; ossein.
- osteit'is**. Inflammation of bone. **condensing o.**, osteitis with hard deposits of earthy salts. **o. defor'mans**, osteitis with distortion of the bones affected; Paget's disease of bone. **o. fibro'sa**, Recklinghausen's disease; parathyroid osteitis; a disease characterized by defective ossification of bones which leads to thickening, weakening,

and deformity, the bone tissue being replaced by cellular fibrous tissue. It is due to a tumor of the parathyroid glands and occurs chiefly in children, where it has been termed *osteodystrophia juvenilis*. **gummatous o.**, chronic form with syphilitic gummata. **rarefying o.**, osteitis with absorption or diminution of earthy matter. **sclerosing o.** Same as *osteosclerosis*. **o. tuberculo'sa cys'tica**, **o. tuberculo'sa mul'tiplex cystoi'des**, Jungling's disease; a non-sequestrating spina ventosa with cystlike alteration of the long bones. **vascular o.**, rarefying osteitis in which the spaces formed become occupied by blood vessels.

oste'mia. Morbid fulness of blood in a bone.

ostempye'sis. Suppuration within a bone.

osteo-an'euryism. Aneurysm in a bone.

osteo-arthri'tis. Same as *ostearthritis*.

osteo-arthrop'athy. Any disease of the joints and bones.

osteo-arthrot'omy. Same as *ostearthrotomy*.

os'teoblast. Any one of the cells that are developed into bone.

osteocamp'sia (os'te-o-kamp'se-ah). Curvature of a bone.

osteocarcino'ma. Osteoma combined with carcinoma.

os'teocele. 1. Bony tumor of testis or scrotum. 2. Hernia containing bone.

osteocephalo'ma. Encephaloid tumor of bone.

osteocondri'tis. Inflammation of bone and cartilage. **o. defor'mans juveni'lis**, a disease characterized by atrophy and rarefaction of the head of the femur during the age of growth, resulting in a shortened and thickened femoral neck and a broad, flat femoral head. Called also *Perthes' disease*, *Calvé-Perthes' disease*. *Legg's disease*, *pseudocoxalgia*, and *coxa plana*. **o. defor'mans juveni'lis dor'si**, Scheuermann's disease; a condition resembling the preceding but confined to the vertebrae and producing kyphosis (Scheuermann's kyphosis). **o. dis'secans**, osteochondritis resulting in the splitting of pieces of cartilage into the joint, particularly the knee joint or shoulder joint. **o. ischiopu'bica**, a condition observed in the roentgenogram, consisting of granular looking bodies at the junction of the ischium and os pubis in children. **juvenile deforming metatarsophalangeal o.** See *Köhler's disease*, 2nd def., under *disease*. **o. necrot'icans**, a condition marked by necrosis and solution of continuity in the cartilage of the sesamoid bone of the great toe.

osteocondrodystro'phia defor'mans. Morquio's disease.

osteocondrofibro'ma. A tumor containing the elements of osteoma, chondroma, and fibroma.

osteocondrol'ysis. Osteochondritis dissecans.

osteocondro'ma. Osteoma blended with chondroma.

osteocon'drophyte (os'te-o-kon'dro-fit). A tumor of cartilage and bone.

osteocondro'sis. Morquio's disease. See under *disease*.

osteocla'sia, **osteoc'lasis.** Surgical fracture or refracture of bone.

os'teoclast. 1. An instrument for breaking bones. 2. A cell that assists in absorption of bone.

osteoclasto'ma. A tumor composed of osteoclasts.

os'teocope (os'te-ok-ōp). A severe pain in a bone.

osteocop'ic. Of the nature of osteocope.

osteocra'nium. Fetal cranium after its ossification.

osteocysto'ma. A cystic tumor in bone.

osteoden'tin. Dentin that resembles bone.

osteoder'mia. A bony formation in the skin.

osteodyn'ia. Pain in a bone.

- osteodystro'phia juveni'lis.** Osteitis fibrosa in children.
- osteo-encephalo'ma.** Encephaloid tumor of bone.
- osteo-epiph'ysis** (os-te-o-ep-if'is-is). A bony epiphysis.
- osteofibro'ma.** Tumor composed of osseous and fibrous tissues.
- os'teogen** (os'te-o-jen). Soft material from which bone is formed.
- osteogen'esis, osteog'eny.** The development of the bones.
- osteog'raphy** (os-te-og'raf-e). Description of the bones.
- osteohalistere'sis.** Deficiency in the mineral elements of bone.
- os'teoid** (os'te-oid). Resembling bone; bony.
- osteol'ogy.** Sum of knowledge regarding bones.
- osteol'ysis.** The decay or soft necrosis of bone.
- osteo'ma.** A bony tumor; a tumor composed of bone. **o. denta'le,** dental exostosis. **o. du'rum, o. ebur'neum,** tumor of hard bony tissue. **o. medulla're,** osteoma containing marrow spaces. **o. spongio'sum,** one containing cancellated bone.
- osteomala'cia** (os'te-o-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of the bones; molities ossium: a disease marked by increasing softness of the bones, so that they become flexible and brittle. It is attended with rheumatic pains.
- osteomala'cie** (os'te-o-mal-a'sik). Pertaining to or of the nature of osteomalacia.
- osteomalaco'sis** (os'te-o-mal-ak-o'sis). Same as *osteomalacia*.
- osteo'matoid** (os-te-o'ma-toid). Resembling an osteoma.
- os'teomere** (os'te-o-mër). One of a series of similar bony structures, such as the vertebrae.
- osteom'etry** (os-te-om'et-re). The measurement of bones.
- osteomlo'sis** (os'te-o-mi-o'sis). Disintegration of bone.
- osteomyeli'tis** (os'te-o-mi-el-i'tis). Inflammation of the bone marrow, or of the bone and marrow. **Garré's o.,** sclerosing, nonsuppurative osteomyelitis. **hemorrhagic o.,** osteitis fibrosa cystica. **hunger o.,** a condition with symptoms resembling those of the early stages of osteomalacia, occurring among those who have suffered from food deprivation. **malignant o.,** myelomatosis. **o. variolo'sa,** osteomyelitis due to, or occurring as a complication of, smallpox.
- osteomyelodyspla'sia.** Thinning of the osseous tissue of bones with increased size of the marrow cavities.
- osteomyelog'raphy.** x-Ray examination of the bone marrow.
- osteon'cus** (os-te-ong'kus). Tumor of a bone.
- osteonecro'sis** (os'te-o-nek-ro'sis). Death, or necrosis, of bone.
- osteoneural'gia** (os'te-o-nu-ral'je-ah). Neuralgia of a bone.
- osteon'osus** (os-te-on'o-sus). Disease of bone.
- os'teopath** (os'te-o-path). A practitioner of or a believer in osteopathy.
- osteopath'ic** (os-te-o-path'ik). Pertaining to osteopathy.
- osteopathol'ogy** (os'te-o-path-ol'o-je). Any disease of bone.
- osteop'athy** (os-te-op'ath-e). 1. Any disease of a bone. 2. A system of therapy in which diseases are treated by manipulating the bones and by other manual manipulations intended to restore the deranged mechanism of the body. **disseminated condensing o.** See *osteosclerosis fragilis generalisata*.
- osteopecil'ia** (os'te-o-pe-sil'e-ah). Osteosclerosis fragilis generalisata.
- osteope'dion** (os'te-o-pe'de-on). Same as *lithopedion*.
- osteoperlos'teal** (os'te-o-per-e-os'te-al). Pertaining to bone and its periosteum.
- osteoperlosti'tis** (os'te-o-per-e-os-ti'tis). Inflammation of a bone and its periosteum.

- osteopetro'sis** (os'te-o-pet-ro'sis). Osteosclerosis fragilis.
- os'teophage** (os'te-o-fāj). Same as *osteoclast*.
- osteophleb'i'tis**. Inflammation of the veins of a bone.
- osteophy'ma**. A tumor of a bone.
- os'teophyte** (os'te-o-fit). A bony excrescence or outgrowth.
- os'teoplasty**. Plastic surgery of the bones.
- osteopoc'il'ia** (os'te-o-pe-sil'e-ah). Osteopecilia.
- osteopolkil'o'sis** (os'te-o-poi-kil-o'sis). See *osteosclerosis fragilis generalisata*.
- osteoporo'sis** (os'te-o-po-ro'sis). Abnormal porousness or rarefaction of bone by the enlargement of its canals or the formation of abnormal spaces. **parachitic o.**, congenital osteoporosis which tends to develop into rickets.
- osteoporot'ic** (os'te-o-po-rot'ik). Relating to osteoporosis.
- osteopsathyro'sis** (os'te-op-sath-ir-o'sis). Fragility of the bones; fragilitas ossium.
- osteorrha'gia** (os-te-o-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage from bone.
- osteor'haphy** (os-te-or'ah-fe). The suturing or wiring of bones.
- osteosarco'ma** (os'te-o-sar-ko'mah). A sarcoma of bone, or a sarcoma containing osseous tissue.
- osteosarco'matous** (os'te-o-sar-ko'mat-us). Of the nature of osteosarcoma.
- osteosclero'sis** (os'te-o-skle-ro'sis). The hardening or abnormal denseness of bone. **o. congen'ita**, achondroplasia. **o. frag'ilis generalisa'ta**, excessive calcification of the whole skeleton, characterized by a marble-like appearance of the bones in the roentgenogram. Called also *Albers-Schönberg disease*, *osteitis condensans generalisata*, *osteopetrosis*, and *osteopoikilosis*.
- osteosclerot'ic**. Pertaining to or characterized by hardening of bone.
- os'teoscope** (os'te-o-sköp). An instrument for testing a roentgen-ray apparatus by examining a standard preparation of the bones of the forearm.
- osteosep'tum** (os'te-o-sep'tum). The bony part of the nasal septum.
- osteosis** (os-te-o'sis). The formation of bony tissue, especially the infiltration of connective tissue with bone.
- osteospongio'ma** (os'te-o-spon-je-o'mah). A spongy tumor of bone.
- osteosteato'ma** (os'te-o-ste-at-o'mah). A suet-like tumor with bony elements.
- osteostix'is** (os'te-o-stik'sis). Surgical puncture of a bone.
- os'teosuture** (os'te-o-süt-ür). Same as *osteorrhaphy*.
- osteosynovi'tis** (os'te-o-si-no-vi'tis). Synovitis together with osteitis of the neighboring bones.
- osteosyn'thesis** (os'te-o-sin'the-sis). Operative fastening of the ends of a fractured bone by sutures, rings, plates, or other mechanical means.
- osteota'bes** (os-te-o-ta'bēz). A disease, chiefly of infants, in which the cells of the bone marrow are destroyed and the marrow disappears.
- osteotelanglecta'sia** (os'te-o-tel-an-je-ek-ta'se-ah). A sarcoma of bone containing dilated capillaries.
- osteothrombo'sis** (os'te-o-throm-bo'sis). Thrombosis of the veins of a bone.
- os'teotome** (os'te-o-töm). A knife or chisel for cutting bone.
- osteot'omy**. The surgical cutting of a bone. **cunelform o.**, removal of a wedge of bone. **linear o.**, the sawing or simple cutting of a bone. **Macewen's o.**, supracondylar section of femur for genu valgum.
- os'teotrite**. An instrument for rasping carious bone.

- os'tial** (os'te-al). Pertaining to an orifice.
- ostit'is** (os-ti'tis). Same as *osteitis*.
- os'tium**. A mouth or orifice. **o. abdomina'le**, fimbriated end of oviduct. **o. inter'num**, uterine end of oviduct. **o. pharyn'geum**, nasopharyngeal end of eustachian tube. **o. tympan'icum**, tympanic orifice of eustachian tube. **o. vagi'nae**, external orifice of vagina.
- otacous'tle**. Assisting the hearing.
- otal'gia** (o-tal'je-ah). Pain in the ear.
- o'taphone**. An instrument to assist the hearing.
- otectomy** (o-tek'to-me). Excision of tissues of the internal and middle ear.
- othelco'sis** (o-thel-ko'sis). Suppuration of the ear.
- othemato'ma**. Same as *hematoma auris*.
- othemorrh'e'a**. Hemorrhage from the ear.
- othygro'ma**. Distention of lobe of the ear with fluid.
- otiat'rics**. The therapeutics of ear diseases.
- otic**. Of, or pertaining to, the ear.
- oticondin'ia** (o-tik-o-din'e-ah). Vertigo from ear disease.
- otit'ic** (o-tit'ik). Pertaining to otitis.
- otit'is**. Inflammation of the ear: distinguished as *o. exter'na*, *inter'na*, or *me'dia*, according as it affects the external, internal, or middle ear. **furuncular o.**, formation of furuncles in external meatus. **o. labyrinth'ica** affects chiefly the labyrinth. **o. mastoid'ea**, otitis which involves the mastoid spaces. **o. parasit'ica** is due to a micro-organism. **o. sclerot'ica** is marked by hardening of the ear structures.
- oto-acari'asis**. Infestation of the ears with the mite *Otodectes*.
- oto-antri'tis**. Inflammation of the attic of the tympanum and the mastoid antrum.
- otoblo'sis**. Any disease caused by *Otobius*.
- Oto'bius** (o-to'be-us). Same as *Ornithodorus*.
- otoblennorrh'e'a**. Mucous discharge from the ear.
- otocaria'sis**. Oto-acariasis.
- otocatarrh'** (o'to-kat-ahr'). Catarrh of the ear.
- otoceph'alus**. Fetus lacking the lower jaw and having ears united below the face.
- otoclel'sis** (o-to-kli'sis). Closure of the auditory passages.
- otoco'nia**. Collection of dustlike otoliths.
- otoc'onlite** (o-tok'o-nlit). Same as *otolith*.
- o'tocrane** (o'to-krän). The chamber in the petrous bone which lodges the internal ear.
- o'tocyst** (o'to-sist). Same as *auditory vesicle*.
- Otodec'tes**. See under *oto-acariasis*.
- otodyn'ia**. Pain in the ear; earache.
- oto-encephall'itis**. Inflammation of brain due to extension from the middle ear.
- otogang'lion**. Same as *otic ganglion*.
- otog'raphy**. Description of the ear.
- o'tolith** (o'to-lith). An ear stone.
- otol'ogist** (o-to'l'o-jist). A medical practitioner versed in otology.
- otol'ogy**. Sum of what is known regarding the ear.
- otomassage'**. Massage of tympanic cavity and ossicles.
- otomyasthe'nia**. Debilitated state of the ear muscles.
- Otomy'ces** (o-to-mi'sēz). Genus of fungi infesting the ear. **O. hage'ni** and **O. purpu'reus** have been described.
- otomyco'sis**. Disease of ear due to presence of *Otomyces*.

- otonecrec'tomy, otonecronic'tomy.** Excision of necrosed structures from the ear.
- otoneural'gia.** Pain in the ear.
- otoneurasthe'nia.** Neurasthenia due to ear disease
- otoneurol'ogy.** Same as *neurotology*.
- otop'athy** (o-top'ath-e). Any disease of the ear.
- otopharyn'geal tube.** Same as *eustachian tube*.
- o'tophone** (o'to-fōn). Same as *otaphone*.
- otopie'sis.** Sinking in or depression of the membrana tympani.
- o'toplasty.** Surgical correction of deformity or defect of ear.
- otopol'yus.** Polypus in the ear.
- otopyorrh'e'a, otopyo'sis.** Purulent discharge from ear.
- otorhinolaryngol'ogy.** The branch of medicine and surgery which deals with the ear, nose, and throat.
- otorhinol'ogy.** That branch of medicine which treats of the ear and nose and throat diseases.
- otorrha'gia** (o-tor-ra'je-ah). Discharge of blood from the ear.
- otorrhe'a** (o-tor-re'ah). A discharge from the ear.
- otoscleronec'tomy.** Excision of ankylosed ear ossicles.
- otosclero'sis.** The formation of spongy bone in the capsule of the labyrinth of the ear.
- o'toscope** (o'tos-kōp). Instrument for inspecting or for auscultating the ear.
- otos'teal.** Pertaining to the ear bones or ossicles.
- otot'omy.** Dissection or anatomy of the ear.
- otu'ria.** The discharge of urine from the ear.
- ouaba'in** (wah-bah'in). A deadly glucoside, $C_{20}H_{42}O_{12} + 7H_2O$, from an African arrow poison: heart stimulant and local anesthetic.
- oull'tis.** See *ulitis*, etc.
- oulorrh'a'gia** (oo-lo-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage of the gums.
- ounce.** See *Weights and Measures, Table of*.
- out-pa'tient.** A hospital patient not treated within the walls.
- o'va** (o'vah). Pl. of *ovum*.
- o'val** (o'val). Shaped like an egg. **o. window.** Same as *fenestra ovalis*.
- ovalbu'min.** Albumin from the whites of eggs.
- o'valocyte** (o'val-o-sit). An elliptical red blood corpuscle.
- ovalocyto'sis.** The presence in the blood of elliptical red blood corpuscles.
- ovar'aden.** An extract from ovaries of cows.
- ovarial'gia, ovarial'gia.** Pain in an ovary.
- ova'rian.** Pertaining to an ovary.
- ovariec'tomy** (o-va-re-ek'tom-e). Excision of an ovary.
- ova'riocèle** (o-va're-o-sēl). Hernia of an ovary.
- ovariocente'sis.** Surgical puncture of an ovary.
- ovariocyc'sis** (o-va're-o-si-c'sis). Ovarian pregnancy.
- ovariodysneu'ria.** Neuralgic pain in ovary.
- ovariohysterec'tomy.** Excision of ovaries and uterus.
- ovariorrhex'is.** Rupture of an ovary.
- ovariosalpingec'tomy.** Excision of an ovary and oviduct.
- ovariostere'sis.** Extirpation of an ovary.
- ovarios'tomy.** The making of an opening into an ovarian cyst for drainage purposes.
- ovariot'omist.** A surgeon who practices ovariectomy.
- ovariot'omy.** Surgical removal of an ovary. **normal o.,** the removal of a healthy ovary.
- ovariot'u'bal.** Pertaining to the ovary and the oviducts

- ovarip'ral.** Due to loss of the ovaries.
- ovarit'is.** Inflammation of an ovary.
- ovarothe'rapy.** Treatment with ovarian extracts.
- ova'ry.** The female gland in which ova are formed.
- overac'tive.** A mental type characterized by aggressiveness, talkativeness, and exaltation.
- overbite.** The overlapping of the upper incisor teeth over the lower.
- overdeter'mination.** The assigning of too many meanings to a dream.
- overexten'sion.** Extension beyond the normal limit.
- overflow.** The continuous escape of fluid.
- overreach'ing.** Error of gait in horses in which the toe of the hind foot strikes the heel of the forefoot.
- overri'ding.** The slipping of either part of a fractured bone past the other.
- oves'trin.** A gonad-stimulating hormone from the ovary.
- ovi'albumen.** White of egg.
- oviduct (o'vid-ukt).** The canal that conveys ova from the ovary to the uterus.
- ovif'erous.** Producing or conveying ova.
- ovifica'tion.** Same as *ovulation*.
- oviger'm.** The cell which becomes an ovum.
- ovig'erous.** Same as *oviferous*.
- ovina'tion (o-vin-a'shun).** Inoculation with sheep pox.
- ovip'arous (o-vip'ar-us).** Laying or producing eggs.
- ovisac (o'vis-ak).** A graafian vesicle.
- ovi'vitell'us.** The yolk of egg.
- ovofer'rin.** A salt of organic iron in liquid form.
- ovofla'vin.** A cell pigment isolated from eggs. It has properties of vitamin B₂.
- oroglob'u'lin.** The globulin of white of egg.
- ovoid (o'void).** The female malarial parasite.
- ovolecithin (o-vo-les'ith-in).** A lecithin from eggs.
- ovolyt'ic (o-vo-lit'ik).** Splitting up egg albumin.
- ovomu'cold.** A mucoid principle from egg albumin.
- ovoviv'arous.** Hatching the eggs within the body.
- ov'ular.** Pertaining to an ovum.
- ovula'tion.** The formation and discharge of the ovum from the ovary.
- ov'ulatory (ov'u-la-to-re).** Pertaining to ovulation.
- ovule.** The ovum in the ovary; any small egglike structure. **Naboth's o.,** any one of the small cysts which result from the obstruction of ducts or glands in the cervix uteri. **primitive o.,** **primordial o.,** a rudimentary ovum in the ovary.
- ov'u'lin.** The internal secretion of the ovary.
- ovum.** 1. L. for *egg*. 2. Female reproductive cell. **alecithal o.,** one which has no food yolk, or very little. **apoplectic o.,** one which is the seat of an extravasation of blood. **blighted o.,** one in which development becomes arrested after impregnation. **centrolecithal o.,** one in which the formative yolk is arranged in a regular formation around the entire ovum. **holoblastic o.,** one in which the food yolk is scanty and is blended with the formative yolk. **male o.,** a cell form in diverticula of seminiferous tubules supposed to be an imperfect spermatozoon. **mesoblastic o.,** one with a large and nearly inactive food yolk. **permanent o.,** a complete ovum ready for fertilization. **primordial o.,** any one of the egg cells which eventually become ovules of the graafian follicle. **telo-lecithal o.,** one in which the food yolk and formative yolk form each a hemisphere.

- oxac'ld.** Any acid that contains oxygen.
- ox'alate.** Any salt of oxalic acid.
- oxale'mia, oxalae'mia.** Excess of oxalates in the blood.
- oxaleth'ylin.** A poisonous liquid, $C_6H_{10}N_2$.
- oxal'ic acid.** A poisonous acid, $(COOH)_2$.
- ox'allsm.** Poisoning by oxalic acid or by an oxalate.
- oxalu'ria.** Oxalic acid or oxalates in the urine.
- oxalylure'a.** A principle obtainable from uric acid.
- ox'aphor.** A 50 per cent solution of oxycamphor.
- oxida'tion.** Act of oxidizing, or condition of being oxidized.
- ox'ide.** Any compound of oxygen with an element or radical.
- ox'idize.** To cause to combine with oxygen.
- oxido'sis.** Same as *acidosis*.
- ox'im.** A compound formed by the action of hydroxylamine on an aldehyde or ketone.
- oxone'mia.** Same as *acetonemia*.
- oxonu'ria.** Same as *acetonuria*.
- ox'yacid** (oks'e-as-id). Same as *oxacid*.
- oxyblep'sia.** Unusual acuity of vision.
- oxyburseras'in.** A substance from resin of myrrh: used for wounds, tuberculous lesions, etc.
- oxybuty'ria.** Presence of oxybutyric acid in the urine.
- oxycepha'lia.** Conical or sharp-pointed shape of head.
- oxyceph'alus.** A head that is pointed or conical.
- oxychin'olin** (ok-se-kin'o-lin). A disinfectant principle formed on wounds by the application of chinosol.
- oxychlo'ride.** An oxide combined with its fellow chloride.
- oxychlo'rine.** A combination of tetraborate of sodium and potassium with boron oxychloride: used as a disinfectant.
- oxychromat'ic** (ox'e-kro-mat'ik). Staining with acid dyes.
- oxychro'matin.** That part of chromatin that stains with acid dyes.
- oxycine'sia** (ok'se-sin-e'ze-ah). Pain on motion.
- ox'ydase** (oks'id-äs). A ferment that produces oxidation.
- oxyd'asis.** The action produced by an oxydase.
- oxyde'sis.** The acid binding power, especially of the blood.
- oxydet'ic.** Pertaining to oxydesis.
- oxyecol'a.** Morbid acuteness of the sense of hearing.
- oxyesthe'sia.** Abnormal acuteness of the senses.
- ox'ygen.** A gaseous element existing free in the air.
- ox'ygenase.** An enzyme that transfers oxygen from the air.
- oxygena'tion** (ok-si-je-na'shun). Condition of being saturated with oxygen.
- oxygeu'sia.** Extreme acuteness of sense of taste.
- oxyhemoglo'bin** (ok-se-hem-o-glo'bin). Hémoglobin charged with oxygen in arterial blood.
- oxyhemogloblnom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the oxygen content of the blood.
- oxyhydroceph'alus.** Hydrocephalus in which the top of the head assumes a pointed shape.
- oxyl'odide.** An oxide combined with its fellow iodide.
- oxyla'lia** (oks-e-la'le-ah). Rapidity of speech.
- ox'ymel.** A medicated syrup of vinegar and honey.
- oxyn'tic.** Secreting an acid substance.
- oxyo'pia.** Abnormal acuteness of sight.
- oxyop'ter.** A unit of measurement of visual acuity, being the reciprocal value of the visual angle expressed in degrees.
- oxyo'sis** (ok-se-o'sis). *Acidosis*.

- oxyos'mia.** Acuteness of the sense of smell.
- oxyosphre'sia.** Extreme acuteness of the sense of smell.
- oxyparaplas'tin.** Oxyphil paraplastin.
- oxypath'ia.** 1. Acuteness of sensation. 2. Same as *oxypathy*.
- oxyp'athy** (oks-ip'ath-e). Acid poisoning; inability of the body to eliminate unoxidizable acids.
- oxyperitone'um.** The injection of oxygen into the peritoneal cavity.
- oxyphil, oxyph'ilous.** Stainable with an acid dye.
- oxypho'nia.** An abnormally sharp quality of the voice.
- oxyplasm.** The oxyphil part of the cytoplasm.
- oxypro'lin.** One of the products formed by splitting up the protein molecule.
- oxypu'rinc.** A purine containing oxygen.
- oxyquin'oline.** A principle, C_8H_7NO , from quinoline.
- ox'yrhine** (ok'se-rin). Having a sharp-pointed nose.
- oxyryg'mia.** Acid eructation.
- ox'ysalt.** Any salt of an oxacid.
- oxysep'sin.** A toxin derived from bacilli of tuberculosis marked by high fever.
- oxyspar'teine.** Crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{21}N_2O$, used hypodermically as a cardiac stimulant.
- oxyto'cic.** Hastening childbirth: also, a drug so acting.
- oxyto'cin.** A substance from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland; it has a stimulating effect on the uterine muscle.
- oxytox'in** (oks-e-toks'in). A substance formed by oxidation of a toxin.
- oxyt'ropism.** Response of living cells to the stimulus of oxygen.
- oxytuber'culin.** A form of modified tuberculin.
- oxyuri'asis** (ox''e-u-ri'as-is). Infection with oxyuris.
- oxyu'ricide** (ox-e-u'ris-id). A drug destructive to oxyuris.
- oxyu'rifuge** (oks-e-u'rif-ooj). Same as *oxyuricide*.
- Oxyu'ris vermicula'ris.** Same as *Enterobius vermicularis*.
- oxyvas'elin.** Same as *vasogene*.
- oz.** An abbreviation for *ounce*.
- oze'na, ozac'na.** Atrophic rhinitis with an offensive nasal discharge.
- ozo'cerit, ozo'kerit.** A mineral wax; useful in skin diseases.
- o'zonator.** An apparatus for generating ozone.
- o'zone** (o'zōn). An allotropic form of oxygen, antiseptic and disinfectant.
- o'zonize** (o'zo-niz). To impregnate with ozone.
- oz'onizer.** An apparatus for applying ozone.
- ozonom'eter.** An apparatus for measuring the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.
- ozo'nophore.** 1. A granular element of cell protoplasm. 2. A red blood corpuscle.
- ozo'noscope.** An apparatus for detecting the presence of ozone.
- ozosto'mia.** Foulness of the breath.

P

- P.** Symbol of *phosphorus*; abbreviation for *Pharmacopoeia*, *position*, *presbyopia*, *pugil'lus*, *pulse*, and *pupil*.
- p.** Abbreviation for *pupil*, *papilla* (optic) and *para*.
- P₂.** Symbol for *pulmonary second sound*.
- P. A.** Abbreviation for *pulpo-axial*.

Paas' disease (pahz). A deformity of the skeleton showing coxa valga, double patella, spondylitis deformans and abnormalities of the extremities.

pabular. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pabulum.

pab'ulum. Albuminous substance in blood just after digestion.

pab'ulum. 1. L. for food. 2. A proprietary cooked infant food.

pachlo'nian glands, p. nodules (pak-ke-o'ne-an). Small masses of the arachnoid substance in the cranial dura. **p. depressions**, depressions in the skull which lodge the pachionian glands.

pacemaker of the heart. The sino-auricular node. **wandering p.**, cardiac arrhythmia in which the impulse shifts from the upper to the lower part of the sino-auricular node.

pache'mia. Same as *pachyemia*.

pachom'eter. Instrument for measuring thickness of body.

Pachon's method (pash-awnz). Cardiography in which the patient lies on his left side. **P.'s test**, taking of the blood pressure as a test for the condition of the collateral circulation.

pachya'eria, pachya'eria (pa-ke-a'kre-ah). Same as *acromegaly*.

pachybleph'aron. Thickening of the eyelids.

pachycephal'le, pachyceph'alous (pak-e-sef'al-us). Having thick head or skull.

pachyceph'aly. Abnormal thickness of skull.

pachyche'l'la. Thickness of the lips.

pachycho'lla (pak-e-ko'le-ah). Impaction of bile.

pachychromat'le. Having the chromatin in thick strands.

pachycolpis'mus (pak'e-kol-piz'mus). *Pachyraginitis*.

pachydactyl'la. Enlargement of the fingers and toes.

pachyder'ma (pak-e-der'mah). Abnormal thickness of the skin.

pachydermat'oele. Same as *dermatolysis*.

pachydermato'sis (pak-id-er-mat-o'sis). Chronic pachydermia; hypertrophic rosacea.

pachyder'matous. Having a thick skin.

pachyder'mia (pak-id-er-me-ah). Hypertrophy of the skin. **p. laryn'gis**, hypertrophy of the laryngeal epithelium from chronic laryngitis. **p. ves'icae**, a thickened condition of the mucous membrane of the bladder.

pachye'mia. Thick condition of the blood.

pachyglos'sia. Abnormal thickness of the tongue.

pachygnathous. Having a large jaw.

pachygy'ria (pak-e-ji're-ah). A broad, flat condition of the cerebral convolutions.

pachyhem'atous. Having thickened blood.

pachyhe'mia. Thickening of the blood.

pachyleptomeningi'tis. Inflammation of dura and pia.

pachylo'sis (pak-il-o'sis). A thickened, dry, scaly state of the skin.

pachymeningi'tis. Inflammation of the dura. **p. exter'na**, inflammation of the external layers of the dura. **p. inter'na**, inflammation of the inner layers of the dura. It is further qualified as *spinal, cranial, hemorrhagic*, etc.

pachyme'ninx (pak-e-me'ninks). The dura mater.

pachym'eter. Instrument for measuring thickness of objects.

pachyn'sis. Thickening.

pachyn'tic (pak-in'tik). Marked by unusual thickening.

pachyonych'ia (pak-e-o-nik'e-ah). Thickening of the nails.

pachyosto'sis. Hypertrophy of the bones.

pachyo'tia. Marked thickness of the ears.

pachypelvipertonit'is. Pelvic peritonitis with thickening.

pachyperlostitis. Periostritis with thickening of the bone.

pachyperitonitis. Peritonitis with thickening.

pachypleuritis. Inflammation of the pleura with thickening.

pachypodous. Having thick feet.

pachysalpingitis. Salpingitis with thickening.

pachysalpingo-ovariitis. Inflammation of ovary and oviduct with thickening.

pachysomia. Thickening of parts of the body.

pachyvaginitis. Inflammatory thickening of tunica vaginalis.

pachyvaginitis. Chronic vaginitis with thickening of the vaginal walls.

Pacini's corpuscles (pah-che'nēz). Oval bodies surrounding certain nerve endings in the skin. **P.'s fluid**, a fluid for diluting the blood in counting the corpuscles.

paciniitis (pah-in-i'tis). Inflammation of Pacini's corpuscles.

pack (pak). Treatment by wrapping a patient in blankets, wet or dry; also the blankets in which a patient is packed. **cold p.**, the wrapping of a patient in blankets or sheets dipped in cold water.

Dowling p., long thin rolls of absorbent cotton wound around a steel applicator, are impregnated with 10 per cent argyrol solution and packed in the recesses of the nose. **dry p.**, the wrapping of a patient in dry, hot blankets. **full p.** Same as *wet-sheet p.* **half p.**, a wet-sheet pack applied from the axillae to below the knees. **hot p.**, the wrapping of a patient in hot blankets, wet or dry. **ice p.**, a substitute for the ice-bag, consisting of a folded towel filled with crushed ice. **one sheet p.**, a wet-sheet pack in which only one large sheet is used. **partial p.**, a wet pack covering only a portion of the body.

Pyrtan p., a mud pack. **salt p.**, a wet pack done with sheets or blankets wrung out of salt water. **three-quarters p.**, a wet pack extending upward as far as the axillae. **wet p.**, **wet-sheet p.**, the packing of a patient in wet blankets or sheets, hot or cold.

pack'er. An instrument for introducing dressing into the vagina.

pack'ing (pak'ing). 1. The act of filling a wound or cavity with gauze, sponge, or other material. 2. The substance used for filling a cavity. 3. Treatment with the pack.

pad (pad). A cushion-like mass of soft material. **abdominal p.**, a pad for the absorption of discharges from abdominal wounds. **dinner p.**, a pad placed over the stomach before a plaster jacket is applied. The pad is then removed, leaving space under the jacket to take care of expansion of the stomach after eating. **fat p.** Same as *sucking p.* **kidney p.**, a pad held in place by a belt for the support of a movable kidney. **knuckle p's**, nodules about the size of a split pea on the dorsal surfaces of the fingers. They are slightly movable and consist of new growths of fibrous tissue. **Malgaigne's p's**, adipose pads in the knee joint immediately above the articular surface of the femur and on either side of the upper end of the patella. **Mikulicz's p.**, a pad composed of folded gauze: used in surgical work. **occlusal p.**, a pad which covers the occlusal surface of a tooth. **sucking or suctorial p.**, a lobulated mass of fat which occupies the space between the masseter and the external surface of the buccinator. It is well developed in infants. Called also *fatty ball of Bichat*, *fat pad*, and *corpus adiposum buccae*. **surgical p.**, a rubber sheet for the carrying off of fluids in surgical operation.

paediatrics and other words in **pae-**. See *pediatrics*, etc.

Pag'enstecher's ointment. Yellow oxide of mercury in vaselin.

P.'s thread, thread impregnated with celluloid: used for sutures.

Pag'et's disease (pad'jets). 1. Inflammation of the nipple of a malignant type. 2. Same as *osteitis deformans*.

- pain** (pān). Distress or suffering. **after-p.**, expulsive contractions of the uterus which follow childbirth. **bearing-down p.**, local pain in various diseases of the female pelvic organs. **false p.**, pains in the latter part of pregnancy which simulate those of labor. **fulgurant p.**, intense shooting pains, as in locomotor ataxia. **girdle p.**, painful sensation as of cord about the waist. **growing p.**, quasirheumatic pains peculiar to early youth. **hunger p.**, pain coming on at the time for feeling hunger for the next meal; a symptom of gastric disorder. **ideogenous p.**, mentally produced pain. **p. joy**, hysterical enjoyment of pain. **lancinating p.**, sharp darting pain. **osteocopic p.**, pain in bones peculiar to syphilis. **startling p.**, pain and muscular spasm at the onset of sleep. **terebrating p.**, boring p., a sensation as if a part were pierced with an awl.
- pain'ter's colic.** Same as *lead colic*.
- pal'atal.** Pertaining to the palate.
- pal'ate.** Roof of the mouth. **artificial p.**, plate to close fissured palate. **cleft p.**, congenital fissure of median line of palate. **hard or bony p.**, anterior part of palate. **p. bone**, bone of the palate and nares. **p. hook**, hook for raising palate in rhinoscopy. **soft p.**, part near the uvula.
- pal'atine** (pal'at-in). Pertaining to the palate.
- palati'tis** (pal-at-i'tis). Inflammation of the palate.
- palatoglos'sus.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- palatog'nathus.** Congenital fissure of hard and soft palates.
- palatopharyn'geus.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- pal'atoplasty.** Plastic surgery of the palate.
- palator'rhaphy.** Same as *staphylorrhaphy*.
- palatos'chisis** (pal-at-os'kis-is). Fissure of palate.
- palatostaphyll'nus.** Muscular slip to the uvula.
- pale-enceph'alon.** All the brain except the cerebral cortex and its appendages.
- paleo-enceph'alon.** Same as *pale-encephalon*.
- paleogen'esis.** Same as *palingenesis*, 2nd def.
- paleogenet'ic.** Originated in the past.
- paleokinet'ic.** Noting the motor mechanism concerned in automatic associated movements.
- paleopathol'ogy.** The study of disease in bodies preserved from ancient times.
- paleostria'tal.** Pertaining to the paleostriatum.
- paleostria'tum.** The more easily formed portion of the corpus striatum, represented by the globus pallidus.
- paleothal'amus.** The medial (noncortical) portion of the thalamus.
- pallkine'sia.** Pathologic repetition of movements.
- pallila'lia.** Pathologic repetition of words.
- pal'inal** (pal'in-al). Directed or moved backward.
- pallindro'mia.** The recurrence of a disease.
- pallindrom'ic** (pal-in-drom'ik). Recurring or relapsing.
- pallnesthe'sia.** The return of sensation after anesthesia or coma.
- pallngen'esis.** 1. Regeneration or restoration. 2. Atavism, or re-appearance of ancestral characters.
- pallingra'phia.** Repetition of words or letters in writing.
- pallnphra'sia.** Repetition of words or phrases in speaking.
- pallanesthe'sia.** Insensibility of bone to the vibrations of a tuning fork.
- palles'cence.** Pallor, or paleness; a pale appearance.
- pallesthe'sia.** The sensation produced by a tuning fork applied to the surface of the body.

- pal'lative.** Affording relief, but not cure.
- pal'lidal.** Pertaining to the globus pallidus.
- pal'lidin.** A preparation from the lungs of congenital syphilitics: used in the skin test for syphilis.
- pal'lidum.** The globus pallidus.
- pal'lum.** The cortex of the cerebrum with its underlying white substance.
- pal'lor.** Paleness; absence of skin coloration.
- palm.** 1. The hollow or flexor surface of the hand. 2. Any tree of the order *Palmaceae*. **p. oil,** fixed oil of *Elaeis guineensis*.
- pal'mae plica'tae** (pal'me pli-kat'e). The branching folds of the interior of the vagina.
- pal'mar.** Pertaining to the palm.
- palma'ris.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- palmi'acol.** A proprietary preparation of beechwood creosote.
- palmit'ic acid.** See *acid*.
- pal'mitin.** A crystalline principle of fats and oils.
- pal'mos, pal'mus.** 1. Saltatory spasm; jumpers' disease. 2. A throb or leap.
- pal'ograph.** An instrument for making the sphygmographic record photographically.
- palog'raphy.** The use of the palograph.
- palpa'tion.** The act of feeling with the hand.
- palpe'bra.** An eyelid.
- pal'pebral.** Pertaining to an eyelid. **p. cartilages.** Same as *tarsal cartilages*.
- palpebra'llis.** The levator palpebrae superioris muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- palpebr'i'tis.** Inflammation of the eyelid; blepharitis.
- palpita'tion.** Rapid beating of the heart.
- pal'sy** (paw'l'ze). See *paralysis*. **Bell's p.,** facial paralysis. **birth p.,** palsy from injury received at time of birth. **cerebral p.,** paralysis due to an intracranial lesion; any one of a group of cerebral diseases of children marked by paralysis. **crutch p.,** that due to the pressure of the crutch in the axilla. **Erb's p.,** palsy due to degenerative changes in pyramidal tract of spinal cord. **hammer p.,** variety caused by hard work with the hammer. **lead p.,** paralysis of arm muscles from lead poisoning. **night p.,** paresthesia of hands, worse at night. **scriveners' p.** Same as *writers' cramp*. **shaking p.,** paralysis agitans. **wasting p.,** progressive muscular atrophy.
- pal'udal** (pal'u-dal). **pal'udism** (pal'u-dizm). Malarial poisoning; impaludism.
- pampin'iform.** Shaped like a tendril. **p. plexus.** See *plexus*.
- pampin'ocle** (pam-pin'os-el). Same as *varicocele*.
- panacea** (pan-as-e'ah). A cure-all; a remedy for all diseases.
- panagglutinin.** An agglutinin which agglutinates the corpuscles of all groups.
- Pan'ama fever.** Same as *Chagres fever*.
- pan'aris.** A whitlow; paronychia.
- panarthri'tis.** Inflammation of all the joints.
- panasthe'nia** (pan-as-the'ne-ah). Neurasthenia.
- panat'rophy** (pan-at'ro-fe). Atrophy of several parts.
- Pa'nax.** See *ginseng*.
- pancardi'tis.** General inflammation of the heart.
- pan'chrest** (pan'krest). A panacea or remedy for every disease.
- panchro'mia.** The condition of staining with various dyes.
- pancreal'gia** (pan-kre-al'je-ah). Pain in the pancreas.

pan'creas (pan'kre-as). A large, elongated, racemose gland behind the stomach and in relation with the spleen and the duodenum. Its right extremity, the *head*, is the larger, and directed downward; the left extremity, or *tail*, is transverse, and terminates close to the spleen. The secretion (*pancreatic juice*) which passes into the duodenum through the pancreatic duct, is concerned in digestion: it also secretes the hormone insulin. **Aselli's p.**, an assemblage of lymphatic glands at root of mesentery. **lesser p.**, small, partially detached portion of the pancreas lying dorsad of its head. **ventral p.**, an outgrowth on the ventral side of the embryonic intestine. **Willis' p.**, the lesser pancreas. **Winslow's p.** See *lesser p.*

pancreat'al'gia. Pain in the pancreas.

pancreat'ectomy. Surgical removal of a pancreas.

pancreat'emp'hra'xis. Congestion of pancreas from stoppage of pancreatic duct.

pancreat'helco'sis (pan-kre-at-hel-ko'sis). Ulceration of the pancreas.

pancreat'ic (pan-kre-at'ik). Pertaining to the pancreas.

pancreat'icocholecysto'tomy. The operation of implanting a pancreatic fistula into the gallbladder.

pancreat'icoduod'enal. Pertaining to pancreas and duodenum.

pancreat'icoduodeno's'tomy. The operation of anastomosing a pancreatic fistula into the duodenum.

pancreat'icogastro's'tomy. The operation of anastomosing a pancreatic fistula into the stomach.

pan'creatin (pan'kre-at-in). A ferment from the pancreas.

pan'creat'ism. Activity of the pancreas.

pancreat'itis. Inflammation of the pancreas. **acute hemorrhagic p.**, a form due to hemorrhage into the gland. **centrilobar p.**, pancreatitis located around the branches of the pancreatic duct. **chronic p.**, a condition of fibrosis of the pancreas. **perilobar p.**, fibrosis of the pancreas surrounding collections of atrophic acini. **purulent p.**, purulent disease of the pancreas.

pancreatoduodenec'tomy (pan''kre-at-o-du''o-de-nek'to-me). The operation of removing the head of the pancreas along with its encircling loop of the duodenum.

pancreatogen'ic, pancreatog'enous. Arising in the pancreas.

pancreat'olith. Pancreated calculus.

pancreatolithec'tomy. Excision of a calculus from the pancreas.

pancreatolithot'omy. Excision of a calculus from the pancreas.

pancreatol'ysis. Destruction of pancreatic tissue.

pancreatolyt'ic. Destroying pancreatic tissue.

pancreat'omy, pancreatot'omy. Incision into pancreas.

pancreaton'eus. Tumor of the pancreas.

pancreatop'athy. Disease of the pancreas.

pancreatot'omy. The operation of incising the pancreas.

pancreatotrop'ic, pancreatrop'ic. Having a special influence on the pancreas.

pancreec'tomy. Same as *pancreatotomy*.

pancreolithot'omy. Incision into the pancreas to remove calculi.

pancreolyt'ic. Destroying pancreatic tissue.

pan'creone (pan'kre-on). A digestive powder derived from pancreatin.

pancreop'athy. Disease of the pancreas.

pancreopriv'ic (pan''kre-o-priv'ik). Deprived of the pancreas.

pancreother'apy. The therapeutic use of pancreas tissue.

pancreatrop'ic. Having affinity for or influence on the pancreas.

pancytope'nia. Deficiency of all the cell elements of the blood.

pandem'ic (pan-dem'ik). A widespread epidemic.

Pan'der's layers. The blastodermic layers.

pandicula'tion (pan-dik-u-la'shun). The act of stretching and yawning.

Pan'dy's test. A test for the presence of globulin in the cerebrospinal fluid.

pan'el. 1. A list of names, especially a list of names of the medical men who are willing to care for insured persons for a stipulated yearly fee under the system of medical insurance carried on by insurance groups under the supervision of the government in Great Britain; also a list of the insured persons assigned as clients to a physician under the British National Health Insurance Act. 2. Personality panel; any of the aspects of a person's constitution with reference to his predisposition to a particular type of disease.

panelec'troscope. An instrument for examining by electric light the various organs of the body, as the stomach, rectum, urethra, etc.

panen'doscope (pan-en'do-skōp). A cystoscope which gives a wide view of the bladder.

panesthe'sia. The sum of the sensations experienced.

panesthet'ic (pan-es-thet'ik). Relating to panesthesia.

pangen'esis (pan-jen'es-is). The doctrine that in reproduction each cell of the parent body is represented by a particle.

panhidro'sis. Perspiration of the whole surface of the body.

panhysterec'tomy. Complete extirpation of the uterus.

panhystereokolpec'tomy. Complete removal of the uterus and vagina with obliteration of the cavity made thereby.

panidro'sis. Same as *panhidrosis*.

panighoa. Water itch; a disease affecting the laborers in tropical regions, caused by larvae of *ankylostoma*.

pa'nis. L. for *bread*.

panmyeloph'thisis. Atrophy of the bone marrow.

panmyelo'sis. Proliferation of all the elements of the bone marrow.

panneurit'is. General or multiple neuritis. **p. epidem'ica,** beriberi.

pannicul'tis. A disease marked by stiffness of the abdominal wall with pain on movement.

pannic'ulus. A layer of tissue. **p. adipo'sus,** the superficial fascia which is more or less impregnated with fat. **p. carno'sus,** a muscular layer in superficial fascia.

pan'nus. Abnormal membrane upon the cornea.

pano'dic. Same as *panthodic*.

panopep'tone. Proprietary invalid food containing bread and peptonized beef.

panopho'bia (pan-of-o'be-ah). Vague and persistent dread of some unknown evil.

panophthal'mia, panophthalmi'tis (pan-of-thal-mi'tis). Inflammation of all the eye structures.

panop'tic stain. A stain which differentiates all the tissues of a specimen.

panopto'sis. General ptosis of the abdominal organs.

panosteit'is. Inflammation of every part of a bone.

panoti'tis. Inflammation of internal and middle ear.

panpho'bia (pan-fo'be-ah). Same as *panophobia*.

panspem'ia (pan-sper'me-ah). 1. The doctrine that disease germs are everywhere present. 2. Same as *biogenesis*.

pansphyg'mograph. A device that registers both heart and pulse movement.

- panspo'roblast.** A mother cell of sporozoa which gives rise to two or more sporoblasts, from each of which a single spore is formed.
- pantachromat'ic.** Entirely achromatic.
- pantal'gia** (pan-tal'je-ah). Pain over the whole body.
- pantatro'phia, pantat'rophy.** General or complete lack of nutrition.
- panthod'ic** (pan-thod'ik). Radiation in every direction.
- pantopho'bia** (pan-to-to'be-ah). Same as *panophobia*.
- pan'topon.** An opium preparation said to be far stronger than morphine.
- pantoscop'ic glasses.** Bifocal or Franklin spectacles.
- pantother'mia.** Variation in the bodily temperature without apparent cause.
- pantur'binate.** The entire turbinate structure.
- panzoot'ic.** Occurring pandemically among animals.
- pap.** Any soft food.
- papa'in.** A digestant remedy from papaw fruit.
- papa'ver.** L. for *poppy*.
- papav'erine.** A white alkaloid from opium; hypnotic.
- papaw** (pa-paw'). The tree *Carica papaya*, or its fruit.
- papay'in** (pa-pa'in). Same as *papain*.
- papil'la** (pap-il'lah). A small nipple-shaped elevation. **duodenal p.**, a papilla on the inner wall of the duodenum in which is the opening for the bile and pancreatic ducts. **foliate p.**, one of the projections along the lateral margins of the tongue. **fungiform p.**, any one of the low broad papillae found on the surface of the tongue and covered by secondary papillae. **fusiform p.**, the slender papillae of the anterior two thirds of the tongue. **hair p.**, the mass within the corium upon which each hair bulb rests. **incisive p.**, a rounded projection at the anterior end of the raphe of the palate. **p. lacrim-a'llis**, a papilla at the inner canthus pierced by a lacrimal punctum. **lenticular p.**, one of the series of papillae of the tongue resembling, but less elevated than, the fungiform papillae. **lingual p.**, any one of the papillae of the tongue. **p. mam'mae**, the nipple. **optic p.**, the optic disk. **palatine p.**, the incisive papilla. **p. pl'll**, a hair papilla. **renal p.**, the summit of any one of the renal pyramids. **p. of Santorini**, the duodenal papilla. **p. spira'lls**, the spiral edge formed by Corti's organ. **tactile p's**, papillae on the true skin inclosing tactile corpuscles. **urethral p.**, a slight elevation in the vestibule of the vagina on which is situated the external orifice of the urethra. **Vater's p.** Same as *duodenal p.*
- pap'il'lary** (pap'il-er-e). Pertaining to a nipple or papilla. **p. mus-cles.** See *musculi papillares*. **p. tumor.** See *papilloma*.
- papillec'tomy** (pap-il-ek'to-me). Excision of a papilla of the kidney.
- papilled'e'ma.** Same as *papillo-edema*.
- papill'i'tis.** Inflammation of optic papilla or disk.
- papillo-adenocysto'ma.** A tumor containing cells of papilloma, adenoma, and cystoma.
- papilllocarcino'ma.** A malignant papilloma.
- papillo-ed'e'ma.** Edema of the optic papilla; choked disk.
- papillo'ma** (pap-il-o'mah). A tumor made up of hypertrophied papillae.
- papillomato'sis.** Morbid state with formation of papillae.
- papilloretini'tis.** Inflammation of optic nerve and disk.
- pa'poid.** A ferment and digestant from papaw fruit.
- pap'ular** (pap'u-lar). Of the nature of papules.

- papula'tion.** The formation of papules.
- pap'ule** (pap'ül). A skin papilla; also, a pimple.
- papyra'ceous** (pap-ir-a'shus). Like paper; chartaceous.
- Paquelin's cautery** (pak-laz'). A cautery apparatus heated by means of benzin vapor.
- par.** L. for pair. **p. va'gum.** The two pneumogastric nerves.
- para-anesthe'sia.** Anesthesia of the lower part of the body.
- para-appendic'e'tis.** Appendicitis involving nearby structures.
- parabio'sis.** Union or junction of two individuals.
- parabiot'ic.** Living joined together.
- par'ablast.** Part of mesoblast from which blood vessels are developed.
- parablas'tic.** Pertaining to or derived from the parablast.
- parablasto'ma.** A tumor derived from parablast.
- parablep'sia, parablep'sis.** False or perverted vision.
- parabu'lla** (par-ah-bu'le-ah). Perversion of will.
- paracenes'the'sia, paracoenes'the'sia** (par''ah-se-nes-the'ze-ah). Any abnormality of the general sense of well-being.
- paracente'sis** (par''ah-sen-te'sis). Surgical puncture of a cavity; tapping. **p. abdom'inis,** paracentesis by tapping of the abdomen. **p. cap'i'tis,** tapping of the cranium for the removal of effusion in hydrocephalus. **p. cor'dis,** surgical puncture of the heart. **p. pericard'ial,** puncture or tapping of the pericardial sac. **p. pulmo'nis,** tapping of the lung. **p. thora'cis,** tapping of the chest; thoracocentesis. **p. tu'nicae vagina'lis,** tapping of the tunica vaginalis. **p. tym'pani,** incision of the tympanic membrane for drainage or irrigation. **p. ves'ticae,** puncture of the bladder wall.
- paracentet'ic** (par''ah-sen-tet'ik). Pertaining to or accomplished by a paracentesis.
- paracen'tral lobule.** That convolution of the mesial surface of the brain which corresponds in position with the central convolution.
- paraceph'alus** (par-as-ef'al-us). A fetus with defective head and imperfect sense organs.
- parachloroph'e'no.** A crystalline antiseptic and disinfectant.
- paracho'lla.** Disordered condition of the liver cells.
- parachor'dal.** Situated beside the notochord.
- parachro'ma, parachromato'sis.** Skin discoloration.
- parachro'matin.** The nucleoplasm of spindle in karyokinesis.
- parachromatop'sia.** Color blindness.
- parachromophor'ic.** Secreting coloring matter, but retaining it in the organism.
- parachymo'sin.** A variety of lab ferment.
- paracine'sis** (par-ah-sin-e'sis). Disease with perversion of motor powers.
- paracolp'i'tis.** Inflammation of parts adjoining the vagina.
- paracol'plum.** The connective tissue around the vagina.
- paraco'to** (par-ah-ko'to). An American bark resembling coto, but better and less pungent.
- paraco'toin.** A crystalline principle from paracoto: astringent and antirheumatic.
- parac'risis.** Any disease of the secretions.
- paracu'sis** (par-ah-ku'sis). Depravement of the hearing. **p. dupli'ca'ta.** Same as *diplacusis*. **p. lo'ci,** inability to locate correctly the origin of sounds. **p. willis'iana,** ability to hear best in a loud din.
- paracye'sis** (par-ah-si-e'sis). Extra-uterine pregnancy.
- paracyst'i'tis.** Inflammation of tissues around the bladder.
- paracys'tium.** The connective tissue around the bladder.
- paraden'i'tis.** Inflammation of tissues around a gland.

- paradid'ymls** (par-ah-did'im-is). A body on spermatic cord above the epididymis.
- paradox'ic contraction.** Contraction of a muscle when its two ends are forcibly brought near each other.
- paraesthe'sia** (par-es-the'se-ah). See *paressthesia*.
- par'affin** (par'af-in). A white waxy substance from petroleum and wood tar.
- paraffino'ma.** A swelling forming around a deposit of paraffin injected into the tissues.
- par'aform, paraformal'dehyde.** White powder, $C_3H_4O_2$; an intestinal antiseptic.
- parafuch'sin.** A dyestuff: used in the treatment of trypanosomiasis.
- paragam'macism.** Faulty utterance of *g*, *k*, and *ch* sounds.
- paragan'glin.** A proprietary preparation of the suprarenal glands of the ox.
- paraganglio'ma.** A tumor made up of cells resembling the chromaffin cells of the adrenal medulla.
- paragan'glin.** One of the oval masses in the medullary substance of the suprarenal bodies; also similar tissue masses along the entire sympathetic nervous system.
- parageu'sia, parageu'sis.** Perverted sense of taste.
- paraglob'ullin.** A globulin from blood serum, blood cells, lymph, and various tissues.
- paraglobulinu'ria.** Discharge of paraglobulin in the urine.
- paraglos'sa.** Swelling of the tongue.
- Paragon'imus westerman'li.** The lung fluke that causes parasitic hemoptysis.
- paragra'phia** (pah-rag-ra'fe-ah). Central disorder in which the patient writes one word in place of another.
- parahepatit'is.** Inflammation of parts around the liver.
- parahydro'pin.** A proprietary diuretic containing theobromine.
- parainfec'tion.** Affection with a disease that resembles an infectious disease in symptomatology, but is not caused by the germ of the infectious disease.
- parakerato'sis.** Any disorder of the horny layer of the skin.
- paralac'tic acid.** Same as *sarcocactic acid*.
- parala'lla** (par-al-a'le-ah). A disorder of speech.
- paralam'bdacism.** Inability to utter correctly the *l* sound.
- paralbu'min** (par-al-bu'min). An albumin from ovarian cysts.
- paral'dehyde** (par-al'de-hid). A derivative, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, from aldehyde: hypnotic and anodyne.
- paral'dehydism.** Paraldehyde poisoning.
- par'alepsy** (par'al-ep-se). Psycholepsy.
- paralex'ia** (par-ah-leks'e-ah). Impairment of the power of reading.
- paralge'sia, paral'gia.** Any abnormal and painful sensation.
- parallag'ma.** Overriding of the ends of a fractured bone.
- paraller'gle** (par-al-er'jik). Marked by parallergy.
- paral'lergy** (par-al'er-je). A predisposition to allergy produced by previous sensitization.
- par'allax.** Any apparent displacement of an object due to change in the observer's position.
- paralo'gia** (pah-ral-o'je-ah). Disease of reasoning faculty.
- paral'ysin** (par-al'is-in). Same as *agglutinin*.
- paral'ysis.** Loss of power of voluntary motion or of sensation in a part from lesion of nerve substance. **p. of accommodation,** paralysis of the ciliary muscles of the eye so as to prevent accom-

modation. **acute atrophic p.**, anterior poliomyelitis. **p. ag'itans**, shaking palsy; Parkinson's disease; a disease of late life, progressive in character with marked mask-like facies, tremor, slowing of voluntary movements, a festinating gait and peculiar posture and weakness of the muscles. **alcoholic p.**, that caused by habitual drunkenness. **anterior spinal p.**, anterior poliomyelitis. **ascending p.**, one which progresses cephalad. **asthenobulbospinal p.**, myasthenia gravis. **atrophic spinal p.**, poliomyelitis anterior. **Bell's p.**, facial p., affects the facial nerve. **Bernhardt's p.**, painful condition of the outer surface of the thigh due to disease of the external cutaneous nerve. **birth p.** See *birth palsy*. **brachial p.**, paralysis of an arm. **brachiofacial p.** affects the face and arm. **Brown-Séquard's p.**, paralysis of motion on one side and of sensation on the other after hemisection of cord. **bulbar p.**, due to changes in motor centers of oblongata. **central p.**, paralysis due to a lesion of the brain or spinal cord. **cerebral p.** is caused by some intracranial lesion. **complete p.**, entire loss of power and function. **compression p.**, paralysis caused by compressure of a nerve from continued pressure. **crossed p.** affects one side of face and the other side of body. **crural p.** affects chiefly the thigh or thighs. **crutch p.**, arm palsy from pressure of crutch head. **decubitus p.**, compression paralysis caused by pressure on a limb during sleep. **diphtheritic p.**, that which follows diphtheria. **diver's p.**, caisson disease. **Duchenne's p.**, labioglossal paralysis. **epidemic infantile p.**, acute anterior poliomyelitis. See *poliomyelitis*. **Erb's p.** See *birth palsy*. **facial p.** See *Bell's p.* **general p.** See *paresis*. **ginger p.** See *Jamaica ginger p.* **glossolabial p.** See *bulbar p.* **hysterical p.** may simulate any form of paralysis, and it appears to have no adequate causative lesion. **incomplete p.**, partial paralysis; paresis. **infantile p.**, poliomyelitis anterior. **infantile spastic p.**, cerebral palsy of childhood. **ischemic p.**, local paralysis due to stoppage of the circulation. **jake p.**, Jamaica ginger paralysis. **Jamaica ginger p.**, paralysis of the extremities, especially of the legs, following the drinking of Jamaica ginger. **Klumpke's p.**, atrophic paralysis of muscles of hand with anesthesia. **Kussmaul's p.**, **Landry's p.** See *ascending p.* **labial p.**, a form of bulbar paralysis. **lead p.** is due to lead poisoning. **local p.**, paralysis of one muscle or one group of muscles. **multiple p.**, a complication of local paralyses. **nuclear p.**, one due to lesions in a nucleus of origin. **obstetrical p.**, birth palsy. **ocular p.** See *cycloplegia* and *ophthalmoplegia*. **oculomotor p.** affects the oculomotor nerve. **parturient p.**, paralysis following delivery in cows, due to poisons from unusual milk formation; milk fever. **periodic p.**, recurrent paralysis, often due to malarial disease. **postdiphtheritic p.** See *diphtheritic p.* **progressive bulbar p.** See *bulbar p.* **pseudobulbar p.** is due to lesions in cerebral centers, and simulates bulbar paralysis. **pseudohypertrophic p.**, paralysis marked by enlargement and fatty degeneration of muscles. **reflex p.**, one ascribable to peripheral irritation. **spastic spinal p.**, congenital lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord, producing atrophy and rigidity of the muscles of the extremities; Little's disease. **spinal p.** See *poliomyelitis anterior* and *paraplegia*. **Todd's p.**, a transitory weakness of affected muscles which sometimes follows convulsions. **Volkmann's p.** Same as *ischemic p.* **wasting p.**, progressive muscular atrophy. **writers' p.**, writers' cramp. **Zenker's p.**, partial paralysis of the parts supplied by the external popliteal nerve due to prolonged squatting or kneeling. For other varieties, see *hemiplegia* and *paraplegia*.

- paralyt'ic.** 1. Pertaining to, or affected with, paralysis. 2. A person affected with paralysis. **p. dementia,** general paralysis.
- paral'yzant** (par-al'iz-ant). 1. Causing paralysis. 2. A drug that paralyzes.
- paramas'tigote.** Having an accessory flagellum by the side of a larger one.
- paramasti'tis** (par-ah-mas-ti'tis). Inflammation of parts around the mammary gland.
- parame'nia** (par-am-e'ne-ah). Disorder of menses.
- paramet'ric** (par-am-et'rik). Situated near the womb.
- parametris'mus.** Painful spasm of muscle in the broad ligament.
- parametri'tis.** Inflammation of parametrium.
- parame'trium.** The tissues around the uterus.
- paramidophe'nol.** A compound, $C_6H_4OH.NH_2$, with antipyretic properties.
- paramim'ia** (par-am-im'e-ah). Loss of power to make natural gestures and movements.
- parami'tome.** Fluid part of cell protoplasm; hyaloplasm.
- paramne'sia** (par-am-ne'zhe-ah). Derangement of the memory.
- paramne'sin.** Same as *thebaine*.
- paramonochlorphe'nol.** A crystalline antiseptic, $C_6H_4(Cl)OH$ -(1 : 4), used in erysipelas.
- paramor'phia.** Abnormality of form.
- paramu'sia** (par-ah-mu'zhe-ah). Perversion of the musical faculties.
- paramyoc'lonus mul'tiplex.** Paroxysmal clonic muscular contractions.
- paramyosin'ogen.** A proteid like myosinogen, from muscle plasma.
- paramyoto'nia.** Impairment of muscular tonicity. **p. congenita'-lis.** Same as *Thomsen's disease*.
- paraneph'rine.** A hemostatic preparation of suprarenal glands.
- paranephri'tis.** Inflammation of the suprarenal capsules.
- parane'phrus.** A suprarenal capsule.
- paranesthe'sia** (par-an-es-the'ze-ah). Same as *para-anesthesia*.
- paran'gi** (par-an'je). A Ceylonese endemic disease like yaws.
- paranol'a.** A chronic slowly progressive mental disease marked by systematized delusions which are built up in a logical form.
- paranol'ac.** A person affected with paranoia.
- parano'mia.** Aphasia in which the names of objects seen (*visual p.*) or felt (*myotactic p.*) are not recollected.
- paranu'clein.** A substance like chromatin in nucleoli of cells.
- paranu'cleus.** A body sometimes seen in cell protoplasm near the nucleus.
- para-omphal'ic.** Near the umbilicus.
- para-op'erative.** Pertaining to the accessories of operation, such as instruments, asepsis, etc.
- para-osteo-arthrop'athy.** Paraplegia with osteo-arthropathy.
- parapar'esis.** Partial paralysis of lower limbs.
- parap'athic, parap'athy.** Any disease of the lower part of the body.
- parapede'sis.** The process of oozing through, as of the bile pigment into the blood capillaries instead of into the bile capillaries.
- para pep'tone.** Same as *antialbumate*.
- parapha'sia.** Speech disorder with misuse of words.
- paraphic'mia.** A disorder marked by employment of the wrong words.
- para'phila** (par-a'fe-ah). Disorder of the sense of touch.
- paraphilmo'sis.** Retraction of foreskin behind the glans penis.
- parapho'bia** (par-ah-fo'be-ah). A mild phobia.
- parapho'nia** (par-ah-fo'ne-ah). Morbid alteration of voice.

paraph'ora. A slight mental disorder.

paraphra'sia (par-ah-fra'zhe-ah). Disorderly arrangement of spoken words.

paraphre'nla. 1. Any one of a group of psychoses including paranoia and dementia praecox. 2. Paraphrenitis. **p. confab'ulans**, a form of paraphrenia distinguished by falsifications of memory. **p. expan'siva**, a form of paraphrenia marked by delusions of grandeur, an exalted mood, and mild excitement. **p. phantas'tica**, a form of paraphrenia marked by phantastic, changeable, and unsystematized delusions. **p. systemat'ica**, a form of paraphrenia marked by the gradual development of progressive delusions of persecution, with later appearance of delusion, of grandeur without deterioration of personality.

paraphreni'tis (par'ah-fre-ni'tis). Inflammation around the diaphragm.

paraphro'nla. Mental disorder marked by change in character and disposition.

par'aplasia. 1. Any abnormal growth. 2. Same as *hyaloplasia*.

paraplas'ma flavig'enum. See *Scidelin bodies*, under *body*.

paraplas'tic. Having morbid formative power.

paraplas'tin. A substance existing in the nucleus and cytoplasm of a cell.

paraplec'tic. Affected with paraplegia.

paraple'gia (par-ah-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of legs and lower part of body. **ataxic p.**, a kind due to lateral and posterior sclerosis of the cord. **cerebral p.** is due to a bilateral cerebral lesion. **cervical p.** affects especially both arms. **ideal p.**, reflex paraplegia from emotion. **p. dolor'osa**, with pain, due to neoplasms pressing on cord. **peripheral p.**, painful variety, due to pressure of neoplasms on nerves. **primary spastic p.** is said to be caused by degeneration in pyramidal tracts. **spastic p.**, **tetanol'd p.**, usually due to transverse lesions of the cord or anterolateral sclerosis.

paraple'gic (par-ah-ple'jik). Pertaining to, or affected with, paraplegia.

parapleur'i'tis. Inflammation in the wall of the chest.

paraplex'us. The choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle.

parapoph'ysis. Lower vertebral transverse process.

parap'oplexy (par-ap'o-plek-se). Slight apoplexy.

paraprax'ia. Inability to perform movements properly.

paraproct'i'tis. Inflammation of tissues about the rectum.

parap'sis (par-ap'sis). Morbid sense of touch.

parapsori'asis. A chronic skin eruption resembling psoriasis.

parapsycho'sis. Perversion of the function of thought.

parapyknomor'phous. Staining moderately well.

parareflex'ia. Any disorder of the reflexes.

parare'nal. Alongside of the kidneys.

pararho'tacism (par-ah-ro'tas-izm). Faulty enunciation of r sound.

pararhyth'mia. Cardiac arrhythmia with two separate rhythms at one time.

parar'thria. Imperfect utterance of words.

parasalping'i'tis (par-ah-sal-pin-ji'tis). Inflammation of tissues around the oviduct.

parasg'matism. Imperfect utterance of s sound.

par'asite. A plant or animal living upon a living organism; also, a fetus that takes its sustenance from an autosite or twin fetus. **facultative p.**, one normally parasitic, but capable of living alone. **Leishman-Donovan p.** See *Leishman-Donovan body*, under *body*.

- parasit'ic.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a parasite.
- parasit'icide.** A substance destructive to parasites.
- parasit'ifer.** An organism which is the host of a parasite.
- par'asitism.** 1. The condition or state of being a parasite. 2. Infestation with parasites.
- parasitogen'ic** (par-as-i-to-jen'ik). Due to parasites.
- parasitol'ogy.** The sum of knowledge regarding parasites.
- parasitopho'bia.** Insane dread of parasites.
- parasitotrop'ic.** Having affinity for parasites.
- parasp'adia.** Condition in which the urethra opens upon one side of the penis.
- par'aspasm.** Spasm of both lower extremities.
- parasteato'sis.** Disorder of sebaceous secretions.
- paraster'nal.** Beside the sternum.
- parasthe'nia.** Abnormal functioning of organic tissue.
- parastru'ma.** Goiter due to enlargement of the parathyroid gland.
- parasympathet'ic bodies.** The intercarotid body and the coccygeal gland. **p. nervous system,** the autonomic nervous system.
- parasympatheticoto'nia.** Vagotonia.
- parasymp'athin.** A hypothetical product of the autonomic nerves having a stimulating action on the sympathetic nervous system.
- parasynovi'tis.** Inflammation of tissues about a synovial sac.
- parasyphil'ic.** Occurring with, but not due to, syphilis.
- parasys'tole** (par-ah-sis'to-le). An abnormally prolonged interval between systole and diastole.
- paratar'sium.** The side of the tarsus of the foot.
- parate'non.** The fatty areolar tissue filling the interstices of the fascial compartment in which a tendon is situated.
- paraterescoma'nia.** A mania for seeing new sights.
- paratherapeu'tic.** Caused by the treatment of some other disease.
- par'athermy** (par'ath-er-me). Short wave diathermy.
- parathe'sin.** Ethyl para-amino-benzoate; used as a local anesthetic and anodyne.
- parathor'mone** (par-ah-thor'mōn). A proprietary brand of parathyroid extract.
- parathy'mia.** Disordered emotion; emotional insanity.
- parathy'rin.** A calcium containing hormone of the parathyroids.
- parathy'roid.** Any one of four small glands on the lateral lobes of the thyroid.
- parathyroidect'omy.** Excision of the parathyroid.
- parathyroido'ma.** A tumor composed of tissue resembling that of the parathyroid gland.
- parathyropri'val.** Deprived of the parathyroids.
- parathyropri'va.** The condition resulting from removal of the parathyroid glands.
- parathyropri'ic, parathyropri'vous.** Same as *parathyropri'val*.
- parato'loid.** Koch's lymph, or tuberculin.
- parato'xin.** A preparation of bile: used in tuberculosis.
- paratricho'sis.** Growth of hair in abnormal situations.
- paratrim'ma.** Intertrigo; skin inflammation due to chafing.
- parat'rophy.** Adiposis dolorosa.
- paratyphl'itis** (par'ah-tif-li'tis). Same as *para-appendicitis*.
- paraty'phoid** (par-ah-ti'foid). Diseased state associated with typhoid fever. **p. fever.** See under *fever*.
- para-un'dulant fever.** See under *fever*.
- para-ure'thral.** Situated near the urethra.
- para-u'terine.** Situated close to the uterus.

- paravaccin'ia** (par-ah-vak-sin'e-ah). An eruption of tubercles which sometimes follows vaccination.
- paravag'inal** (par-ah-vaj'in-al). Near the vagina.
- paravagini'tis**. Inflammation of the tissue along the vagina.
- paraver'tebral**. Situated beside the vertebrae.
- paraves'ical**. Beside or near the bladder.
- paravitamino'sis**. Vitamin deficiency without the usual symptoms thereof.
- paraxan'thine**. A leukomaine from healthy urine.
- parax'ial**. Situated alongside an axis.
- parax'in**. A white crystalline diuretic compound.
- parax'on** (par-aks'on). A collateral branch of an axis-cylinder process.
- pared'rine**. A drug whose hydrobromide is used in circulatory collapse.
- paregor'ic, p. elix'ir**. Camphorated tincture of opium.
- pareido'lia** (par-i-do'le-ah). An illusion in which visual images are given fantastic interpretation.
- pare'ira** (pah-ra'ir-ah). Root of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*: diuretic and tonic.
- parencepha'lia**. Congenital defect of brain.
- parencephali'tis**. Inflammation of the cerebellum.
- parenceph'alous**. Having a congenital deformity of brain.
- paren'chyma** (par-en'kim-ah). The essential or functional elements of an organ as distinguished from its stroma or framework.
- parenchymati'tis**. Inflammation of a parenchyma.
- parenchym'atous** (par-en-kim'at-us). Of, or of the nature of, parenchyma. **p. pain**, pain at the peripheral end of a nerve.
- paren'teral**. Not through the alimentary canal.
- parent fixation**. Pathological devotion of a child to one or other of its parents.
- parepidid'ymis**. Same as *paradidymis*.
- parergas'tic**. A term applied to psychic disorders marked by incongruities, mannerisms, etc., i. e., schizophrenia and paranoia.
- par'esis**. 1. General paralysis; dementia paralytica, a chronic disease of the brain characterized by degeneration of the cortical neurons and marked by progressive loss of mental and physical power. It results from antecedent syphilitic infection. 2. Slight or incomplete paralysis.
- pareso-analge'sia**. Incomplete paralysis with analgesia.
- pares'sine**. A proprietary preparation of gums and waxes: used as a dressing for burns and frost bites.
- paresthe'sia** (par-es-the'zhah). Morbid sensation.
- paret'ic**. Affected with, or pertaining to, paresis.
- pareu'nia** (par-u'ne-ah). Sexual intercourse.
- parhor'mone**. A substance which has a function like a hormone.
- paridro'sis**. Any disorder of the perspiration.
- pa'rles** (pa're-ēz), pl. *pari'etes*. A wall of any hollow structure, as the chest or abdomen.
- pari'etal**. Of, or pertaining to, the walls of a cavity. **p. bones**, bones which form the sides of the cranium. **p. lobe**, part of cerebrum above the horizontal branch of the fissure of Sylvius, and between the parieto-occipital and rolandic fissures.
- pari'etes** (pa-ri'et-ēz). The walls of a cavity or organ.
- parieti'tis**. Inflammation of the wall of an organ.
- Par'is green**. Aceto-arsenite of copper.
- Park'inson's dis'ease**. See *paralysis agitans*.

- par'kinsonism.** The condition seen in paralysis agitans.
- par'manil.** A complex gold preparation for use in rheumatoid arthritis.
- paroccl'ital.** Situated beside the occipital bone.
- parodontit'is.** Inflammation of tissues around a tooth.
- parodontop'athy.** Any disease of the tissues around the teeth.
- par'ogen.** Oxygenated paraffin: used as an ointment base.
- parol'din.** A proprietary preparation of the parathyroid gland of cattle: used in parathyroid tetany.
- parol'ivary bodies.** Gray masses on dorsal and mesial sides of corpus dentatum.
- paromphal'oceles (par-om-fal'o-sēl).** Hernia near the navel.
- paronir'ia.** Morbid dreaming.
- paronych'ia (par-on-nik'e-ah).** A felon or whitlow; abscess often with periostitis of finger. **p. tendin'osa,** septic inflammation of sheath of tendon of a finger.
- parooph'oron (par-o-of'or-on).** A relic in the broad ligament of urinary portion of a wolffian body.
- parophthal'mia.** Inflammation of the connective tissue around the eye.
- parop'sis.** A disorder of vision.
- parorchid'ium.** Misplacement of a testicle.
- parorex'ia.** Nervous perversion of the appetite with craving for special articles of food.
- paros'mia, parosphre'sis.** Perversion of sense of smell.
- parostel'tis.** Inflammation of tissues around a bone.
- parosto'sis.** Ossification of tissues outside of the periosteum.
- parot'id.** Situated near the ear. **p. duct,** efferent duct of parotid gland; Stensen's duct. **p. gland,** the largest of the salivary glands.
- parotidect'omy.** Excision of a parotid.
- parotidit'is, parot'is.** Same as *mumps*.
- parotidoscl'rhus.** Hardening of the parotid.
- parovar'ian.** Situated near the ovary.
- parovariot'omy.** Removal of a cyst of the parovarium.
- parovar'ium (par-o-va're-um).** A tubular structure of the broad ligament: with the paroophoron it represents the embryonic wolffian body.
- par'oxysm (par'ox-izm).** A sudden recurrence or intensification of symptoms.
- paroxys'mal.** Recurring in paroxysms.
- par'esine.** A mixture of paraffin, gum alum, wax, asphalt, and eucalyptol: used as a dressing for wounds and burns.
- par'rot disease or fever.** See *psittacosis*.
- Par'rot's disease.** Pseudoparalysis syphilitica. **P.'s nodes,** bony knobs on cranium in infantile syphilis.
- Parry's disease.** Exophthalmic goiter.
- pars (parz).** L. for a part.
- pars'ley.** The plant *Apium petroselinum*: diuretic and sedative.
- parthen'icline.** Antipyretic alkaloid from *Parthenium hysterophorus*, a plant of North America.
- par'thenine (par'the-nin).** Antipyretic alkaloid from *Parthenium hysterophorus*.
- parthenogen'esls.** Asexual or virginal reproduction.
- partu'ent (par-tu're-ent).** Giving birth; pertaining to childbirth.
- p. canal,** passage through which fetus is expelled.
- parturifa'ent.** A medicine which facilitates childbirth.
- parturim'eter.** Device used in measuring expulsive power of uterus.

- parturi'tion** (par-tu-rish'un). The act of bearing children.
- par'tus**. Labor; childbirth; parturition. **p. agrippi'nus**, breech delivery. **p. caesa'reus**, delivery by cesarean operation
- paru'lis** (par-u'lis). A gum-boil; abscess of a gum.
- parumbil'ical**. Situated near the navel.
- paru'ria**. Discharge of urine from an unusual part.
- parvicol'lular**. Pertaining to or composed of small cells.
- par'voline**. A ptomaine, $C_9H_{13}N$, from decaying fish or horse flesh.
- par'vule** (par'vül). A medicinal pellet or granule.
- pas'sion** (pash'un). 1. Suffering; pain. 2. Strong emotion. **ileac p.**, ileus.
- pas'sive**. Neither spontaneous nor active. **p. congestion**, congestion due either to lack of vital power or to obstruction.
- pas'sivism**. Sexual perversion with subjection of the will to another's.
- pas'sulae** (pas'u-le). L. for *raisins*.
- paste** (pāst). A soft viscid substance; often an escharotic mixture. **arsenical p.**, caustic paste containing arsenic. **Canquoin's p.**, zinc chloride mixed with flour and water. **flour p.**, flour and water paste used in surgery. **fruit p.**, inspissated fruit juice used in pharmacy. **jujube p.**, a fruit paste originally made of jujubes. **London p.**, caustic soda and quicklime paste. **phosphorus p.**, phosphorus made into a paste with flour: a rat poison. **Unna's p.**, a paste of zinc oxide, glycerin, and mucilage of acacia: used in eczema. **Vienna p.**, caustic paste of potash and lime.
- pas'tern**. The part of a horse's foot occupied by the first and second phalanges.
- Pasteur treatment** (pas-ter'). Treatment of rabies by inoculation with serum prepared from the spinal cord of rabbits infected with rabies.
- Pasteurella**. A genus of bacteria. **Past. pes'tis**, the organism which is the cause of bubonic plague. **Past. tularen'sis** is the organism which causes tularemia.
- pasteurello'sis**. Any disease caused by bacteria of the hemorrhagic septicemia group.
- pasteuriza'tion**. The process of heating milk or other substances to 60°C. for thirty minutes: by it pathogenic bacteria are killed and other bacterial development is delayed.
- pas'til, pas'tille**. A troche or lozenge; also, an aromatic mass to be burnt as a fumigant.
- patch**. An area differing from the rest of a surface. **drab-colored p.**, peculiar spot on liver after certain tropical hepatic diseases. **mucous p.**, a lesion characteristic of syphilis; condyloma latum. **opaline p.**, a mucous patch of the mouth sometimes seen in syphilis. **Peyer's p.** See *Peyer's patches*. **p. test**, a test for hypersensitiveness or allergy made by applying to the skin the suspected substance by means of a patch of cloth impregnated with the substance.
- patel'la**. The knee cap or knee pan.
- patel'lapexy**. The operation of suturing the patella to the lower end of the femur.
- patel'lar**. Of, or pertaining to, the patella.
- patellect'omy**. The operation of excising the patella.
- patel'liform**. Shaped like the patella.
- patellofem'oral**. Pertaining to the patella and the femur.
- patellom'eter**. An instrument for measuring the patellar reflex.
- pa'tency** (pa'ten-se). The condition of being wide open.
- pa'tent** (pa'tent). Wide open; patulous.

- patherga'sia.** Mental malfunction which implies functional or structural damage.
- path'er'gia.** 1. A condition in which the application of a stimulus leaves the body abnormally susceptible to subsequent stimuli. 2. A condition of being allergic to several antigens.
- path'er'gie.** Characterized by pathergia.
- pathet'ic** (pa-thet'ik). Pertaining to the feelings. **p. muscle.** See *obliquus muscle*, in *Muscles*, Table of. **p. nerve.** See *patheticus*, in *Nerves*, Table of.
- pathet'icus** (path-et'ik-us). Either nerve of the fourth pair.
- path'etism** (path-et-izm). Hypnotism or mesmerism.
- path'finder.** Device for locating strictures of the urethra.
- path'ic** (path'ik). Pertaining to disease.
- patho-anat'omy.** Pathologic anatomy.
- pathobiol'ogy.** Same as *pathology*.
- pathob'ollism.** A condition of perverted metabolism.
- pathoc'llsis** (path-ok'lis-is). A specific elemental sensitivity to specific toxins.
- path'oerine** (path'o-krin). Pertaining to pathocrinia.
- pathocrin'ia.** Disorder of endocrine function.
- pathodix'ia.** A condition in which the patient is abnormally interested in his disease or injury.
- pathodon'tia.** That department of dentistry which deals with diseases of the teeth.
- pathofo'r'mic.** Pertaining to the beginning of disease.
- path'o'gen** (path'o-jen). Any disease-producing micro-organism.
- pathogen'esis.** The development of morbid conditions or of disease.
- pathogenet'ic, pathogen'ic.** Causing disease; morbid.
- pathog'eny.** Same as *pathogenesis*.
- pathoglyce'mia.** Sugar in the blood as a result of some disease.
- pathognomon'ic** (pa-thog-no-mon'ik). Specifically distinctive or characteristic of a disease or pathologic condition. **p. sign or symptom,** a symptom on which a diagnosis can be made.
- patholog'ic, patholog'ical.** Pertaining to pathology. **p. histology,** histology of diseased tissues.
- pathol'ogy.** The sum of what is known regarding diseases. **cellular p.,** that which regards the cell as the basis of vital phenomena. **comparative p.,** that which considers human disease processes in comparison with those of the lower animals. **experimental p.,** the study of artificially induced pathologic processes. **general p.** takes cognizance of processes which may occur in various diseases and in different organs. **humoral p.,** opinion that disease is due to abnormal conditions of the fluids of the body. **special p.,** study of the pathology of particular diseases or organs. **surgical p.,** pathology of such diseases as receive surgical treatment.
- pathol'ysis.** Dissolution of tissues by disease.
- pathoma'nia** (path-o-ma'ne-ah). Moral insanity.
- pathometab'ollism.** Metabolism in disease.
- pathom'eter.** An apparatus for recording the disease incidence in a given locality.
- pathom'etry.** The measurement of disease incidence.
- pathomime'sis.** The mimicry of a disease.
- pathomor'phism** (path-o-mor'fizm). Abnormal morphology.
- pathom'omy.** Science of the laws of disease.
- pathophil'ia.** Adaptation of a patient's habits to some chronic disease.
- pathopho'bia.** Morbid fear of disease.

pathophore'sis. The transmission of disease.

pathophor'ic (path-o-for'ik). Carrying disease.

pathopleio'sis. The tendency of a patient to magnify the gravity of his disease.

pathopole'sia. The mode of production of disease.

pathopsychol'ogy. The psychology of mental disease.

pathoradiol'ogy. Pathoroentgenography.

pathoroentgenog'raphy. The study of pathologic lesions by the roentgenogram.

patho'sis (path-o'sis). Any diseased condition.

pa'tient. A person who is undergoing treatment for disease.

pat'ulous (pat'u-lus). Open; wide open.

Paullin'ia. Same as *guarana*.

paulocar'dia (paw-lo-kar'de-ah). Abnormal slowness of heart beat.

pave'ment epithelium. Epithelium made up of flattened cells in layers.

pa'vex. An apparatus for producing passive vascular exercise.

pavil'ion (pav-il'yun). A dilated or flaring expansion at the end of a canal.

pa'vor noctur'nus. Night terrors.

Pa'vy's disease. Same as *cyclic albuminuria*. **P.'s solution,** solution of copper sulfate and Rochelle salt in ammonia water.

paw'paw. 1. Same as *papaw*. 2. The shrub *Asimina triloba*, and its fruit.

Pb. Symbol of lead (*plumbum*).

Pb(C₂H₃O₂)₂. Lead acetate.

PbCO₃. Lead carbonate.

PbC₂O₄. Lead chromate.

PbI₂. Lead iodide.

PbSO₄. Lead sulfate.

P. D. Abbreviation for *prism diopter*.

pearl. A small medicated granule; also, a glass globule with a single dose of volatile medicine. **epithelial p.** Same as *pearly body*.

p. disease, tuberculosis of lower animals. **Laënnec's p's,** round masses of sputum in bronchial asthma. **p. tumor.** Same as *cholesteatoma*.

pearl'ash. Impure potassium carbonate in crystals.

pear'ly body. A form of granule found in epithelioma.

peat (pēt). Carbonized vegetable matter found in bogs.

pebrine (peb-rēn'). A bacterial disease of silkworms.

pec'cant. Unhealthy; causing ill health.

pecil'oblast (pe-sil'ob-last). Same as *pecilocyte*.

pecil'ocyte (pe-sil'os-it). A malformed blood corpuscle.

pecilocythe'mia (pes-il'o-si-the'me-ah). Presence of pecilocytes in the blood.

pecilocyto'sis. Presence of pecilocytes in the blood.

pecilother'mal. Having cold blood.

Pec'quet's cistern (pek'kāz). Same as *receptaculum chyli*.

pec'tase. A ferment associated with pectose in fruits.

pec'ten. 1. Same as *os pubis*. 2. The middle third of the anal canal, between Hilton's line and the anal papilla. **p. pu'bls.** See *pectineal line*.

pectenit'is (pek-ten-i'tis). Inflammation of the pecten of the anus.

pecteno'sis. Hardening of the pecten of the anus.

pectenot'omy. Incision through the pecten.

pec'tic acid. An acid, C₂₂H₄₅O₂₂, from *pectin*.

pec'tin. One of the carbohydrates of fruits and vegetables.

pec'tinase. A plant ferment which coagulates pectins.

pectin'eal. Pertaining to the os pubis. **p. line,** the portion of the ileopectineal line found on os pubis. **p. muscle.** See *pectineus*, in *Muscles, Table of*. **p. ridge,** anterior or external bicipital ridge of humerus.

pectine'us (pek-tin-e'us). See *Muscles, Table of*.

pectin'iform. Shaped like a comb.

pectiza'tion. Coagulation in colloidal chemistry.

pectoral. Of, or pertaining to, the chest or breast; good in diseases of the chest. **p. species, p. tea,** a mixture of expectorant and demulcent herbs and aromatics.

pectoral'gia (pek-to-ral'je-ah). Pain in the chest.

pectora'lis (pek-to-ra'lis). See *Muscles, Table of*.

pectoril'oquy. Transmission of the sound of spoken words through the chest wall.

pectoroph'ony. Exaggeration of vocal resonance heard on auscultation.

pec'tose (pek'tōs). A principle in unripe fruits which in ripening becomes converted into pectin.

pectun'culus. Any one of the series of ridges on the aqueduct of Sylvius.

pec'tus. The breast, chest, or thorax. **p. carina'tum,** chicken breast or pigeon breast; undue prominence of sternum.

ped'al. Pertaining to the foot or feet.

ped'erast (ped'er-ast). A practitioner of pederasty.

ped'erasty (ped'er-as-te). Sexual practices between men; sodomy.

pediat'ric. Pertaining to diseases of children.

pediatrician, pediat'rist. A specialist in diseases of children.

pediat'rics (pe-de-at'rix). That branch of medicine which treats of children's diseases.

pe'diatry. Same as *pediatrics*.

pedicella'tion. The development of a pedicle.

ped'icle (ped'ik-l). 1. The stem of a tumor. 2. The process which connects the lamina of a vertebra with the centrum.

pedic'ulate (pe-dik'u-lāt). Provided with a pedicle.

pedicula'tion. 1. The process of forming a pedicle. 2. Infestation with lice.

pedic'ulicide (pe-dik'u-lis-id). Destroying lice.

Pediculol'des ventrico'sus. A small mite found in straw of mattresses, and causing straw itch.

pediculopho'bia (pe-dik-u-lo-fo-be-ah). Abnormal dread of lice.

pediculo'sis. Infestation with lice; lousiness.

Pedic'ulus. A genus of lice. **P. cap'itis,** the head louse which infests the hair and scalp. **P. cor'poris,** the body louse which infests the clothing. **P. pu'bis,** the crab louse which infests the hairy region of the genitals. **P. vestimen'ti.** Same as *P. corporis*.

ped'icure (ped'ik-ūr). A chiropodist or corn doctor.

pedilu'vium. L. for *foot bath*.

Pedlococ'cus. A genus or form of coccus of various species.

pedional'gia (pe-de-o-nal'je-ah). Pain in the sole of the foot.

pedlopho'bia. Morbid dread of children or of dolls.

pedi'tis. Inflammation of the pedal bone of a horse.

pedobaromacrom'eter. Instrument for measuring and weighing infants.

pedobarom'eter. Instrument for weighing infants.

pedodon'tia. That department of dentistry which deals with the teeth and mouth conditions of children.

- pedodon'tics.** Same as *pedodontia*.
- pedodon'tist.** A dentist who specializes in *pedodontia*.
- pedodontol'ogy.** Same as *pedodontia*.
- ped'ograph.** An imprint of the weight-bearing surface of the foot.
- pedol'ogist.** A specialist in *pedology*.
- pedol'ogy.** The study of the life and development of children.
- pedom'eter.** An instrument for measuring children.
- pedomor'phism.** Retention of infant characters in the adult.
- pedonosol'ogy.** Pediatrics.
- pedophil'ia.** Abnormal fondness for children; especially sexual relations with children.
- pe'duncle** (pe'dung-kl). A stem or supporting part. **callosal p.**, band which goes on either side from under the callosum to the fissure of Sylvius. **cerebellar p's** (inferior, middle, posterior, and superior), bands of white substance which join the pons and cerebellum. **cerebral p.** Same as *crus cerebri*. **pineal p.**, slender band going forward on either side from pineal body.
- pedun'cular** (pe-dung'ku-lar). Pertaining to a peduncle.
- pedun'culate, pedun'culated.** Having a stalk or peduncle.
- pelnother'apy.** The hunger or starvation cure.
- pela'da, pelade** (pel-ahd'). Same as *alopecia areata*.
- pelage** (pe-lahzh'). The hairy system of the body.
- pelicol'ogy** (pel-ik-ol'o-je). The study of the pelvis.
- pelldi'sl** (pel-id-e'se). The unit of Pirquet's index for determining the nutritive condition of children.
- pello'ma.** A livid patch on the skin in typhoid.
- pello'sis** (pe-lo-o'sis). Same as *purpura*.
- pellag'ra.** An endemic disease of southern Europe and the central and southern United States, due to a deficiency of nicotinic acid (vitamin B₃) in the diet, and marked by recurring redness of parts of the body, followed by exfoliation, and attended by weakness, digestive disturbance, convulsions, etc.
- pellagragen'ic.** Causing pellagra.
- pellagra'zein, pellagro'cein.** Poisonous ptomaine from damaged maize.
- pella'grin.** A person affected with pellagra.
- pellag'roid.** Resembling pellagra, or a condition resembling pellagra.
- pellagrol'ogy.** The study of pellagra.
- pellagrosa'rium.** A hospital for pellagra patients.
- pellag'rous.** Pertaining to or affected with pellagra.
- pel'let** (pel'et). A small pill or granule.
- pellet'i'erin** (pel-et-i'e-rin). An alkaloid from pomegranate bark: it is destructive to teniae.
- pel'licle** (pel'ik-l). A thin scum forming on the surface of liquids.
- pel'litory** (pel'it-or-e). 1. See *Pyrethrum*. 2. A plant of the genus *Parietaria*.
- pel'lotine.** A hypnotic alkaloid, C₁₃H₁₃NO, from *Anhalonium*.
- pellu'cid** (pel-u'cid). Translucent.
- pelveoperiton'i'tis.** Same as *pelvipерitonitis*.
- pel'vic** (pel'vik). Pertaining to the pelvis. **p. girdle**, the girdle formed by the innominate bones.
- pelvicephalog'raphy.** Pelvicephalometry by x-ray.
- pelvicephalom'etry.** Measurement of the diameters of the fetal head in relation to those of the mother's pelvis.
- pelvillithot'omy.** Removal of a kidney stone by incision through the renal pelvis.
- pelvim'eter.** Instrument for measuring the pelvis.

pelvim'etry. Measurement of capacity and diameter of pelvis.

pelvioneos'tomy (pel''ve-o-ne-os'to-me). Same as *ureteroneopyelos-tomy*.

pel'vioplasty. An operation for enlarging the pelvis.

pelvot'omy. Cutting of the pelvic bones.

pel'viotripsy. Crushing of the pelvis.

pelvipertitonit'is. Inflammation of the pelvic peritoneum.

pel'vis. 1. The basin formed by the innominate bones, sacrum, and coccyx. 2. The sac in the kidney of which the ureter is the outlet.

p. aequabil'iter jus'to ma'jor, one unusually but symmetrically large in all directions. **p. aequabil'iter jus'to mi'nor,** one

with all its diameters equally reduced. **p., axis of,** the perpendicular to anteroposterior diameter at either inlet or outlet. **beaked**

p., one with the pubic bones laterally compressed and pushed forward. **brim of p.,** upper entrance to pelvic space; the inlet,

isthmus, margin, or superior strait. **cordiform p.,** one somewhat heart shaped. **diameters of p.,** at brim, are the conjugate, antero-

posterior, transverse, and right and left oblique; at outlet, antero-posterior, transverse, and oblique. **false p.,** the part above the

iliopectineal line. **floor of p.,** nonbony material forming lower boundary of pelvis. **inclination of p., obliquity of p.,** angle

between axis of body and that of pelvis. **kyphotic p.,** one marked by increase of conjugate diameter at brim with decrease of transverse

diameter at outlet. **p. ma'jor,** the false pelvis. **malacosteon p.** Same as *rachitic p.* **masculine p.,** a woman's pelvis shaped like

that of a man. **p. mi'nor,** the true pelvis. **Nägele's p., oblique**

p., one with diameters so distorted that the conjugate takes an oblique direction. **osteomalacic p.,** one affected with osteomalacia.

planes of p., imaginary surfaces which touch all points of the circumference, viz., plane of pelvic expansion and that of pelvic contraction. **rachitic p.,** one affected with rickets. **Roberts's p.,**

one with a rudimentary sacrum and great narrowing of the transverse and oblique diameters. **rostrate p.,** one which is simply contracted.

simple flat p., one with shortened anteroposterior diameter. **p. spinosa,** a rachitic pelvis with the crest of the pubis very sharp.

split p., one with congenital separation at the symphysis pubis. **true p.,** the part below the iliopectineal line.

pel'vitherm. Apparatus for applying heat to the pelvic organs through the vagina.

pelvot'omy. Operation of cutting the pelvis to aid delivery.

pelvos'copy. Examination of the pelvis, especially the renal pelvis.

pelycal'gia. Pelvic pain.

pel'yecogram. An x-ray picture of the pelvis.

pelycog'raphy. x-Ray examination of the pelvic contents.

pem'phigoid. Like, or resembling, pemphigus.

pem'phigus (pem'fig-us). A disease marked by formation of bullae which, after absorption, leave pigmented spots. **p. benignus,** a

very mild or slight form. **p. circina'tus** has the bullae arranged in circles. **p. dissemina'tus,** one with scattered bullae. **p. folia'-**

ceus, a variety with flaccid scabby bullae. **p. hyster'icus,** a form ascribed to hysteria, gestation, or disease of sexual organs. **p.**

malignus, a severe and sometimes fatal type. **p. neonato'rum,** a form occurring in young infants and ascribed to a microbic origin.

p. pruriginosus, a kind with severe itching. **p. solita'rius,** a variety with only one bulla. **p. syphilit'icus,** syphilitic eruption of

bullae. **p. vegetans,** form in which bullae are followed by fungoid growths. **p. vulga'ris,** ordinary and uncomplicated pemphigus.

- pend'ulous** (pend'yū-lus). Hanging loosely; drooping.
- pen'dulum rhythm**. See under *rhythm*.
- pen'etrating**. Piercing; entering deeply. **p. power**. Same as *focal depth*. **p. wound**, a wound which reaches a natural cavity.
- penetrom'eter**. An instrument for measuring the penetrating power of x-rays.
- pe'nial** (pe'ne-al). Pertaining to the penis.
- penicillio'sis**. A disease caused by infection with *Penicillium*.
- Penicil'lum** (pen-is-il'e-um). A genus of mold fungi.
- pe'nile** (pe'nil). Pertaining to the penis.
- pe'nis**. Male organ of copulation.
- peni'tis** (pe-ni'tis). Inflammation of penis.
- Penj'deh sore**. An ulcer endemic in Asia.
- pen'niform** (pen'if-orm). Shaped like a feather.
- pennyroy'al**. Plants of the genera *Mentha* and *Hedeoma*: carminative and emmenagogue.
- pen'nyweight**. Twenty-four grains Troy weight.
- pen'tad**. Any element or radical with a valence of five.
- pen'tal**. An anesthetic hydrocarbon, C_5H_{10} . See *amylene*.
- pentamethylendiam'ine**. Same as *cadaverin*.
- pentamethylenetet'razol**. Same as *metrazol*.
- pen'tane**. An anesthetic hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12} .
- pentav'alent** (pen-tav'al-ent). Same as *quivalent*.
- pen'tene** (pen'tēn). Same as *amylene*.
- pentnu'cleotide**. The sodium salt of pentose nucleotide of yeast: used in leukopenia.
- pentobar'bital sodium**. A barbiturate preparation having sedative and hypnotic properties.
- pentos'azon**. An abnormal substance occurring in urine.
- pentose**. Any sugar or hydrocarbon of formula $C_5H_{10}O_5$.
- pentose'mia**. The presence of pentose in the blood.
- pen'toside**. A compound of pentose with some other substance.
- pentosu'ria**. Pentoses in the urine.
- pen'tothal sodium**. A proprietary sodium ethyl (methyl-butyl) thiobarbiturate used as an intravenous hypnotic and anesthetic.
- pe'onin**. A dye, $C_{19}H_{14}O_3$, used as an indicator for alkalis and acids.
- peotilloma'nia**. Habit of pulling at the penis.
- peot'omy**. Surgical removal of penis.
- pe'po**. The pumpkin and its seeds: teniacide and diuretic.
- pep'per** (pep'er). Dried fruit of *Piper nigrum*.
- pep'permint**. An herb, *Mentha piperita*: leaves carminative and stimulant.
- pep'sic** (pep'sik). See *peptic*.
- pep'sin**. A ferment of gastric juice: used as a remedy for dyspepsia.
- pepsin'ia**. The secretion of pepsin.
- pepsin'ogen**. A zymogen from gastric cells which changes into pepsin.
- peptar'nis**. Peptone of beef: used as invalid food.
- pepten'zyme**. A proprietary antidyspeptic enzyme.
- pep'tic**. Pertaining to pepsin or to digestion.
- pep'tid** (pep'tid). A compound of two or more amido-acids.
- peptidolyt'ic**. Splitting up peptids.
- peptinotox'in**. A poisonous intestinal product of imperfect stomach digestion.
- peptogen'ic, peptog'enous**. Producing pepsin or peptones.
- pep'toid**. A product of proteolytic digestion which does not give the biuret reaction.
- peptol'ysis**. The splitting up of pepsin.

- peptolyt'ic.** Splitting up peptone.
- peptoman'gan.** A proprietary preparation of peptone with iron and manganese.
- pep'tone.** Any protein formed by the action of pepsin.
- peptone'mia.** Presence of peptones in the blood.
- pep'tonized (pep'ton-ized).** Digested by pepsin.
- pep'tonoid.** Any substance resembling a peptone.
- peptonu'ria.** Peptones in the urine.
- peptotox'in.** Any toxin or poisonous base from peptones.
- peracid'ity (per-as-id'it-e).** Excessive acidity.
- peracute (per-ak-üt').** Very acute.
- peran'dren.** A proprietary brand of testosterone propionate.
- per a'num.** *L. for by the anus.*
- percalne (per'ka-in).** A local anesthetic; quinoline derivative.
- per'cept (per'sept).** The object perceived.
- percep'tion.** Reception of an impression through the senses.
- perceptiv'ity.** Ability to receive sense impressions.
- perchlo'ric acid.** An irritant acid, HClO_4 ; it forms perchlorates.
- per'colate (per'ko-lät).** 1. To submit to percolation. 2. Any liquid that has been percolated.
- percola'tion.** The extraction of soluble parts of a drug by passing a solvent liquid through it.
- per'colator.** Vessel used in percolation.
- percomorph oil.** Oil from the liver of fishes of the Percomorphi, a perchlike order of fishes. It has vitamin D properties.
- percuss'.** To subject to percussion.
- percuss'ion.** The act of striking a part as an aid in diagnosis.
- auscultatory p.,** percussion combined with auscultation. **Imme-diate p.,** percussion in which no pleximeter is used. **Instrumental p.,** that in which a plexor or hammer is used. **mediate p.,** that in which a pleximeter is employed. **p. note,** the sound made by percussion. **p. wave,** principal ascending curve of the sphygmogram.
- percus'sor.** An instrument for performing percussion.
- percuta'neous.** Performed through the skin.
- perel'rine.** White alkaloid from bark of *Geissosper'mum lac're*; tonic and antipyretic.
- perfla'tion (per-fla'shun).** The act of blowing air into a space in order to force secretions out.
- per'forans.** Any nerve or muscle performing a part.
- perfora'tion.** 1. An act of piercing. 2. A hole through a part.
- per'forator.** An instrument for boring the fetal skull.
- perfor'mance test.** An intelligence test in which the subject is required to manipulate and fit together pieces of blocks, pictures, etc.
- perfrica'tion (per-fri-ka'shun).** Rubbing with an ointment or embrocation.
- perhy'drol.** A 30 per cent solution of hydrogen dioxide.
- perlae'inous (per-e-as'in-us).** Around an acinus.
- perladent'itis.** Inflammation of tissues around a gland.
- periallent'itis.** Inflammation around a foreign body.
- periamyg'dall'itis.** Inflammation of tissue around the tonsil.
- perianglochol'itis.** Inflammation of tissues around the bile ducts.
- perlangl'itis (per'e-an-ji'tis).** Inflammation of tissue around a vessel.
- perlaortl'itis.** Inflammation of tissues around the aorta.
- perla'pical.** Surrounding the apex of the root of a tooth.
- perlappendic'itis.** Inflammation of appendix with its surrounding peritoneum. **p. decidua'lis,** the presence of decidual cells in the peritoneum of the appendix in cases of tubal pregnancy.

- periarte'rial** (per-e-ar-te're-al). Around an artery.
- periarteri'tis**. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. **p. gummo'sa**, accumulation of gummas in the blood vessels in syphilis. **p. nodo'sa**, a variety producing thickening of the artery with the formation of nodular swellings.
- periarthri'tis**. Inflammation around a joint.
- periartic'ular** (per-e-ar-tik'u-lar). Surrounding a joint.
- periax'ial** (per-e-ak'se-al). Situated around an axis.
- periaxil'lary**. Around the axilla.
- per'iblast**. Protoplasm of a cell outside a nucleus.
- peribronchioli'tis**. Inflammation around the bronchioles.
- peribronchi'tis**. Inflammation of the investment of a bronchus.
- pericar'diac, pericar'dial**. Relating to the pericardium.
- pericardicente'sis**. The tapping of the pericardium.
- pericardiec'tomy**. Excision of the pericardium.
- pericardiocente'sis**. Same as *pericardicentesis*.
- pericardiol'ysis**. The operation of freeing adhesions between the visceral and parietal pericardium.
- pericardiomediastini'tis**. Inflammation of the pericardium and mediastinum.
- pericardiophren'ic**. Pertaining to the pericardium and the diaphragm.
- pericardiopleu'ral**. Pertaining to the pericardium and pleura.
- pericardior'haphy**. Suturing of the pericardium.
- pericardios'tomy**. The operation of making an opening into the pericardium through the chest wall for the drainage of effusions.
- pericardiosym'physis**. Adhesion between the visceral and parietal layers of the pericardium.
- pericardiot'omy**. Surgical incision of pericardium.
- pericardit'ic** (per-e-kar-dit'ik). Pertaining to the pericardium.
- pericardi'tis**. Inflammation of the pericardium. **adhesive p.**, that in which the two layers of pericardium adhere to each other. **p. callo'sa**, chronic fibrous pericarditis without the typical signs of pericarditis. **carcinomatous p.**, that associated with malignant disease of the pericardium. **dry p.**, that without effusion. **external p.**, that which chiefly affects the outer surface of the pericardium. **fibrinous p.**, **hemorrhagic p.**, variety in which there is a bloody exudate. **localized p.**, form with white or milky spots. **p. oblit'erans, obliterating p.**, adherent pericarditis which leads to obliteration of the pericardial cavity. **purulent p.**, a form with effusion of purulent fluid. **serofibrinous p.**, form with serous fluid effusion with a little fibrin. **tuberculous p.**, that caused by tuberculous disease.
- pericar'dium**. Membranous bag which contains the heart. **bread-and-butter p.**, peculiar appearance in fibrinous pericarditis produced by the rubbing together of two surfaces of pericardial membrane. **parietal p.**, that fold of pericardium which is not in contact with the heart. **shaggy p.**, pericardium with a shaggy coat of fibrinous exudate. **visceral p.**, the portion in contact with the heart; epicardium.
- pericardo'sis** (per'e-kar-do'sis). Infection of the pericardium.
- perice'cal** (per-es-e'kal). Surrounding the cecum.
- periceci'tis** (per-e-se-si'tis). Inflammation around the cecum.
- pericementi'tis**. Same as *periodontitis*.
- pericementocla'sia**. Pyorrhea alveolaris.
- pericemen'tum**. The tissue which occupies the space between the root of a tooth and the alveolus of the jaw.

- pericholangi'tis.** Inflammation of tissues around a bile duct.
pericholecysti'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the gallbladder.
perichondri'tis. Inflammation of perichondrium.
perichon'drium (per-e-kon'dre-um). The membrane which covers the surface of a cartilage.
perichondro'ma. A tumor of the perichondrium.
perichor'dal. Surrounding the notochord.
perichoroid'al. Surrounding the choroid coat.
per'ichrome (per'e-kröm). A nerve cell in which the Nissl bodies are arranged in rows beneath the cell membrane.
pericol'ic (per-e-kol'ik). Around the colon.
pericoll'i'tis (per'e-ko-li'tis). Inflammation around the colon.
pericoloni'tis. Inflammation around the colon.
pericolpi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the vagina.
pericon'chal (per-e-kong'kal). Around the concha.
periconchi'tis. Inflammation of the lining of the orbit.
pericor'neal. Situated around the cornea.
pericrani'tis (per-ik-ra-ni'tis). Inflammation of pericranium.
pericra'nium. The periosteum of the skull.
pericysti'tis. Inflammation of tissues about the bladder.
pericyte (per'e-sit). A small embryonic cell found along capillaries.
pericyt'al. Situated around a cell.
peridec'tomy. Same as *peritomy*.
perideferenti'tis. Inflammation of the tissues around the vas deferens.
periden'dric. Surrounding a dendrite.
periden'tal (per-e-den'tal). Periodontal.
peridentocla'sia. The breaking down of tissues surrounding the teeth.
peridesmi'tis. Inflammation of the peridesmium.
perides'mium. The membrane which invests a ligament.
peridias'tole (per-e-di-as'to-le). Time between the diastole and systole.
peridid'ymis. The tunica vaginalis testis.
perididymi'tis. Inflammation of tunica vaginalis of the testis.
peridiverticul'i'tis. Inflammation around an intestinal diverticulum.
periduc'tal. Surrounding a duct.
periduodeni'tis. Inflammation around the duodenum.
periencephali'tis. Inflammation of the surface of the brain.
periencephalomeningi'tis. Inflammation of cerebral cortex and meninges.
periendothello'ma. A tumor developed from the endothelium of the lymphatics of the perithelial layers of a blood vessel.
perienteri'tis. Inflammation of peritoneal coat of intestines.
periepi'thello'ma. A form of tumor of the suprarenal body.
periesophagi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the esophagus.
perifis'tular. Situated around a fistula.
perifollicul'i'tis. Inflammation around the hair follicles.
perigangli'i'tis (per'e-gang-le-i'tis). Inflammation around a ganglion.
perigastri'tis. Inflammation of peritoneal coat of stomach.
periglot'tis. The mucosa of the tongue.
perihepati'tis. Inflammation of peritoneum around the liver.
perijejuni'tis. Inflammation around the jejunum.
perilabyrinthi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the labyrinth.
perilaryngi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the larynx.
per'ilymph (per'il-ims). Fluid in the space between the membranous and osseous labyrinths of the ear.
perilymphangi'tis. Inflammation around a lymphatic vessel.

perimeningi'tis. See *pachymeningitis*.

perim'eter. Instrument for measuring the visual field.

perimetri'tis. Inflammation of perimetrium.

perine'trium. The peritoneum that enfolds the womb.

perim'etry (pe-rim'et-re). Measurement of the visual field.

perimyel'i'tis. Inflammation of the pia of the spinal cord.

perimyelog'raphy. Roentgenographical examination of the sub-arachnoid space.

perimyo-endocardi'tis. Pericarditis associated with myocarditis and endocarditis.

perimys'ial. Pertaining to the perimysium.

perimysii'tis. Inflammation of the perimysium.

perimys'ium. The tissue that envelops each primary bundle of muscle fiber.

perine'al (per-in-e'al). Pertaining to the perineum.

perine'ocele. Hernia into the perineum; perineal hernia.

perinocolporectomyomec'tomy. Removal of a myoma by cutting the perineum, vagina, and rectum.

perine'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the perineum.

perineor'rhap'hy. Suture of the perineum.

perineosyn'thesis. Repair of a lacerated perineum by suture and by a flap from wall of vagina.

perineot'omy. Surgical incision through the perineum.

perineph'ric (per-e-nef'rik). Around or about the kidney.

perinephri'tis. Inflammation of peritoneal envelop of kidney.

perineph'rium. The membrane surrounding the kidney.

perine'um. Space or area between anus and genitalia.

perineuri'tis. Inflammation of perineurium.

perineur'ium. The sheath of a funiculus of nerve fibers.

perioc'ular (per-e-ok'u-lar). Around or about the eye.

pe'riod (pe're-od). An interval or division of time. **half-life p.**, the period after which half of a radioactive element is so transformed that it is no longer of therapeutic potency. **incubation p.**, the period of time between the moment of entrance of the infecting organism into the body and the first appearance of the symptoms of the consequent disease. **intersystolic p.**, the atriocarotid interval. See under *interval*. **iso-electric p.**, the moment in muscular contraction when the electrodes are so related to the contraction wave that no deflection of the galvanometer is produced. **lag p.**, the time which elapses after a micro-organism is introduced into a nutrient medium before reproduction begins. **monthly p.**, the time of menstruation. **presphygm'ic p.**, a short period (0.07 to 0.09 second) early in the systole of the ventricles when both the auriculoventricular and semilunar valves are closed. During this period the blood flow in the auricles and ventricles ceases. **reaction p.**, the stage of rallying from shock after trauma. **refractory p.**, a short period succeeding the time at which a nerve or muscle enters into a condition of functional activity during which the nerve or muscle does not respond to a second stimulus.

period'ic (pe-re-od'ik). Recurring at certain intervals.

periodon'tal (per-e-o-don'tal). Around or about a tooth.

periodon'tia That branch of dentistry which treats of the periodontal tissue and its diseases.

periodonti'tis (per'e-o-don-ti'tis). Inflammation of periodontium.

periodon'tium. Fibrous tissue that covers tooth cement.

periodontocla'sia. Destruction of periodontal tissue; pyorrhea alveolaris.

- periodontol'ogy.** The study of diseases of the periodontal tissues.
- period'oscope.** Calendar or dial indicating probable date of labor.
- perilomphal'ic** (per-e-om-fal'ik). Around the umbilicus.
- perionych'ium** (per-e-o-nik'e-um). The epidermis bordering a nail.
- perlo'nyx** (per-e-o'niks). Inflammation of the skin surrounding a nail.
- perioophori'tis.** Inflammation of peritoneum about the ovary.
- perioophorosalpingi'tis.** Inflammation of tissues around an ovary and oviduct.
- periootheci'tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneum around the ovary.
- perioothecosalpingi'tis.** Inflammation of tissue around the ovary and oviduct.
- perio'ple.** The smooth, shiny layer on the outer surface of the hoofs of animals.
- perioptom'etry.** Measurement of peripheral acuity of vision or of the limits of the visual field.
- perior'bita** (per-e-or'bit-ah). Periosteum of the eye socket.
- perior'bita** (per-e-or'bit-al). Around or about the eye socket.
- periorbi'tis** (per-e-or-bi'tis). Inflammation of the periorbita.
- periorchi'tis.** Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis of a testis.
- perios'teal** (per-e-os'te-al). Pertaining to the periosteum.
- periostel'tis** (per-e-os-te-i'tis). Periostitis.
- periosteo-edema.** Edema of the periosteum.
- periosteo'ma, periosto'ma.** A morbid growth surrounding a bone.
- periosteomedull'i'tis.** Inflammation of the periosteum and marrow.
- periosteomyell'i'tis.** Inflammation of the entire bone.
- perios'teophyte.** Bony growth on periosteum.
- periosteor'rhap'hy.** The suturing together of the margins of severed periosteum.
- perios'teotome.** Instrument for dividing periosteum.
- periosteot'omy.** Surgical incision of the periosteum.
- perios'teous.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, periosteum.
- perios'teum.** Fibrous sheath of bone.
- periost'i'tis.** Inflammation of periosteum. **albuminous p.,** a form accompanied by the exudation of a clear albuminous liquid. **dental p.** See *periodontitis*. **diffuse p.,** periostitis of the long bones not circumscribed. **hemorrhagic p.,** that in which blood is extravasated under the periosteum.
- periosto'ma.** A bony growth around bone.
- periostomedull'i'tis.** Inflammation of periosteum and marrow.
- periosto'sis.** A bony growth around a bone.
- periostot'omy.** Same as *periosteotomy*.
- periot'ic** (per-e-ot'ik). Situated around the ear. **p. bone,** the mastoid and petrous bones together.
- peripachymenengi'tis.** Inflammation of substance between the dura and the bone.
- peripancrati'tis.** Inflammation of tissues about pancreas.
- peripatet'ic.** Walking about.
- peripericardi'tis.** Inflammation around the pericardium.
- periphaei'tis.** Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.
- periph'erad** (per-if'er-ad). Toward the periphery.
- periph'eral, peripher'ic.** Pertaining to the periphery.
- periph'ery** (per-if'er-e). An outward part or surface.
- periphlebi'tis.** Inflammation of external coat of a vein.
- periph'o'ria** (per-e-fo're-ah). Same as *cyclophoria*.
- periphren'i'tis.** Inflammation of the diaphragm and the structures around it.

- peri'plast.** Protoplasm of a cell outside of the nucleus.
- peripleu'ral** (per-e-plu'ral). Surrounding the pleura.
- peripleuri'tis.** Inflammation of tissue about pleura.
- periplo'cin.** Active principle of *Periploca graeca*, used in circulatory diseases.
- peripneumo'nia.** Pneumonia; also pleuropneumonia.
- periprocti'tis.** Inflammation of tissues outside of the rectum.
- periprostati'c** (per-e-pros-tat'ik). Situated about the prostate.
- periprostati'tis.** Inflammation of substance around prostate.
- peripylephlebi'tis.** Inflammation of tissues about the portal vein.
- peripy'lic** (per-e-pi'lik). Around the portal vein.
- peripyloric** (per-c-pi-lo'rik). Around the pylorus.
- perirec'tal.** Around or about the rectum.
- perirecti'tis** (per-e-rek-ti'tis). Same as *periproctitis*.
- perire'nal.** Around or about the kidney.
- perirhi'nal** (per-e-ri'nal). Situated about the nose.
- perirhizocla'sia** (per-e-ri-zo-kla'se-ah). Inflammatory destruction of tissue surrounding the root of a tooth.
- perisalpingi'tis.** Inflammation of peritoneum about oviduct.
- perisalpingo-ovari'tis.** Inflammation resulting in adherent oviducts and ovaries.
- periscle'rium.** Fibrous tissue surrounding ossifying cartilage.
- periscop'ic** (per-is-kop'ik). Affording a wide range of vision.
- perisigmoidi'tis.** Inflammation of peritoneum of sigmoid flexure.
- perisinui'tis.** Inflammation of substance about a sinus.
- perisinusi'tis.** Same as *perisinuitis*.
- perispermati'tis.** Inflammation of tissues about spermatic cord.
- perisplanchnic.** Around a viscus or the viscera.
- perisplanchni'tis.** Inflammation around the viscera.
- perispleni'tis.** Inflammation of peritoneal surface of spleen.
- perispondyli'tis.** Inflammation of the parts around a vertebra.
- peris'sad.** Any element or radical with an odd-numbered valence.
- peristal'sis.** Wormlike movement by which the alimentary canal propels its contents.
- peristal'tic** (per-is-tal'tik). Of the nature of peristalsis.
- peristaph'yline** (per-i-staf'il-in). Situated around the uvula.
- peris'tole** (per-is'to-le). The capacity of the stomach to surround its contents.
- peristrumi'tis.** Inflammation around a goiter.
- perisyno'vial.** Around a synovial structure.
- perisys'tole** (per-is-is'tol-e). Time between a systole and diastole.
- peritec'tomy.** Excision of a ring of conjunctiva around and near the cornea.
- peritendin'eum.** The sheath of a tendon.
- peritendini'tis.** Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.
- peritenonti'tis** (per'e-te-non-ti'tis). See *peritendinitis*.
- perithelio'ma.** A tumor of the perithelium.
- perithe'lium** (per-e-the'le-um). Fibrous layer around the capillaries.
- perithyroidi'tis.** Inflammation of capsule of the thyroid.
- perit'omy** (per-it'o-me). Treatment of pannus by removing a strip of conjunctiva.
- perito'neal.** Pertaining to the peritoneum.
- peritoneal'gia** (per'it-o-ne-al'je-ah). Pain in peritoneum.
- peritoneocente'sis.** Puncture of the peritoneal cavity.
- peritoneoc'lysis** (per-it-o-ne-ok'lis-is). Injection of fluid into the peritoneal cavity.
- peritoneop'athy.** Any disease of the peritoneum.

- perito'neopexy.** Fixation of the uterus by the vaginal route.
- peritone'oplasty.** The operation of covering denuded areas with peritoneum.
- perito'neoscope.** An instrument for performing peritoneoscopy.
- peritoneos'copy.** Examination of the peritoneum by an instrument inserted through the abdominal wall.
- peritoneot'omy.** Incision into the peritoneum.
- peritone'um.** Serous membrane which lines the abdominal walls (*parietal p.*) and the contained viscera (*visceral p.*).
- per'itonism.** A condition of shock simulating peritonitis.
- peritonit'is** (per-it-o-nit'is). Inflammation of the peritoneum. **adhesive p.,** peritonitis with adhesions between visceral and parietal layers. **diffuse p.,** that which is not localized. **puerperal p.,** that which occurs in childbed. **septic p.,** that due to pyogenic micro-organism. **serous p.,** that which is attended with copious liquid exudation. **traumatic p.,** simple acute peritonitis due to traumatism. **tuberculous p.,** that which accompanies tuberculosis of the peritoneum.
- periton'sillar.** Situated around a tonsil.
- peritonsillit'is.** Inflammation of peritonsillar tissues.
- perit'richous** (per-it'rik-us). Having flagella distributed over the whole surface.
- perityphlit'is.** Inflammation of tissues around the cecum.
- perilureterit'is.** Inflammation of tissues around the ureter.
- periu'terine.** Surrounding or about the uterus.
- perivaginit'is.** Inflammation of tissues around the vagina.
- perivas'cular.** Situated or occurring around a vessel.
- perivascull'tis.** Inflammation of a perivascular sheath.
- per'kinism.** An obsolete form of metallothrapy.
- per'lèche** (pär-läsh'). Contagious bacterial disease of the mouths of young children.
- perl'sucht.** Tuberculosis in cattle.
- per'manent teeth.** Teeth of the second dentition.
- perman'ganate.** Any salt of permanganic acid.
- per'meable.** Not impassable; that may be traversed; pervious.
- perni'cious** (per-ni'shus). Tending to a fatal issue.
- per'nio.** Same as *chilblain*.
- pernio'sis.** A skin affection caused by cold.
- pernoc'ton.** A proprietary hypnotic and general anesthetic, a derivative of barbituric acid.
- pe'ro.** The external layer of the olfactory lobe of the brain.
- perobra'chius** (per-o-bra'ke-us). Fetus with deformity of feet and arms.
- peroceph'alus.** Monster with a deformed head.
- perochi'rus** (per-o-ki'rus). Fetus with malformation of hands.
- per'ogen.** A preparation for making an oxygen bath.
- perom'elus.** Fetus with malformed limbs.
- peronae'us.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- perone'al.** Pertaining to the fibula.
- per'onin.** A proprietary anodyne remedy.
- Peronos'pora ferra'ni.** A fungus said to cause yellow fever.
- per'opus** (per'o-pus). Fetus with malformation of limbs.
- per os.** *L.* for *by the mouth*.
- perox'ide.** An oxide with more than the normal proportion of oxygen.
- perox'idase** (per-ok'sid-as). An oxidase which acts only in the presence of hydrogen peroxide.

- perplica'tion.** Closure of a divided vessel by drawing its free end through an incision in its own wall.
- per pri'mam, per pri'mam intentio'nem.** By first intention. See *healing*.
- per rec'tum.** L. for *by the rectum*.
- per'salt.** Any salt which contains a greater amount of the acid radical than a protosalt.
- per sal'tum.** L. for *at a leap*.
- per secun'dam.** By second intention. See *healing*.
- persevera'tion** (per-sev-er-a'shun). Persistence of one reply or one idea in response to various questions.
- persona.** That part of the conscious mind which comes into contact with reality.
- per'sonal equation.** A time error in the results of observations made by different persons.
- personality** (per-son-al'it-e). That which constitutes, distinguishes, and characterizes a person. **disordered p.**, a mental condition in which the patient thinks that he is some other person than himself. **dual p.**, a state of disordered consciousness in which the subject leads two lives, alternately. **multiple p.**, a mental state in which the patient seems to have a double or multiple consciousness, such personalities being usually separated from one another by complete amnesia. **psychopathic p.**, a constitutional tendency to mental disorder; a type of personality marked by lessened voluntary control and increased emotional response to stimuli. **shut-in p.**, a personality which habitually responds inadequately to normal social appeal.
- perspiration** (per-spir-a'shun). 1. Sweating; the functional excretion of sweat. 2. Sweat. **insensible p.**, those gaseous emanations from the body which do not appear in the form of sensible sweat or moisture, such as gaseous productions arising from the lungs in exhalation and from the skin by vaporization. **sensible p.**, perspiration which appears as moisture upon the skin.
- perstriction** (per-strik'shun). Ligation or compression of a blood vessel for the arrest of hemorrhage.
- persulfate** (per-sul'fāt). A sulfate which contains more sulfuric acid than the ordinary sulfate.
- per ter'tiam intentio'nem.** By third intention. See *healing*.
- Perthes' disease** (pār'tāz). Osteochondritis deformans juvenilis.
- per tu'bam.** Through a tube; especially used of the eustachian tube.
- pertuba'tion.** Perflation of the oviducts to render them patent.
- pertus'sin.** A proprietary preparation for whooping cough.
- pertus'sis** (per-tus'sis). Same as *whooping cough*.
- pertus'soid.** 1. Resembling whooping cough. 2. An influenzal cough resembling that of whooping cough.
- per'uol.** A preparation of balsam of Peru: used in skin diseases.
- Peru'vian bark.** Same as *cinchona*.
- pervers'ion.** Deviation from the normal course. **sexual p.**, any abnormality of the sexual instinct resulting in abnormal sexual practices.
- per'vert.** A perverted person, especially a person who indulges in unnatural sexual acts.
- pervigil'ium.** Sleeplessness; abnormal wakefulness.
- per'vious.** Same as *permeable*.
- pes.** 1. L. for *foot*. See *talipes*. 2. Lower or anterior part of crus cerebri. **p. abduc'tus**, talipes valgus. **p. accesso'rius**, the eminentia collateralis. **p. adduc'tus**. Same as *talipes adductus*. **p.**

- anserinus**, the goose's foot; (1) the plexus parotideus; (2) the tendinous expansions of the sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus muscles at the tubercle of the tibia. **p. arcuatus**, talipes cavus. **p. calcaeus**. See *talipes calcaneus*. **p. cavus**, hollow foot; excessive curvature or hollowness of the sole of the foot. **p. contortus**, talipes. **p. corvinus**, the crow's foot; a set of wrinkles at the outer canthus of the eye. **p. equinus**. See *talipes equinus*. **p. excavatus**, talipes cavus. **p. febricitans**, elephantiasis. **p. gigas**, macropodia. **p. hippocampi**, the lower end of the hippocampus major. **p. lemniscus**, a bundle of aberrant pyramidal fibers associated with the mesial fillet. **p. malleus valgus**, hammer toe. **p. olfactorius**, the inner layer of the olfactory bulb. **p. pedunculi**. See *basis pedunculi*. **p. planus**, flatfoot, undue flatness of the sole and arch of the foot. **p. pronatus**, talipes valgus. **p. supinatus**, talipes supinatus. **p. valgoplatus**, flatfoot. **p. valgus**. See *talipes valgus*. **p. varus**. See *talipes varus*.
- pessary**. 1. An instrument placed in vagina to support the uterus or rectum. 2. A medicated vaginal suppository. **cup p.**, a cup-shaped pessary for fitting over the cervix uteri. **diaphragm p.**, a rubber diaphragm for covering the os uteri for contraceptive purposes. **Gariel's p.**, a hollow rubber pessary which can be inflated. **Hodge's p.**, a pessary for retrodeviations of the uterus. **lever p.**, a pessary which acts on the principle of the lever. **Menge's p.**, a ring pessary with a fixed cross-bar holding a detachable stem. **ring p.**, a round or ring-shaped pessary. **Schatz's p.**, a shell-shaped pessary with perforations. **stem p.**, a pessary with a stem for introduction into the uterine canal. **Zwanck's p.**, a radium carrier which can be fixed in the vagina.
- pes'sima**. A skin disease marked by papules and bordered with inflammatory patches.
- pest house**. Hospital for contagious diseases.
- pestiferous** (pes-tif'er-us). Causing a pestilence.
- pestilence** (pes'til-ens). Any virulent epidemic contagious disease; also, an epidemic of such a disease.
- pestilential**. Of the nature of a pestilence.
- pestle** (pes'sl). An instrument for pounding drugs in a mortar.
- petechia** (pe-te'ke-ah). A small spot formed by effusion of blood.
- petechial** (pe-te'ke-al). Characterized by petechiae.
- petit mal** (ptê mahl). Relatively mild attack of epilepsy.
- Petit's canal** (ptêz). Circular channel around the lens. **P.'s operation**, division of the stricture for strangulated hernia. **P.'s triangle**, space between crest of ilium and the latissimus dorsi and external oblique muscles.
- petrification**. Conversion into a stonelike substance.
- petrissage** (pa-trêz-tahzh'). Kneading action in massage.
- petrolatum**. A tumor formed after the injection of liquid petrolatum.
- petrolatum**. A yellowish jelly-like substance obtained during the distillation of petroleum: used as an ointment base and for application to burns and skin abrasions. **liquid p.**, a liquid obtained by the distillation of petroleum: used as a vehicle for drugs to be administered by inhalation.
- petroleum**. A natural oil found in the earth. **p. ointment**, petrolatum.
- petrolin** (pet'rol-in). Same as *paraffin*.
- petrollization**. Spreading of petroleum on bodies of water to destroy the larvae of mosquitoes therein.

- petromast'oid.** 1. The petriotic bone. 2. Pertaining to petrous and mastoid bones.
- petro'sal** (pe-tro'sal). Pertaining to the petrous bone.
- petrosalpingostaphyli'nus.** The levator palati muscle.
- Petroseli'num.** Parsley.
- petrosi'tis.** Inflammation of the petrous part of the temporal bone.
- pet'rous** (pet'rus). Resembling rock or stone. **p. bone**, the petrosa, or petrous portion of temporal bone.
- pexin'ogen** (peks-in'o-jen). Same as *renninogen*.
- pex'is.** The fixation of a substance or chemical compound in a tissue.
- Peyer's glands, P.'s patches** (pi'erz). Whitish patches of lymph follicles in mucous and submucous layers of small intestine.
- Pfeifferel'la.** A genus of bacteria to which the causative organism of glanders is referred by some.
- pfropfhebeophre'nia, pfropschizophre'nia.** Schizophrenia in a person already mentally defective.
- pH, P^H or P_H.** The symbol for hydrogen ion concentration.
- phaci'tis** (fas-i'tis). Inflammation of the eye lens.
- phaco-anaphylax'is.** Anaphylaxis to protein of the crystalline lens.
- phac'ocele** (fak'o-sel). Displacement of the eye lens.
- phacocystee'tomy.** Excision of part of lens capsule for cataract.
- phacocysti'tis** (fak-o-sis-ti'tis). Inflammation of capsule of crystalline lens.
- phaco-cre'sis.** Removal of the lens in cataract by suction.
- phacoglauc'o'ma.** Glaucoma affecting the lens.
- phacoid** (fak'oid). Shaped like a lens.
- phacol'doscope** (fa-koi'dos-köp). Same as *phacoscope*.
- phacol'ysin.** An albumin from the lens of the eye: used in treatment of cataract.
- phacol'ysis.** Dissolution of the lens of the eye by operation or by medical means.
- phaco'ma.** A tumor of the lens of the eye.
- phacomala'cia** (fak-o-mal-a'she-ah). Soft cataract.
- phacometachore'sis.** Displacement of the eye lens.
- phacom'eter.** Instrument for measuring power of lenses.
- phacoplane'sis.** Excessive mobility of the eye lens.
- phacosclero'sis.** Hardening of the eye lens.
- pha'coscope.** Instrument for viewing accommodative changes of the eye lens.
- phacostag'mus.** Cataract of the crystalline lens.
- phacother'apy.** Cauterization by concentrating the sun's rays by means of a lens.
- phacozy'mase.** An enzyme from extract of the crystalline lens.
- phae'ochrome** (fe'o-krom). Same as *pheochrome*.
- phage** (fāj). Same as *bacteriophage*.
- phagede'na** (faj-e-de'nah). Rapidly spreading and sloughing ulcer.
- phageden'ic** (faj-e-den'ik). Of the nature of phagedena.
- phagel'ysis** (fä-jel'is-is). The inhibition of bacteriophage action.
- phagocaryo'sis.** Phagocytic action by a cell nucleus.
- phag'ocyte** (fag'o-sit). Any cell that destroys micro-organisms or harmful cells.
- phagocy'toblast.** A cell giving rise to phagocytes.
- phagocytol'ysis.** Destruction of phagocytes.
- phagocytolyt'ic.** Destructive to phagocytes.
- phagocyto'sis.** Destruction of injurious cells by phagocytes.
- phagodynamom'eter.** Apparatus for measuring the force exerted in chewing the food.

- phagokaryo'sis.** Phagocytosis effected by the cell nucleus.
- phagol'ysis** (fag-ol'is-is). Destruction of phagocytes by bacteria.
- phagopy'rism.** Hypersensitiveness to certain foods, causing symptoms of poisoning by their use.
- phagothor'apy.** Treatment by overfeeding.
- phaki'tis** (fak-i'tis). Same as *phacitis*.
- phakol'ysis.** Dissection of the crystalline lens with extraction.
- phalacro'sis.** Same as *alopecia*.
- phalan'geal** (fal-an'je-al). Pertaining to a phalanx.
- phalangec'tomy** (fal-an-jek'to-me). Excision of a phalanx.
- phalan'ges.** Pl. of *phalanx*.
- phalangit'is** (fal-an-ji'tis). Inflammation of one or more phalanges.
- pha'lanx.** Any bone of a finger or toe.
- phal'lic** (fal'lik). Pertaining to the penis. **p. symbol,** in psychoanalysis, any symbol whose underlying motive concerns the penis.
- phal'lin** (fal'lin). Poisonous toxalbumin from *Amani'ta phalloi'des*.
- phallit'is** (fal-i'tis). Inflammation of the penis.
- phallocamp'sis.** Curvature of penis when erect.
- phallodyn'ia.** Pain in the penis.
- phallon'cus.** Tumor or swelling of the penis.
- phal'lus** (fal'us). The penis.
- phaneroma'nla.** Abnormal attention to some external growth, as nail-biting, picking at a wart, etc.
- phaner'oscope** (fan-er'os-köp). Instrument for illuminating the skin and rendering it translucent.
- phaneros'copy.** Observation of skin by phaneroscope.
- phanero'sis.** The act of becoming visible.
- phan'ic.** Visible; apparent.
- phan'odorn.** Cyclobarbitol, a proprietary hypnotic: used like barbitol.
- phan'tasm** (fan'tazm). An optical illusion; vision resulting from disease.
- phan'tasy, phantasy thinking.** Daydreaming or imaginary musing.
- phan'tom** (fan'tum). 1. A phantasm. 2. A model of body or part thereof.
- phar'macal** (far'mak-al). Pertaining to pharmacy.
- pharmaceu'tical** (far-ma-su'tik-al). Pertaining to drugs.
- pharmaceu'tics** (far-mah-su'tiks). The apothecary's art.
- phar'macist** (far'mas-ist). An apothecary or druggist.
- pharmacodigno'sis.** Employment of drugs in diagnosis.
- pharmacodynami'es.** The study of the action of drugs.
- pharmacog'nosy, pharmacog'raphy.** The study or science of crude medicines.
- pharmacol'ogy.** The study of drugs and their action.
- pharmacoma'nla.** Abnormal fondness for taking or administering medicines.
- pharmacope'dia, pharmacope'dics.** The science of drugs, their properties and preparations.
- pharmacope'ia.** An authoritative treatise on drugs and their preparations.
- pharmacopho'bia.** Morbid dread of medicines.
- pharmacopsycho'sis.** Any one of a group of mental diseases due to alcohol, drugs, or poisons.
- pharmacother'apy.** Treatment of disease with medicines.
- phar'macy.** 1. The art of preparing and compounding medicines.
2. An apothecary's shop.

pharyngal'gia. Pain in the pharynx.

pharyn'geal. Pertaining to the pharynx. **p. arches.** Same as *visceral arches*.

pharyngec'tomy. Surgical removal of part of pharynx.

pharyngemphrax'is. Obstruction of the pharynx.

pharyngis'mus. Muscular spasm of pharynx.

pharyngi'tis. Inflammation of the pharynx. **acute p., catarrhal p.,** that which is due to cold and exposure. **atrophic p.,** chronic pharyngitis which results in wasting of mucous membrane. **chronic p.,** that which results from repeated acute attacks. **croupous p.,** that which has the false membrane of true croup. **diphtheritic p.,** sore throat with the general symptoms of diphtheria. **granular p.,** a chronic variety in which the mucous membrane becomes granular. **hypertrophic p.,** that which results in hypertrophy of mucous membrane. **p. sic'ca,** atrophic pharyngitis in which the throat becomes dry.

pharyngo-amygdali'tis. Inflammation of the pharynx and tonsil.

pharyn'gocele. Hernia of esophagus and pharynx through pharyngeal wall.

pharyngodyn'ia. Pain in the pharynx.

pharyngolaryngi'tis. Inflammation of pharynx and larynx.

pharyn'golith. A concretion in the pharynx walls.

pharyngol'ogy. Scientific study of pharynx.

pharyngomyco'sis. Bacterial disease of pharynx.

pharyngoparal'ysis. Paralysis of the pharyngeal muscles.

pharyngop'athy. Disease of the pharynx.

pharyngoperis'tole. Narrowing of the pharynx.

pharyn'goplasty. Plastic operation on the pharynx.

pharyngople'gia. Paralysis of pharyngeal muscles.

pharyngorhini'tis. Inflammation of the nasopharynx.

pharyngorhinos'tomy. Examination of the nasopharynx and posterior nares.

pharyn'goscope. Instrument for inspecting the pharynx.

pharyngos'copy. Examination of pharynx.

pharyn'gospasm. Spasm of pharyngeal muscles.

pharyngosteno'sis. Narrowing of the pharynx.

pharyngother'apy. Irrigation of nasopharynx in infectious diseases.

pharyn'gotome (fa-ring'go-tōm). An instrument used in scarifying tonsils, etc.

pharyngot'omy. Surgical incision of pharynx.

phar'ynx (far'inx). The musculomembranous sac between the mouth and nares and the esophagus.

pha'selin. A derivative from a Mexican bean: used as a digestive and antiseptic.

pha'sin (fa'sin). Any one of a group of substances in seeds, bark, and other plant tissue, which agglutinate blood corpuscles.

phat'ne (fat'ne). A tooth socket.

phatno'ma (fat-no'mah). A tooth socket.

phatnorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from a tooth socket.

phatnorrhe'a (fat-no-reah'). Pyorrhea alveolaris.

phediure'tin (fe-di-u-re'tin). A diuretic and anodyne phenol preparation.

phenacaine (fen-ak-a'in). Holocaine hydrochloride, a local anesthetic especially for eye operations.

phena'cetin (fen-as'et-in). An antipyretic and antirheumatic crystalline remedy, $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$.

- phenal'gin** (fe-nal'jin). An antipyretic and hypnotic compound, $C_6H_5NH_2$.
- phenantipy'rine**. A phenol antipyretic.
- phe'nate** (fe'nāt). A carbolate.
- phen'azone** (fen'az-ōn). Same as *antipyrine*.
- phene'gol** (fen-e'gol). An antiseptic and emetic compound.
- phenet'idin**. A substance, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH_2$, found in urine after administration of phenacetin.
- phenetidinu'ria**. Presence of phenetidin in the urine.
- phenet'sal**. A salicylic acid compound: used in acute rheumatism and as an intestinal antiseptic.
- phengopho'bia** (fen-go-fo'be-ah). Intolerance or dread of light.
- phen'ic acid**. Same as *carbolic acid*.
- phenobar'ital**. Phenylethylbarbituric acid: used as a sedative and hypnotic; introduced under the name *luminal*.
- phen'ocoll** (fen'o-kol). An antipyretic and analgesic principle, $C_{10}H_{12}(NH_2)NO_2$, from coal tar.
- phe'not**. Carbolic acid, or any of its homologues.
- phenole'mia** (fe-nol-e'me-ah). The existence of phenol in the blood.
- phe'nolin**. Antiseptic solution of cresol in potassium soap.
- phenoliza'tion**. Treatment of infected wounds with strong carbolic acid.
- phenol'ogy** (fe-nol'o-je). The study of the effect of climate on living organisms.
- phenololl'poid**. A compound of phenol with a lipoid: antitoxic and parasitotropic.
- phenolphtha'lein** (fe-nol-thal'e-in). A yellowish crystalline purgative principle from coal tar.
- phenolsulfonephthal'ein**. A red powder, used as a test for the secreting power of the kidneys.
- phenoltetrachlorophthal'ein**. A coal-tar product: used as a purgative.
- phenolu'ria**. The presence of phenol in the urine.
- phenopy'rine**. An antiseptic liquid composed of phenol and antipyrine.
- phenoresor'cin**. A compound of carbolic acid and resorcin: used in skin diseases.
- phe'nosal**. Phenetidin acetosalicylate: antipyretic.
- phenosal'yl** (fe-no-sal'il). A proprietary mixture of various antiseptic principles.
- phenosuc'cin**. An antipyretic and analgesic principle.
- phenothlazine** (fe-no-thi'az-ēn). A substance prepared from diphenylamine and sulfur: used in urinary infections and worm infestations.
- phenox'in**. Carbon tetrachloride: anesthetic.
- phenoxycaf'feine**. An antineuralgic, hypnotic, and anesthetic, $CdH_3(OCdH_3)N_4O_2$.
- phen'yform**. An antiseptic powder for wounds.
- phe'nyl** (fe'nil). The radical of carbolic acid, C_6H_5 .
- phenylal'anine**. An acid decomposition product, $C_8H_9NO_2$.
- phenylchlinal'dine**. A compound, $C_9H_6(C_6H_5N)$.
- phenylchl'nollne**. A quinine derivative more active than quinine.
- phenylglucosa'zone**. A substance, $C_{11}H_{12}N_4O_4$, into which urinary sugar is changed in phenylhydrazine test.
- phenylhy'drazine**. A principle, $C_6H_5N_2$: a good test for glucose.
- phenyl'ic** (fe-nil'ik). Pertaining to phenyl.

phenylketonu'ria. A congenital faulty metabolism in which phenylpyruvic acid occurs in the urine.

phenylmeth'ane. An antipyretic and analgesic substance, $(\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$.

phen'ylon (fen'il-on). Antipyrine.

phenylquinal'dine. An analgesic and antiperiodic preparation.

phenylure'a. A hypnotic compound prepared from urea and aniline.

phenylu'rethan (fen-il-u'reth-ân). Same as *euphorin*.

phe'ochrome (fe'o-krôm). Staining dark with chromium salts.

pheochro'moblast. An embryonic structure which develops into pheochrome cells.

pheochro'mocyte. A chromaffin cell.

pheochromocyto'ma. A tumor arising from chromaffin cells.

phe'sin (fe'sin). Antipyretic and antineuralgic compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_3\text{Na} \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_3$.

phi'al (fi'al or vi'al). A small bottle; vial.

philocat'alase. A substance in the tissues to protect catalase from destruction.

phimo'sis (fi-mo'sis). Tightness of the foreskin, which cannot be drawn back from over the glans.

phlebal'gia (feb-al'je-ah). Neuralgia due to varices within or around a nerve.

phlebangio'ma. A venous aneurysm.

phlebarteriecta'sia. Dilatation of the veins and arteries.

phlebarteriodial'ysis. An arteriovenous aneurysm.

phlebec'tasis. Dilatation of a vein or of veins.

phlebec'tomy (fle-bek'to-me). Excision of a part of a vein.

phlebecto'pia. Displacement of a vein.

phlebemphrax'is. Stoppage of a vein.

phlebhepati'tis. Inflammation of the hepatic vein.

phle'bin. A pigment supposed to exist in venous blood.

phlebl'smus. Obstruction and turgescence of veins.

phlebi'tis (fle-bi'tis). Inflammation of a vein.

phlebocho'lo'sis (feb-o-ko-lo'sis). Disease of a vein.

phleboe'lysis. The intravenous introduction of a solution.

phleb'ogram (feb'o-gram). Sphygmographic record of a pulsating vein.

phleb'olite, phleb'olith. A venous calculus or concretion.

phlebo'logy (feb-ol'o-je). A treatise on veins.

phlebometri'tis. Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

phlebomyomato'sis. Overgrowth and thickening of the muscular tissue of a vein.

phleb'opexy. Extraserous transplantation of the testicle for varicocele.

phleb'oplasty. Plastic operation on a vein.

phlebor'rhaphy (feb-or'af-e). The operation of suturing a vein.

phleborrhex'is. Rupture of a vein.

phlebosclero'sis. Hardening of the coats of a vein.

phlebosta'sia, phlebos'tasis. 1. Retardation of flow of blood in veins. 2. Temporary abstraction of a portion of blood from the general circulation by compressing the veins of an extremity.

phlebothrombo'sis. Thrombosis of a vein.

phleb'otome (feb'o-tôm). A fleam or lancet for venesection.

phlebot'omist. One who performs a venesection.

Phlebot'omus papatas'sil. The sandfly; an insect of India and the Mediterranean countries, believed to convey an infection known as *sandfly fever*.

phlebot'omy. Venesection for letting blood.

phlegm (flem). 1. Mucus. 2. An old name for a supposed bodily humor.

phlegma'sta (fleg-ma'zhe-ah). Inflammation with fever. **p. al'ba do'lens**, phlebitis of femoral vein in puerperal women.

phlegmat'ic (fleg-mat'ik). Of dull and sluggish temperament.

phleg'mon (fleg'mon). Inflammation of connective tissue, leading to ulcer or abscess. **bronze p.**, a phlegmon with bronze-colored spots along the incision line after a kidney operation. **diffuse p.**, diffuse cellulitis with septic symptoms. **gas p.**, phlegmon in which gas is formed. **ligneous p.**, **woody p.**, induration of subcutaneous tissue in the neck; Reclus's disease.

phleg'monous (fleg'mon-us). Of the nature of, or marked by, phlegmons.

phlogis'tic (flo-jis'tik). Inflammatory.

phlog'ocyte. A cell occurring in a tissue during inflammation; a plasma cell.

phlogocyto'sis. Presence of phlogocytes in the blood.

phlogogen'ic (flog-o-jen'ik). Producing inflammation.

phlogo'sin (flo-go'sin). Substance, from cultures of *Staphylococcus aureus*, producing abscesses.

phlogo'sis (flo-go'sis). Inflammation; also, erysipelas.

phlogother'apy (flog-o-ther'ap-e). Nonspecific therapy. See under *therapy*.

phlogot'ic (flo-got'ik). Inflammatory.

phlore'tin. A compound, $C_{15}H_{11}O_3$; said to be febrifuge.

phlorid'zin, phlor'izin. Bitter glucoside, $C_{21}H_{32}O_{10}$, from bark of apple trees; tonic and antiperiodic. **p. test**, phloridzin and sodium carbonate are injected hypodermically. If the kidney is healthy sugar will appear in the urine within half an hour.

phloroglu'cin. A crystalline principle, $C_6H_5(OH)_3$; used as a test for hydrochloric acid.

phlox'ine. A red acid dye said to be destructive to cancer cells.

phlyctae'na, phlycte'na. Vesicle containing a thin ichor or lymph.

phlyctae'n'ula, phlyc'tenule. A minute vesicle; ulcerated nodule of cornea or conjunctiva.

phlyc'tenoid. Resembling a phlyctæna.

phlycteno'sis. Any pustular disease or lesion.

phlycten'ular. Associated with the formation of vesicles. See *conjunctivitis, keratitis*.

phlyctenulo'sis. A condition marked by the formation of phlyctenules.

phlyza'clum (fli-za'she-um). A little pustule.

pho'bia (fo'be-ah). Any persistent morbid dread or fear.

pho'bic (fo'bie). Pertaining to a phobia.

phobopho'bia. Morbid fear of one's own fears.

phocom'elus. Fetus with hands and feet, but not legs or arms.

phonar'oscope. An instrument for intensifying the percussion note or the voice sounds.

phonaco'scopy. Examination of the chest by means of the phonaroscope.

pho'nal (fo'nal). Pertaining to the voice.

phonasthe'nia. Abnormal production of the voice from functional fatigue.

phona'tion (fo-na'shun). The utterance of vocal sounds.

pho'natory bands. Same as *vocal cords*.

- phonau'tograph** (fo-naw'to-graf). Apparatus for registering vibrations caused by voice.
- pho'neme** (fo'nēm). An auditory hallucination of voice.
- phonen'doscope** (fo-nen'do-skōp). A stethoscope that intensifies auscultatory sounds.
- phonendoski'ascope**. An instrument for observing the heart movements and listening to the heart sounds.
- phonet'ics** (fo-net'iks). Science of vocal sounds.
- phon'ic** (fon'ik). Pertaining to the voice.
- pho'nism**. A sensation of hearing produced by the effect of something seen, felt, tasted, smelled, or thought of.
- phono-auscul'tation**. Auscultation of the vibrations of a tuning fork placed over an organ.
- phonocardiog'raphy**. Mechanic recording of the sounds of the heart.
- pho'nogram** (fo'no-gram). A graphic record of a sound.
- phon'o-graph** (fon'o-graf). Instrument by which sounds can be reproduced.
- phonol'ogy** (fo-nol'o-je). Same as *phonetics*.
- phonomassage'**. Treatment of ear disease by musical vibration.
- phonom'eter** (fo-nom'et-er). Device for measuring intensity of vocal sounds.
- phonomyoc'lonus**. The condition in which a sound is heard over the affected muscle in myoclonus whether the muscle is contracting or not.
- phonomy'ogram**. A tracing of the sound produced by muscle action.
- phonomyog'raphy**. The recording of muscle sounds.
- phonop'athy** (fo-nop'ath-e). Disease of organs of speech.
- pho'nophore** (fo'no-fōr). A form of stethoscope.
- phonophotog'raphy**. Photographic recording of the waves of sound.
- phonopneumomassage'**. Air massage of the middle ear.
- phonop'sia** (fo-nop'se-ah). Perception, as of colors, caused by the hearing of sounds.
- pho'noscope**. Apparatus for recording phonographically the sounds of the heart.
- phore'sis**. The transmission of chemical ions into the tissues by means of an electric current.
- phorol'ogy**. Study of disease carriers.
- phorom'eter**. An instrument for measuring heterophoria.
- pho'rotone**. Instrument for exercising muscles of eye.
- phose** (fōz). A subjective light sensation.
- phosphatase**. An enzyme which splits off phosphoric esters.
- phos'phate** (fos'fāt). Any salt of a phosphoric acid. **acid p.**, any phosphate in which one or two hydrogen atoms are substituted by metals. **ammoniomagnesium p.**, **triple p.**, double salt of magnesium, ammonium, and orthophosphoric acid. **bone p.**, normal calcium orthophosphate, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, of bone. **earthy p.**, any phosphate of an alkaline earth. **normal p.**, one in which three or six hydrogen atoms are replaced by a metal or metals.
- phosphate'mia**. The presence of phosphates in the blood.
- phosphat'ic** (fos-fat'ik). Pertaining to, or containing, phosphates.
- p. diabetes**. Same as *diabetes mellitus*.
- phos'phatide**. Any one of a class of lipid substances which are esters of orthophosphoric acid: they include lecithin and cephalin.
- phosphatido'sis**. A condition in which phosphatide fats are deposited in the tissues.

- phos'phatine.** Any one of a group of phosphorus compounds found in brain substance.
- phos'phatol.** A preparation of creosote: used in tuberculosis.
- phosphatom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the phosphates of the urine.
- phosphatopto'sis.** Spontaneous precipitation of phosphates from urine.
- phosphatu'ria.** Excess of phosphates in the urine.
- phos'phene.** A luminous sensation caused by pressing on the eye-ball.
- phos'phide** (fos'fid). A binary compound of phosphorus.
- phos'phin** (fos'fin). Phosphoretted hydrogen, PH_3 , a gas and radical.
- phos'phite** (fos'fit). Any salt of phosphorous acid.
- phosphocreat'inine** (fos''fo-kre-at'in-in). Phosphagen; a compound occurring in muscle and playing a rôle in muscular contraction.
- phospholip'id, phospholip'in.** A lipin containing phosphorus.
- phosphonecro'sis.** Necrosis of the jaw seen in persons who work with phosphorus.
- phosphope'nia.** Deficiency of phosphorus in the body.
- phosphopro'tein.** Same as *nucleo-albumin*.
- phos'phorated** (fos'fo-ra-ted), **phos'phoretted.** Charged with phosphorus.
- phosphoren'esis.** Any disease due to excess of calcium phosphate in the body.
- phosphores'cence.** Emission of light without heat.
- phosphorhidro'sis.** See *phosphoridrosis*.
- phosphor'ic acid.** See *acid*.
- phosphoridro'sis.** Excretion of luminous sweat.
- phos'phorism** (fos'for-izm). Poisoning by phosphorus.
- phos'phorous acid** (fos'for-us). See *acid*.
- phosphoru'ria.** Occurrence of phosphorus in the urine.
- phos'phorus** (fos'for-us). A nonmetallic translucent element, poisonous and very inflammable. **amorphous p.**, red p., phosphorus in a dark-red powder, not poisonous. **metallic p.**, rhombohedral p., an allotropic form produced by heating ordinary phosphorus. **ordinary p.**, a waxy solid, exceedingly poisonous.
- phos'photol** (fos'fo-tal). Creosote phosphite.
- phosphu'ria** (fos-fu're-ah). Same as *phosphaturia*.
- photal'gia** (fo-tal'je-ah). Pain, as in the eye, caused by light.
- photanglopho'bia** (fo-tan-je-o-fo-be-ah). Abnormal intolerance of the glare of light.
- phote** (fôt). The unit of illumination, being 1 lumen per square centimeter.
- photechy** (fo'tek-e). The power of becoming radioactive after exposure to radiation.
- photelon'eter.** An apparatus for indicating the concentration of a substance in solution.
- photesthe'sia** (fôt-es-the'zhe-ah). Sensitiveness to light.
- pho'tic** (fo'tik). Pertaining to light.
- pho'tism** (fo'tizm). A visual sensation, produced by a sensation of smell, hearing, taste, or touch.
- photo-al'lergy.** Allergic sensitiveness to light.
- photobiol'ogy.** The branch of biology which deals with the effect of light on organisms.
- photoblot'ic** (fo-to-bi-ot'ik). Living only in the light.
- photocauteriza'tion.** Cauterization by radioactive means, as x-rays.

- photocep'tor.** A nerve ceptor which receives sensations of light.
- photochem'istry.** Science of chemical action of light rays.
- photodynam'ic** (fo-to-di-nam'ik). Acting in the light.
- photodyn'ia** (fo-to-din'e-ah). Photalgia.
- photodyspho'ria.** Intolerance of light; photophobia.
- photo-electric'ity.** Electricity developed by light.
- pho'togene** (fo'to-jën). Same as *after-image*.
- photogen'ic, photog'enous.** Produced by light or producing light.
- 'photohematachom'eter.** A device for making a photographic record of the speed of the blood current.
- photo-inactiva'tion.** Inactivation of complement by light.
- photokinet'ic.** Moving in response to the stimulus of light.
- photol'ysis.** Decomposition by the action of light.
- pho'tolyte** (fo'to-lit). A substance decomposed by light.
- photolyt'ic** (fo-to-lit'ik). Decomposed by light.
- photoma'nia** (fo-to-ma'en-ah). Mania developed under the influence of light.
- photom'eter.** A device for measuring the intensity of light.
- photom'etry.** Measurement of the intensity of light.
- photomic'rograph.** Photograph of an object as magnified by the microscope.
- pho'ton.** A particle of light analogous to the electron.
- photon'cia.** Swelling due to the action of light.
- photon'osus.** Disease due to too much sunlight.
- photopercep'tive.** Able to perceive light.
- photophil'ic** (fo-to-fil'ik). Fond of light; thriving in light.
- photopho'bia** (fo-to-fo'be-ah). Abnormal intolerance of light.
- pho'tophone** (fo'to-fôn). Instrument for producing sound by action of light waves.
- 'photo'pla.** The adjustment of the eye for light.
- pho'topsy** (fo'top-se). Appearance, as of sparks or flashes, in retinal disease.
- photoptarmo'sis.** Sneezing caused by the influence of light.
- photoptom'eter.** Device for measuring sensitiveness to light by means of the smallest amount of light that may make an object visible.
- photorecep'tive.** Able to perceive light.
- photorecep'tor.** A receptor or nervous end-organ sensitive to light.
- pho'toscope** (fo'to-sköp). A kind of fluoroscope.
- photos'copy.** Same as *skiascopy*.
- photosen'sitive** (fo-to-sen'sit-iv). Sensitive to light.
- pho'tostable.** Unchanged by the influence of light.
- photosteth'oscope.** An apparatus which transforms sound into pulsations of light: used for observing the heart beats of the fetus.
- photosyn'thesis.** The formation or building up of chemical compounds by the influence of light.
- phototax'is.** Movement of cells under influence of light.
- photother'apy.** Treatment of disease by light, especially concentrated light rays.
- photother'mal.** Pertaining to heat produced by light.
- phototox'is.** Any disorder produced by the toxic action of light or radiation.
- photox'ylin** (fo-tox'il-in). Pyroxylin from wood pulp.
- photu'ria** (fo-tu're-ah). Phosphorescence of the urine.
- phren** (frën). 1. The mind or heart. 2. The diaphragm.
- phrenal'gia.** 1. Painful contraction. 2. Pain in the diaphragm.
- phrenasthe'nia.** Feebleness of mind.

- phrenet'ic.** Maniacal; a maniac.
- phren'ic** (fren'ik). Pertaining to the diaphragm.
- phrenicec'tomy** (fren-is-ek'to-me). Resection of the phrenic nerve.
- phrenico-exaire'sis.** Avulsion of the phrenic nerve.
- phrenicot'omy** (fren-ik-ot'o-me). Cutting of the phrenic nerve.
- phreni'tis** (fre-ni'tis). Delirium or frenzy.
- phrenocar'dia.** A psychic condition marked by cardiac symptoms.
- phrenocol'opexy.** Fixation of the colon to the diaphragm.
- phrenodyn'ia.** Pain in the diaphragm.
- phren'ograph.** A device for registering movements of diaphragm.
- phrenol'ogy** (fre-nol'o-je). Study of the faculties and qualities of mind from the shape of the skull.
- phrenop'athy** (fre-nop'ath-e). Any mental disease.
- phrenopericard'i'tis.** A condition in which the heart is attached to the diaphragm by adhesions.
- phrenople'gia** (fren-o-ple'je-ah). A sudden attack of mental disorder.
- phren'osin** (fren'os-in). A principle derivable from brain substance.
- phrictopath'ic** (frik-to-path'ik). A term applied to a peculiar shuddering sensation caused by irritating an hysterical anesthetic area.
- phry'nin** (fri'nin). A substance obtained from the skin of the toad.
- phrynoderm'a.** Toad skin; a dry dermatosis probably due to deficiency of vitamin A.
- phthiri'asis** (thir-i'as-is). Infestation with lice; pediculosis.
- Phthi'rus pub'is.** The pubic or crab louse, which infests the pubic hair.
- phthis'ic** (tiz'ik). 1. Pulmonary consumption. 2. Asthma.
- phthis'ical.** Pertaining to, or affected with, phthisis.
- phthis'icky.** Affected with asthma.
- phthi'sis** (thi'sis). 1. A wasting of the body. 2. Pulmonary tuberculosis. **p. bul'bi**, shrinkage of eyeball. **fibroid p.**, interstitial pneumonia; also, chronic tuberculosis of the lungs, with shrinkage and bronchiectasis. **p. flor'ida**, swift or galloping consumption. **glandular p.**, tuberculosis of lymphatic glands. **hepatic p.**, tuberculosis of liver. **p. nodo'sa**, miliary tubercle. **p. pancreat'ica**, wasted condition associated with disease of pancreas. **phlegmatic p.**, tuberculous disease without loss of flesh. **pulmonary p.**, tuberculous phthisis of the lungs. **tuberculous p.**, phthisis due to the tubercle bacillus. **p. ventric'uli**, atrophy of the mucous membrane of stomach and alimentary canal.
- phu'lluah** (foo'loo-ah). An anodyne, antiseptic, and stimulant medicine from an Indian plant.
- phy'cochrome** (fi'ko-krom). A greenish pigment from fresh-water algae.
- phylogalac'tic** (fi-go-gal-ak'tik). Same as *galactophygous*.
- phylac'ogen** (fi-lak'o-jen). A proprietary preparation said to stimulate the formation of defensive proteins when injected into the body.
- phylacogog'ic** (fi-lak-o-go'jik). Inducing the formation of phylaxins.
- phylac'tic.** Pertaining to or producing phylaxis.
- phylax'in** (fi-lak'sin). Any defensive proteid in an animal which has become immune against a disease.
- phylax'is.** The bodily defense against infection.
- phylogen'esis, phylog'eny** (fi-lo-jen'es-is, fi-loj'en-e). The evolutionary development of any organic type.
- phylum.** One of the primary divisions of the animal or vegetable kingdom.
- phy'ma** (fi'mah). A skin tumor; cutaneous tumor.
- phy'matoid** (fi'mat-oid). Resembling a tumor.

phymatorhu'sin (fi-mat-or-u'sin). A dark pigment from hair and melanotic tumor.

phymato'sis (fi-mat-o'sis). A disease characterized by the presence of phymata.

physal'ides (fi-sal'id-ēz). Plural of *physalis*.

physal'iphere (fi-sal'if-or). A globular cavity in the interior of a cancer cell.

phys'allis (fis'al-is). A large brood cell from a cancer.

phys'ic (fiz'ik). 1. The art of medicine and of therapeutics. 2. A medicine; especially a cathartic.

phys'ical (fiz'ik-al). Pertaining to nature or to the body. **p. examination**, examination of the body of a patient.

physic'ian (fiz-ish'un). An authorized practitioner of medicine.

phys'ics (fiz'iks). The study of the laws and phenomena of nature, but especially of forces and general properties of matter.

physi'o'sis. Any disease due to physical agents.

physlog'onomy (fiz-c-og'no-me). Determination of mental or moral character and qualities by the face.

physiogno'sis. Diagnosis from the patient's facial expression.

physiolog'ic. Pertaining to physiology or to the functions of the body. **p. salt solution**, normal salt solution; 1 teaspoonful of salt in 1 pint of water.

physiol'ogy (fiz-c-ol'o-je). Science of the functions of organisms and of organs.

physiother'apy. Treatment of disease by natural forces, as light, heat, air, water, etc.

phy'socoele (fi'so-sēl). A tumor containing gas.

physiohematome'tra. Presence of gas and blood in the uterus.

physiohydrome'tra. Air or gas and serum in the uterine cavity.

physome'tra (fi-so-me'trah). Air or gas in the uterine cavity.

physopyosal'pinx. Presence of pus and gas in the oviduct.

Physostig'ma veneno'sum. Poisonous African plant: produces Calabar bean.

physostig'mine. A miotic alkaloid from Calabar bean.

phytalbu'min (fi-tal-bu'min). Vegetable albumin.

phytal'bumose. Albumose of vegetable origin.

phy'tase. A ferment from the liver and blood which splits up phytin.

phy'tin (fi'tin). A nutrient compound derived from seeds.

phytohe'zoar. A hair ball composed of vegetable fiber.

phytochem'istry. The study of chemical processes which takes place in plants.

phytog'enous (fi-toj'en-us). Derived from plants.

phytoglob'u'lin (fi-to-glob'u-lin). A plant globulin.

phytohor'mone (fi-to-hor'mōn). A plant hormone.

phy'toid (fi'toid). Resembling a plant.

Phytolac'ca decan'dra. An American plant: poke: antirheumatic and poisonous.

phyton'osis. Any morbid condition caused by a plant.

phytopar'asite. A parasitic vegetable organism.

phytopathol'ogy. 1. The pathology of plants. 2. Pathology of diseases caused by schizomycetes.

phy'toplasm (fi'to-plasm). Protoplasm of plants.

phytoprecip'itin. A precipitin formed in immunization with albuminous matter of vegetable origin.

phyto'sis (fi-to'sis). Any disease of bacterial origin.

phytotox'in (fi-to-toks'in). A toxin obtained from a plant.

phytozo'on (fi-to-zo'on). A zoophyte.

- pi'a, pi'a ma'ter** (pi'ah). The delicate, innermost membrane enveloping the brain and cord.
- pia-arachnoid'tis** (pi-ah-ar-ak-ni'tis). Same as *leptomeningitis*.
- pi'al** (pi'al). Pertaining to the pia.
- pi'alyn** (pi'al-in). Same as *steapsin*.
- pi'an** (pe'an). Frambesia, or yaws.
- plan'ists' cramp**. Spasm of hand muscles from continued piano, playing.
- plaraehnoid'tis**. Inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid.
- plaraehnoid**. The pia and arachnoid together.
- plarrhe'mia** (pe-ar-he'me-ah). Lipemia.
- pi'ca** (pi'kah). Craving for unnatural articles as food.
- pi'ceous** (pi-se-us). Of the nature of pitch.
- pi'chl** (pe'tsche). The wood of *Fabiana imbricata*, a South American plant: used in cystitis.
- pic'oline** (pik'o-lin). A basic liquid, C_6H_7N , from coal tar, etc.
- pic'rate** (pik'rüt). Any salt of picric acid.
- pic'ric acid** (pik'rik). A crystalline dye and fixing agent.
- plero-car'mine** (pik-ro-kar'min). Compound of carmine and picric acid; a stain.
- plero-for'mal**. Aqueous solution of picric acid and formal: used as a fixing agent.
- pic'rol** (pik'rol). A crystalline substitute for iodoform.
- plero-nigro'sin**. Alcoholic solution of picric acid and nigrosin: used as a stain.
- plero-pyr'ine**. An inflammable substance from picric acid and anti-pyrine.
- plero-tox'in**. Poisonous principle from *Cocculus indicus*.
- ple'hald, or pied, skin**. Skin as it appears in leukoderma.
- ple'dra** (pe-a'drah). Hair disease in which nodules form on the shafts!
- plesesthe'sia**. The sense by which pressure stimuli are felt.
- ples'meter, plesom'eter**. Instrument for testing the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.
- pigeon breast**. Chicken breast. See under *breast*.
- pigeon toe**. Permanent toeing-in position of the feet.
- pig'ment**. A coloring matter or dyestuff. **autochthonous p.**, endogenous p. **bile p.**, any one of the coloring matters of the bile; they are bilirubin, biliverdin, bilifuscin, biliprasin, choleprasin, bilihumin, and bilicyanin. **blood p.**, any one of the pigments derived from hemoglobin; they are hematin, hematoïdin, hemosiderin, hematoporphyrin, methemoglobin, and hemofuscin. **endogenous p.**, a pigment produced by the body's own metabolism. **exogenous p.**, **extraneous p's**, those pigments which enter the body from without. **hematogenous p.**, any pigment derived from the blood or from the blood pigment. **hepatogenous p.**, bile pigment formed by disintegration of hemoglobin in the liver. **lipochrome p.** See *lipochrome*. **malarial p.**, a pigment formed by the malarial parasite from the pigment of the blood and deposited largely in the spleen and liver. **melanotic p.** See *melanin*. **metabolic p.**, any pigment produced by the metabolic actions of cells. **respiratory p's**, substances, such as hemoglobin, which take part in the oxidation processes of the animal body. **wear and tear p's**, lipochromes.
- pig'mentary**. Pertaining to or of the nature of a pigment.
- pigmen-ta'tion** (pig-men-ta'shun). The deposition of coloring matter; the coloration or discoloration of a part by a pigment. **carotinoid p.** See *aurantia'sis*. **extraneous p.**, **exogenous p.**, pigmentation caused by coloring matter introduced from outside of the body.

hematogenous p., pigmentation produced by the accumulation of hemoglobin derivatives such as hematin or hemosiderin. **malarial p.**, a pigmentation due to the accumulation, especially in the spleen and liver, of the dark-brown pigment liberated in those red blood cells which are destroyed by malarial parasites. **vagabonds' p.**, pigmentation of the skin due to lice.

pigmented. Stained by deposit of pigment.

pigmentolysin. A lysin which destroys pigment.

pigmentolysis. Destruction of pigment.

pigritis. Sluggishness and inactivity of spirit from alcoholism.

pilitis (pi-i'tis). Inflammation of pia mater.

Pil. Abbreviation of *pilula*, pill, or *pilulae*, pills.

pil'ary. Pertaining to the hair.

pilast'ered femur. A fluted state of the femur.

pil'eous (pil'e-us). Hairy.

piles (pilz). See *hemorrhoids*.

pillg'anine (pi-lig'an-in). A poisonous alkaloid from *Lycopodium saussurus*.

pill. A small, roundish, medicated mass. **A. B. S. p.**, a laxative pill, each one of which contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of aloin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of extract of belladonna, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of strychnine. **Addison's p.**, a pill of calomel, digitalis, and squills. **Aitken's p.**, a pill containing reduced iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; quinine sulfate, 1 grain; strychnine and arsenic trioxide, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain each. **p. of aloe**, each pill contains 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) of aloes. Dose, 2 pills. **Anderson's p.**, the compound gamboge pill. **Asiatic p.**, one containing arsenous acid and black pepper. **Baillie's p.** See *Guy's p.* **Barker's postpartum p.**, a laxative pill containing colocynth, hyoscyamus, nux vomica, aloes, ipecac, and podophyllum. **Bequerel's p's**, quinine sulfate, 24 grains; extract of digitalis, 3 grains; colchicum seed, 8 grains; to make 10 pills. **Belloste's p.**, a pill containing mercury, white honey, aloes, black pepper, rhubarb, and scammony. **Blancard's p.**, a pill of iodide of iron. **Blaud's p.**, a pill of carbonate of iron. **blue p.**, a pill of mercury (blue mass). **Boisragon p's**, powdered scammony, 12 grains; mild mercurous chloride, 12 grains; compound extract of colocynth, 40 grains; aloes, 8 grains; oil of caraway, 4 minims; to make 14 pills. **chalybeate p.** See *Blaud's p.* **Chapman's p.**, mastic and purified aloes, each 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; powdered ipecac, 1 grain; $\frac{1}{2}$ minim of oil of peppermint or fennel. **cochla p.**, an actively cathartic pill of various composition, often aloetic. **Cole's p.**, a pill containing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains each of jalap, mass of mercury, and purified aloes, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of antimony and potassium tartrate. **compound cathartic p.**, a pill of colocynth, calomel, jalap, and gamboge. Dose, 2 pills. **Debout's p.**, a pill for migraine, made of extract of colchicum and quinine sulfate, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains each, and powdered digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. **dinner p.**, a pill to be taken with the meals. **enteric p.**, a pill coated with a substance, such as salol, which will not dissolve in the stomach. **p. of ferrous carbonate**, ferruginous p. See *Blaud's p.* **p. of ferrous iodide**, each pill contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of iron. **Fothergill's p.**, a pill of calomel, squill, and digitalis. **Francis' triplex p.**, the compound pill of aloes, mercury, and scammony. **Gross' p.**, quinine sulfate, 2 grains; strychnine, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; morphine sulfate and arsenic trioxide, each $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; extract of aconite leaves, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. **Guy's p.**, a pill composed of 1 grain each of digitalis, squill, extract of hyoscyamus, and blue mass. **Haën's p's**, pills composed of 10 grains aloes, 3 grains each of scammony and resin of jalap, 4 grains of powdered ginger, 10 grains of soap, made

- into 100 pills. **Hall's p.**, a pill containing 1 grain each of licorice extract, powdered soap, and molasses. **Heim's p's.** 1. Ipecac, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, and extract helenium, *q. s.* 2. Pills of gamboge, digitalis, squill, antimony, and extract of Pimpinella. **Hooper's p's**, pills of aloes and myrrh. **Janeway's p.**, compound pill of aloes and podophyllin. **Keyser's p.**, antisyphilitic; protoacetate of mercury, 0.6 Gm.; manna, 0.12 Gm. Make into 72 pills. **Lady Webster's p.**, a dinner pill of aloes and mastic. **lapactic p.**, a commercial pill containing aloin, strychnine, and belladonna. **Lartigue's p's**, pills containing 20 parts of compound extract of colchicum and 1 part extract of digitalis: used in gout. **Meglin's p's**, pills for headache containing extract of hyoscyamus, extract of valerian, and zinc oxide. **Murchison's p.**, a pill for dropsy containing blue mass, 2 grains; digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, and squill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains. **Niemeyer's p's.** 1. A pill of quinine, 1 grain; digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; and opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. 2. Same as *Addison's p. p.* of phosphorus, each pill contains 1 grain of phosphorus. **Plummer's p.**, a pill of antimony and calomel; *pilulae antimonii compositae*. **Rufus' p.**, a pill of aloes and myrrh. **sunshine p.**, a pill containing vitamin D made by exposing ergosterol from yeast to ultraviolet rays. **triplex p.**, a pill of aloes, 2 grains; mercurial mass, 1 grain; and resin of podophyllum, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain: purgative and cholagogue. **Twining's p.**, a pill of calomel, blue mass, and ipecac: used in the treatment of dysentery. **vegetable cathartic p.**, a pill of colocynth, jalap, hyoscyamus, leptandra, and resin of podophyllum.
- pil'lar.** A supporting structure. **p. of the abdominal ring**, a column on either side of abdominal ring. **p's of the fauces**, folds of mucous membrane at sides of fauces. **p. of Uskow**, two folds between the lungs and the liver in the fetus, afterward helping to form the diaphragm.
- pil'leus, pil'leum.** A membrane which sometimes covers a child's head at birth. **p. ventric'uli**, the first or ascending portion of the duodenum.
- pillion (pil-yon').** A temporary artificial leg.
- pilocar'pine.** Sudorific alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O$, from jaborandi.
- Pilocar'pus.** Genus of plants. See *Jaborandi*.
- pilocys'tic (pi-lo-sis'tik).** Cystic and containing hair.
- pilol'ogy (pi-lol'o-je).** The study of the hair.
- pilmo'tor.** Causing movements of the hairs.
- piloni'dal.** Having hairs for a nidus. **p. cyst.** See under *cyst*.
- pl'lose, pl'lous.** Having long hairs.
- plloseba'ceous.** Pertaining to the hair glands and the sebaceous glands.
- pil'ula (pil'yu-lah).** L. for *pill*.
- pill'ular.** Of, like, or pertaining to, pills.
- plmell'tis.** Inflammation of adipose tissue.
- plmelo'ma (pim-el-o'mah).** A lipoma.
- plmelorrhe'a.** Diarrhea with fat in the stools.
- plmelo'sis.** A conversion into fat.
- plmelu'ria.** Presence of fat or oil in urine.
- plmen'ta.** Dried fruit of *P. officinalis*: carminative and stimulant.
- plm'ple (pim'pl).** A pustule or papule.
- plmement (pans-maw').** Pinching of the flesh in massage.
- pln'colln.** A proprietary antiseptic substance.
- pl'neal.** 1. Like a pine cone. 2. Pertaining to the pineal body. **p. body, p. gland**, a small conelike glandular body situated between the two superior quadrigeminal bodies and connected with the thalami by the habenula.

- pinealec'tomy.** Excision of the pineal body.
- pl'néallism.** Derangement of the secretion of the pineal body.
- pinealo'ma** (pi-ne-al-o'mah). A tumor of the pineal gland.
- pinealop'athy** (pi-ne-al-op'ath-e). Any disease of the pineal gland.
- pinguec'ula.** Yellowish spot on the cornea in old age.
- pin-hole os.** A very small os uteri. **p.-h. pupil,** extreme contraction of the pupil.
- pin'iform** (pin'if-orm). Shaped like a cone.
- pink disease.** Erythredema.
- pink-eye.** Contagious bacillary conjunctivitis. **p.-root.** Same as *spigelia*.
- pin'na.** The part of the ear outside the cranial bones.
- pin'ocyte** (pin'o-sit). A cell which absorbs and digests tissue fluids.
- pinocyto'sis.** The absorption of liquids by cells.
- pinother'apy.** Same as *peinothrapy*.
- plnt** (pint). Sixteen fluidounces. See *Weights and Measures, Tables of*.
- pin'ta** (pin'tah). Same as *mal de los pintos*.
- Pinter-Patterson tests.** A group of performance tests in which a form board is used.
- pinworm.** See *Enterobius vermicularis*.
- plo-epithe'lum.** Epithelium containing fatty matter.
- plone'mla** (pi-o-ne'mc-ah). Fat in the blood.
- pl'oscope.** Apparatus for estimating the fat content of milk.
- plp.** A contagious disease of fowls.
- pl'per** (pi'per). L. for *pepper*.
- pipe'r'azin.** Diethylene-diamine, $C_4H_{10}N_2$; diuretic and antiluetic.
- pipe'r'idine.** Liquid base, $C_8H_{11}N$, from piperine and cadaverin.
- plp'erine.** A crystalline principle, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_2$, from pepper: anti-periodic.
- piperova'tine.** Alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_2$, from *Piper oratum*.
- pipette** (pe-pet). A tube used in handling small quantities of liquid.
- plpsls'sewa.** See *Chimaphila*.
- Pir'ogoff's amputation.** Foot amputation, with removal of a part of calcaneum.
- Piroplas'ma hom'inis.** An ovoid parasite of the red blood corpuscles which causes Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
- piroplasmo'sis.** Infection by piroplasma.
- Pirquet's test** (pêr-kets'). See *cutireaction*, under *reaction*.
- Piscid'ia** (pis-id'e-ah). Jamaica dogwood; the bark is sedative.
- pls'cidin.** Crystalline principle, $C_{29}H_{21}O_8$, from piscidia.
- pls'iform bone** (pis'if-orm). Small bone in ulnar side of wrist in proximal row.
- pit.** 1. A hollow or fovea. 2. A pock mark. **p. of stomach,** the epigastrium.
- pitch.** A black substance derived from tar. **black p., naval p.,** inflammable solid prepared by boiling tar. **Burgundy p.,** prepared resin of *Abies excelsa*. **Canada p.,** prepared resin of *Abies canadensis*, or hemlock. **hard p., soft p.,** varieties of bitumen produced in coal-tar distillation. **Jew's p., mineral p.,** bitumen. **liquid p.,** ordinary tar. **Trinidad p.,** asphalt from Trinidad, West Indies.
- plth'ecoid** (pith'ek-oid). Apelike.
- plth'atism.** Treatment of nervous disorders by persuasion.
- pithiat'ric.** Capable of being cured by suggestion.
- pith'ing.** The piercing of the brain or spinal cord in vivisection, etc.
- pito'cin.** A proprietary name for the oxytocic principle of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland. See *oxytocin*.

- pitres'sin.** A proprietary name for the pressor principle of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland. See *vasopressin*.
- Pitres's sections.** Series of vertical brain sections.
- pit'ting.** The formation of cicatrices, as in smallpox.
- pituglan'dol.** A proprietary extract from the pituitary body.
- pit'u'san** (pit-u'is-ān). Pituitrin.
- pit'u'ita.** Glutinous mucus or phlegm.
- pit'u'itarism.** Disorder of pituitary function.
- pit'u'itary.** Of, or pertaining to, mucus or phlegm. **p. body, p. gland,** the hypophysis cerebri. See *hypophysis*. **p. fossa,** a cavity in the sphenoid bone in which the pituitary body is lodged. **p. membrane.** Same as *schneiderian membrane*.
- pit'u'itol** (pit-u'it-ol). A proprietary pituitary extract.
- pit'u'itotrope.** A person exhibiting pituitotropism.
- pituitotrop'ic.** Pertaining to pituitotropism.
- pituitot'ropism.** Bodily constitution in which the pituitary gland has an abnormally marked influence.
- pit'u'itrin.** An extract from the pituitary body.
- pit'u'itrlsm** (pit-u'it-rizm). Disorder of pituitary function.
- pit'urine.** Alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{16}N_2$, resembling nicotine.
- pityri'sis.** A skin disease with formation of branny scales. **p. cap'itis.** Same as *alopecia furfuracea*. **p. circina'ta et margin'a'ta,** a variety of parasitic origin. **p. circina'ta, p. ro'sea,** pityriasis with reddish scaly patches. **p. gravida'rum,** skin discoloration peculiar to pregnancy. **p. ru'bra,** pityriasis in which the skin throughout becomes red and scaly. **p. versic'olor,** *tinea versicolor*.
- pit'yroid.** Like bran; branny.
- pitch.** L. for *pitch*. **p. burgun'dica,** resinous exudate of *Abies excelsa*; rubefacient. **p. canaden'sis,** Canada pitch. See *pitch*. **p. liq'u'ida,** L. for *tar*.
- plx'ol.** Disinfectant compound of tar, potash, and soap.
- place'ho.** A medicine given to gratify or please a patient.
- placen'ta.** The organ within the uterus which establishes a communication between mother and child. **adherent p.,** one which adheres abnormally to the uterine wall after childbirth. **annular p.,** one which extends around the interior of uterus like a belt or ring. **battledore p.,** one with a marginal attachment of the cord. **p. cirsol'des,** one in which the vessels appear to be varicose. **duplex p.,** one which is divided into two parts. **fundal p.,** a normally situated placenta. **horseshoe p.,** a peculiar form of placenta in some cases of twin pregnancy. **incarcerated p.,** placenta retained by irregular uterine contraction. **maternal p.,** that part of the placenta which comes next to the uterine wall; rarely adherent when the rest of the placenta is expelled. **p. membrana'cea,** abnormally thin form of placenta. **p. pra'e'via,** placenta which intervenes between the intra-uterine cavity and cervical canal; it may lead to a fatal hemorrhage. **retained p.,** one which is not expelled after childbirth. **succenturiate p.,** an accessory or subsidiary placenta.
- placen'tal** (pla-sen'tal). Of, or pertaining to, the placenta. **p. bruit, p. souffle,** auscultatory sound heard over the placenta in pregnancy.
- placenta'tion** (pla-sen-ta'shun). The formation or attachment of placenta.
- placen'tin.** An extract of placenta used in testing for pregnancy.
- placenti'tis** (pla-sen-ti'tis). Inflammation of placenta.

placentog'raphy. α -Ray examination of the placenta.

placen'toid (plas-en'toid). Resembling the placenta.

placentol'ysin. An antibody which is capable of destroying placental cells.

placento'ma. A neoplasm derived from a retained portion of placenta.

placentother'apy. Use of placental extract in treating disease.

placentotox'in. A toxin occurring in the placenta.

Placido's disk (plah-se'dōz). A keratoscopical disk marked with circles.

placimmunin (pla-sim'u-nin). A proprietary preparation of immune globulin. See under *globulin*.

placunti'tis. Placentitis.

placunto'ma. A tumor of the placenta.

pladaro'sis. A soft tumor on the eyelid.

plagioceph'al'ic (pla-jc-o-sef-al'ik). Characterized by plagiocephaly.

plagioceph'alism, plagioceph'aly. State of having the head asymmetrical and twisted.

plague (plāg). A highly contagious and fatal fever; especially the oriental plague which occurs in Asia Minor, India, China, Africa, and sometimes in Europe and America and is caused by *Pasteurella pest'is* which is transmitted to man by infected rats through the bites of the rat flea. In its severe form it is known as *bubonic p.* **rodent p.**, a form of plague which affects rodents. **sylvatic p.**, a plague which affects ground squirrels and other wild rodents.

plane (plān). A flat surface. **Addison's p's**, planes used as landmarks in the topography of the thorax and abdomen. **Aeby's p.**, a plane through the nasion and basion, perpendicular to the median plane of the cranium. **auriculo-infra-orbital p.**, a plane passing through the auricular points and the lowest points of the orbits. **axiobuccolingual p.**, a plane parallel with the bony axis of a tooth and passing through the buccal and lingual surfaces. **axiolabiolingual p.**, a plane parallel with the long axis of a tooth and cutting its labial and lingual surfaces. **axiomesiodistal p.**, a plane parallel with the long axis of a tooth and cutting its mesial and distal surfaces. **Baer's p.**, a plane through the upper border of the zygomatic arches. **base p.**, an imaginary plane upon which is estimated the retention of an artificial denture. **Blumenbach's p.**, a plane parallel with the base of a skull from which the lower jaw has been removed. **datum p.**, a given horizontal plane from which craniometric measurements are made. **Daubenton's p.**, a plane in which are the opisthion and the lower edges of the orbits. **Hensen's p.**, a plane passing through the center of a series of sarcous elements of a muscle fibril. **Hodge's p.**, a plane passing through the second sacral vertebra and the upper border of the os pubis, and parallel with the plane of the pelvic inlet. **horizontal p.**, a plane passing through a tooth at right angles to its long axis. **labiolingual p.**, a plane parallel with the long axis of a tooth and passing through the labial and lingual surfaces. **Listing's p.**, a transverse vertical plane which is perpendicular to the anteroposterior axis of the eye, and which contains the center of motion of the eyes; in it also lie the transverse and vertical axes of voluntary ocular rotation. **Meckel's p.**, a plane passing through the auricular and alveolar points. **mesiodistal p.**, the plane of a tooth which passes through its mesial and distal surfaces. **Morton's p.**, a plane through the most projecting points of the parietal and occipital protuberances. **nuchal p.**, the outer surface of the occipital bone between the for-

- amen magnum and the superior curved line. **occipital p.**, the outer surface of the occipital bone above the superior curved line.
- orbital p.** 1. The orbital surface of the maxilla. 2. The plane that passes through the visual axis of each eye.
- popliteal p.**, the popliteal space.
- sagittal p.**, a plane running in an anteroposterior direction.
- sternal p.**, the anterior surface of the sternum.
- temporal p.**, the depressed area on the side of the skull below the inferior temporal line.
- tentorial p.**, a straight line drawn through the tentorium.
- tooth p.**, any imaginary plane made by section of a tooth, such as axial, horizontal, vertical.
- visual p.** Same as *orbital p.*, 2d def.
- planigraphy** (pla-nig'raf-e). Tomography.
- planocellular**. Composed of flat cells.
- planoconvex**. Flat on one side and concave on the other: said of a lens.
- planoconvex**. Flat on one side and convex on the other.
- plasmocyte** (pla'no-sit). A wandering cell.
- planotopokinesia**. Disturbance of the power of geometric orientation.
- plantar** (plan'tah). The sole of the foot.
- plantar** (plan'tar). Pertaining to the sole.
- plantaris**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- planuria** (pla-nu're-ah). The voiding of urine from an abnormal place.
- plaque** (plahk). A flat area or plate; also, a blood platelet.
- plasma** (plaz'mah). The fluid part of the circulating blood as distinguished from the serum, which is the fluid which separates after coagulation. **p. rhex'is**, the bursting of a cell from pressure exerted from within.
- plasmacule** (plaz'mak-ul). One of the minute particles of the blood plasma.
- plasmacyte**. A plasma cell.
- plasmacytosis**. The presence of plasma cells in the blood.
- plasmameba**. The sporozoan parasite of dengue.
- plasmapheresis** (plaz-mah-fe-re'sis). The removal of considerable quantity of blood, separating the corpuscles by centrifugalization, replacing the plasma by Locke's solution, and reinjecting this, together with the centrifugalized cells, into the body.
- plasmase** (plas'mās). Fibrin ferment.
- plasmosome** (plaz'mas-ōm). A leukocyte granule.
- plasmatic** (plaz-mat'ik). Pertaining to plasma. **p. layer**, layer of blood plasma next to the walls of a capillary.
- plasmatorrhex'is**. Bursting of a cell from internal pressure.
- plasmic** (plaz'mik). Same as *plasmatic*.
- plasmic**. A proteid from blood plasma.
- plasmochin**. A preparation similar to quinine for use in malaria.
- plasmocyte** (plaz'mo-sit). 1. A plasma cell. 2. A cell-like micro-organism of the blood plasma.
- Plasmodium malariae**. A micro-organism parasitic within the cells of patients having malarial fever.
- plasmogen** (plaz'mo-jen). Bioplasm.
- plasmology**. The science of the minute particles of living matter.
- plasmolysis** (plaz-mol'is-is). Erythrocytolysis.
- plasmorrh'is**. Erythrocytorrhexis.
- plasmoschisis**. The splitting up of the plasma of the blood.
- plasmotin**. The cell-binding element of protoplasm.
- plasmosome**. The true nucleolus of a cell.

- plasmot'omy.** Reproduction by separation of masses from the mother cell.
- plasmot'ropism.** The property of spleen and bone marrow of attracting and destroying red blood cells.
- plas'mozyme** (plaz'mo-zim). Same as *thrombogen*.
- pla'some.** Hypothetical unit of living protoplasm.
- plas'son.** Protoplasm of a nonnucleated cell or cytode.
- plas'tein.** An insoluble substance formed by trypsin, pepsin, etc.
- plas'ter.** A tenacious preparation applied to the surface of the body.
- adhesive p.,** plaster of resin. **p. bandage,** bandage stiffened with gypsum. **blistering p.,** cerate of cantharides. **p. cast,** a dressing for a fracture made by applying a series of plaster bandages. **court-p.,** plaster of isinglass on silk. **diachylon p.,** lead plaster. **p. jacket,** a thoracic or trunk bandage stiffened with plaster of paris. **lead p.,** plaster containing lead monoxide; emplastrum plumbi. **mustard p.,** paste of powdered mustard. **p. of paris,** calcined gypsum or calcium sulfate. **strengthening p.,** plaster containing ferric hydrate, pitch, and lead plaster. **warming p.,** a pitch plaster containing cantharides or capsicum.
- plas'tic** (plas'tik). Tending to build up tissues. **p. force,** the natural force that builds up tissues.
- plastic'ity** (plas-tis'it-e). The quality of being plastic.
- plas'tid.** Any cell or constructive unit.
- plas'tidule** (plas'tid-ül). Smallest unit of living protoplasm.
- plas'tin.** One of the proteids of the cell nucleus.
- plas'tocyte** (plas'to-sit). A blood plate.
- plastocytopen'ia.** Abnormally small number of blood plates.
- plastocytosis.** Abnormal increase in the number of blood plates.
- plate.** A flattened process, chiefly of bone. **approximation p.,** a plate of bone, or the like, used in intestinal surgery. **auditory p.,** bony roof of auditory meatus. **axial p.,** the primitive streak of embryo. **blood p.** See *blood plaque*. **p. culture,** bacterial culture in agar or gelatin on a glass plate. **dorsal p.,** lengthwise ridge on either side on the dorsum of embryo. **end-p.** See *end-plate*. **foot p.,** flat portion of stapes. **medullary or neural p.,** plate of epiblast in embryo developing into neural canal. **palate p.,** that part of the palate bone which forms a lateral half of roof of mouth. **tarsal p.,** the quasicartilaginous substance which gives firmness to an eyelid. **tymppanic p.,** bony plate forming floor and sides of meatus auditorius.
- platelet, blood.** See *blood platelet*.
- plat'iculture.** Same as *plate culture*.
- plat'inode** (plat'in-öd). Collecting plate of an electric battery.
- plat'inum** (plat'in-um). Heavy whitish metal; symbol Pt: its chlorides are medicinal.
- platyba'sia.** Basilar impression; a deformity in which the floor of the occipital bone is pushed up by the spine of the cervical vertebra.
- platyce'lous, platycoe'lous.** Having vertebrae distally concave and proximally flat.
- platyceph'alous** (plat-is-ef'al-us). Having a wide flat head.
- platycne'mia, platycne'mism.** Flatness of the tibiae.
- platycne'mic.** Having flattened tibiae.
- platycoria.** A dilated condition of the pupil of the eye.
- platycra'nia.** Flattening of the skull.
- plat'yeyte** (plat'is-it). A form of cell seen in tuberculous nodules.
- platyhier'ic** (plat-e-hi-er'ik). Having a very wide sacrum.
- platyme'ric** (plat-im-e'rik). Having a broad femur.

platypo'pfa. Broadness across the face.

platypel'lic, platypel'vic. Having the pelvis laterally very wide.

platypo'dia (plat-e-po'de-ah). Flatness of the sole.

plat'yrrhine. Having a very wide nose.

platys'ma myoid'es. See *Muscles, Table of.*

platyspondyli'tis. Congenital flattening of the vertebral bodies.

pla'tytrope. Either of two symmetrical parts on either side of the body.

Plaut's angina. Vincent's angina.

pleasure principle. An automatic mental activity whose object is to obtain pleasure and escape pain.

pled'get. A small compress or tuft.

plegapho'nia. Auscultation of the chest in which vibrations of vocal cords are replaced by percussion over the larynx.

plejapy'rin (plej-ap-i'rin). An antipyrine preparation: used in migraine.

pleocholu'ria. Excess of chlorides in the urine.

pleochro'ic, pleochromat'ic. Showing various colors in varying circumstances.

ple'ochrom (ple'o-krōm). A proprietary urinary antiseptic.

pleochro'mia. Increased coloration, especially increased secretion of bile pigment.

pleochromocyto'ma. A tumor composed of tissues of varying colors.

pleocyto'sis (ple-o-si-to'sis). Lymphocytosis in the cerebrospinal fluid.

pleomas'tia, pleoma'zia. The condition of having many mammae.

pleomor'phic. Occurring in various distinct forms.

pleomor'phism. Quality of being pleomorphous.

ple'onasm. An excess of parts.

pleonec'tic. Taking up more than 70 per cent of oxygen: said of blood.

pleonex'ia. Morbid greediness.

plesiomor'phous. Of like or similar form.

plessesthe'sia. Palpatory percussion.

plexim'eter (ples-sim'et-er). Same as *pleximeter*.

ples'sor (ples'sor). Same as *plexor*.

pleth'ora (pleth'o-rah). Vascular turgescence, excess of blood, and fulness of habit.

plethor'ic (pleth-or'ik). Characterized by plethora.

plethys'mograph. Instrument for recording variations of parts in size and in blood supply.

plethysmom'etry. The measurement of the fulness of an organ or part.

pleu'ra. The serous membrane investing lungs (*pulmonary p.* or *visceral p.*) and lining the thorax (*parietal p.* or *costal p.*)

pleu'ral. Pertaining to the pleura.

pleural'gia (plu-ral'je-ah). Pain in the pleura, or in the side.

pleurapoph'ysis (plu-rah-pof'is-is). A rib or its homologue.

pleurec'tomy. Excision of portion of the pleura.

pleu'risy (plu'ris-e). Inflammation of the pleura. **acute p.** is marked by sharp, stabbing pain, fever, friction, fremitus, and to-and-fro friction sounds. **blocked p.,** pleurisy that cannot be aspirated. **chronic p.** includes the dry and serofibrinous kinds. **diaphragmatic p.** is limited to a spot near diaphragm. **dry p.,** variety with a fibrinous exudate. **encysted p.,** that whose effusion is circumscribed by adhesions. **fibrinous p.** Same as *plastic p.* **hemorrhagic p.,** a variety in which there is a bloody exudate. **ichorous p.,** empyema with a thin, offensive pus. **interlobular p.,** pleurisy enclosed between lobules of the lung. **latent p.,** that which causes little pain or inconvenience. **medastinal p.** affects

the pleural folds about the mediastinum. **metapneumonic p.**, that which depends upon a pneumonia. **plastic p.** is characterized by deposition of a soft, semisolid exudate in a layer. **purulent p.** Same as *empyema*. **serofibrinous p.**, that whose watery exudate contains flocculi, while some fibrin is deposited. **serous p.** is characterized by free exudation of serum.

pleurit'ic (plu-rit'ik). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pleurisy.

pleuri'tis (plu-ri'tis). Same as *pleurisy*.

pleu'rocele (plu'ros-él). Hernia of lung tissue, or of pleura.

pleurocente'sis. Puncture of the pleura.

pleurocen'trum (plu-ro-sen'trum). The lateral element of the vertebral column.

pleurocholecysti'tis. Inflammation of the pleura and gallbladder.

pleuroc'lysis (plu-rok'lis-is). Injection of fluids into the pleural cavity.

pleurodyn'ia (plu-ro-din'e-ah). Pain of intercostal muscles; also, pain of the pleural nerves. **epidemic diaphragmatic p.**, devil's grip; an epidemic disease marked by a sudden attack of pain in the chest, fever, and a tendency to recrudescence on the third day.

pleurogen'ic (plu-ro-jen'ik). Originating in the pleura.

pleurog'raphy. Roentgen examination of the lungs.

pleurohepati'tis (plu'ro-hep-at-i'tis). Hepatitis with inflammation of pleura near the liver.

pleu'rollth. A concretion in the pleura.

pleurol'ysis. Same as *pneumolysis*.

pleuropari'etopexy. The operation of binding the lung to the chest wall by fixing the visceral pleura to the parietal.

pleuropericardi'tis. Combined pleuritis and pericarditis.

pleuroperitone'al cavity. Same as *celom*.

pleuropneumo'nia. Pleurisy complicated with pneumonia.

pleuropneumonol'ysis. Removal of ribs from one side in order to produce collapse of the affected lung for tuberculosis.

pleuorrh'e'a. A pleural effusion.

pleuros'copy. Examination of the pleural cavity through an incision into the chest wall.

pleuroso'mus. Fetus with protrusion of intestine at one side.

pleurothot'onos. Tetanic bending of the body to one side.

pleurot'omy. Surgical incision of the pleura.

pleuroty'phoid. Acute pleurisy complicated with typhoid.

pleurovis'ceral. Pertaining to the pleura and the viscera.

plex'al. Pertaining to a plexus.

plexal'gia. A condition marked by pain and exhaustion: seen in troops after long exposure.

plex'iform (plek'sif-orm). Resembling a plexus.

plexim'eter (pleks-im'et-er). 1. A plate to be struck in mediate percussion. 2. A glass plate used to show the condition of the skin under pressure.

plex'or. Hammer used in diagnostic percussion.

plex'us. A network or tangle, chiefly of veins or nerves. **aortic p.**, nerve plexuses (1) on either side and in front of abdominal, and (2) around thoracic aorta. **Auerbach's p.**, between coats of intestine; sympathetic nerve. **biliary p.**, network of bile ducts, said to be sometimes observable in the liver. **brachial p.**, great nerve plexus of neck and axilla. **cardiac p.**, anterior or superficial, under arch of aorta. **cardiac p.**, deep or great, a plexus situated in front of the tracheal fork. **carotid p.**, external, around the external carotid artery. **carotid p.**, internal, on outer side of internal carotid. **cavernous p.**, in the cavernous sinus. **celiac**

p., on or near celiac axis. **cervical p.**, opposite four upper vertebrae. **cervical p.**, posterior, in posterior cervical region. **choroid p.**, fold of pia in third, fourth, and lateral ventricles. **coccygeal p.**, near dorsum of coccyx. **colic p.**, left, part of the inferior mesenteric plexus. **colic p.'s**, right, middle, and ileo-, parts of the superior mesenteric plexus. **coronary p.**, anterior, beneath the arch of aorta. **coronary p.**, gastric p., at lesser curve of stomach. **coronary p.**, posterior, at dorsum of heart. **crural p.**, about upper part of femoral artery. **cystic p.**, near gallbladder. **dental p.**, inferior, around roots of teeth of lower jaw. **diaphragmatic p.**, near phrenic artery. **epigastric p.** Same as *solar p.* **esophageal p.**, about the esophagus. **facial p.** surrounds part of facial artery. **gangliform p.**, from roots of origin of inferior maxillary nerve. **gastric p.**, one of the coronary plexuses of the trisplanchnic. **gastro-duodenal p.**, a branch of the celiac plexus. **gastro-epiploic p.**, a portion of celiac plexus. **gastro-epiploic p.**, left, near convex border of stomach. **hemorrhoidal p.**, inferior and superior, near the rectum. **hepatic p.**, near and in the liver. **hypogastric p.**, before promontory of sacrum. **hypogastric p.**, inferior. Same as *pelvic p.* **ileocolic p.** See above, under *colic p.* **infra-orbital p.**, under levator labii superioris. **intestinal submucous p.**, Meissner's p., in submucosa of small intestine. **lingual p.**, around lingual artery. **lumbar p.**, in psoas muscle. **p. mag'nus profundus**, the deep cardiac plexus. **mesenteric p.**, inferior, around inferior mesenteric artery. **mesenteric p.**, superior, surrounds the superior mesenteric artery. **myenteric p.** Same as Auerbach's p. **nasopalatine p.**, near incisor foramen. **obturator p.**, around obturator nerve. **occipital p.**, around occipital artery. **ophthalmic p.**, about ophthalmic artery and optic nerve. **ovarian p.** 1. Nerve plexus distributed to ovaries and uterine fundus. 2. Venous plexus near ovary. **pampiniform p.**, network of spermatic veins, or ovarian veins. **pancreatic p.** supplies the pancreas. **pancreaticoduodenal p.**, filaments to pancreas and duodenum. **patellar p.** supplies region in front of knee. **pelvic p.**, right and left, supply viscera and other plexuses of pelvis. **pharyngeal p.** 1. Nerve plexus which supplies the pharynx, etc. 2. Venous plexus at side of pharynx. **phrenic p.**, filaments to diaphragm and suprarenal capsules. **prostatic p.** supplies the bladder. **pterygoid p.**, venous plexus near internal maxillary vein. **pulmonary p.**, anterior to root and substance of lungs, below and anteriorly. **pulmonary p.**, posterior to root of lungs, dorsal aspect, and lung substance. **pyloric p.** supplies region of pylorus. **renal p.**, near renal artery. **sacral p.** situated before the sacrum. **solar p.**, great network on dorsal aspect of stomach. **spermatic p.**, around spermatic vessels: supplies the testes. **sphenoid p.**, upper part of internal carotid plexus. **splenic p.**, situated around splenic artery. **subsartorial p.**, at posterior border of sartorius muscle. **subtrapezius p.**, situated under the trapezius. **suprarenal p.**, right and left, around suprarenal capsules. **thyroid p.**, inferior and superior, supply larynx, pharynx, and thyroid region. **tonsillar p.**, to fauces, tonsil, and soft palate. **tympanic p.** supplies the tympanum. **uterine p.** 1. Nerve plexus supplies cervix and lower part of uterus. 2. Venous plexus, between layers of broad ligament. **vaginal p.** 1. Nerve plexus supplies the vaginal walls. 2. Venous plexus near orifice of vagina. **vertebral p.**, around basilar and vertebral region. **vesical p.** surrounds the vesical arteries. **vidian p.** is made up of filaments from vidian nerve.

pli'ca (pli'kah), pl. *pli'cae*. A plait or fold. **p. neuropath'ica**, curled state of the hair caused by nervous disorder. **p. palma'tae**, folds of the arbor vitae uterinus. **p. polon'ica**, a matting of the hair with crusts and vermin. **p. semiluna'ris**, fold of mucous membrane on outer canthus of the eye.

pli'cate (pli'kāt). Plaited or folded.

plicot'omy (pli-kot'om-e). Surgical division of the posterior fold of the tympanic membrane.

plum'bic. Containing, or pertaining to, lead.

plum'bism (plum'bizm). Lead poisoning.

plumbother'apy. Treatment with lead.

plum'bum (plum'bum). L. for *lead*.

Plum'mer's pills. Compound antimonial pills.

plum'pers. Devices for extending sunken cheeks, as in artificial dentures.

pluricep'tor. A receptor which has more than two complementophil groups.

pluridyscrin'ia (plu''re-dis-krin'e-ah). Coincident disorder of several endocrine organs.

pluriglan'dular (plu-rig-lan'du-lar). Pertaining to, derived from, or affecting several glands. **p. syndrome**, a syndrome due to disorder of several endocrine organs.

plurigrav'ida (plu-rig-rav'id-ah). A woman pregnant for the third time or more.

pluriloc'ular (plu-ril-ok'u-lar). Multilocular.

plurimenorrh'e'a (plu-rim-en-o-re'ah). Increased frequency of menstrual periods.

plurip'ara. A woman who has borne several children.

pluripar'ity. Fact or condition of having borne several children.

plutoma'nia. Delusion of the patient that he is very rich.

pne'in. A substance supposed to be present in the tissues and to hasten their oxidizing activities.

pneodynam'ics (ne-o-di-nam'iks). Dynamics of respiration.

pne'ograph (ne'og-raf). Device for registering respiratory movements.

pneom'eter (ne-om'et-er). Same as *spirometer*.

pne'ophore (ne'o-fôr). Instrument to aid artificial respiration.

pne'oscope (ne'os-kôp). Same as *pneumograph*.

pneumarthro'sis. Presence of gas or air in a joint.

pneu'mascope. Instrument for viewing movements of thorax in respiration.

pneumathe'mia. Presence of air or gas in blood vessels.

pneumat'ic (nu-mat'ik). Of, or pertaining to, air or respiration.

p. cabinet, a cabinet for enclosing a part for treatment with rarefied or compressed air.

pneumatinu'ria. Same as *pneumaturia*.

pneumatocar'dia. Presence of air in the heart.

pneumat'ocele (nu-mat'o-sêl). 1. Hernia of lung tissue. 2. A swelling containing a gas.

pneumatoceph'alus. The presence of air in the cerebral ventricles.

pneumatodyspne'a. Dyspnea from emphysema.

pneumat'ogram. A tracing made by a pneumatograph.

pneumat'ograph. Device for registering movements of chest wall.

pneumatol'ogy. Science of gases and air and of their therapeutic use.

pneumatom'eter (nu-mat-om'et-er). Same as *spirometer*.

pneumatom'etry. Measurement of respiratory movements.

- pneumator'achis.** Presence of gas in vertebral canal.
- pneumat'oscope** (nu-mat'os-köp). Device for determining the absence or presence of pus in the air cells of the mastoid.
- pneumato'sis** (nu-mat-o'sis). Presence of air or gas in an abnormal situation.
- pneumatother'apy** (nu-mat-o-ther'ap-e). Treatment by rarefied or compressed air.
- pneumatotho'rax** (nu''mat-o-tho'raks). Same as *pneumothorax*.
- pneumatu'ria** (nu-mat-u're-ah). The presence of gas or air in urine.
- pneu'matype** (nu'mat-ip). Deposit of moisture from the breath on glass in diagnosis.
- pneumec'tomy** (nu-mek'tom-e). Excision of a piece of the lung.
- pneu'min.** A proprietary name for methylene creosote: used for tuberculosis.
- pneumo-alveolog'raphy.** Roentgenography of the alveoli of the lungs.
- pneumobacill'us.** The bacillus of pneumonia.
- pneumobronchot'omy.** Incision of the lungs and bronchi.
- pneumocar'dial.** Pertaining to the lungs and heart.
- pneu'mocele** (nu'mo-sël). Protrusion of lung tissue through chest wall.
- pneumocente'sis** (nu-mo-sen-te'sis). Surgical puncture of a lung.
- pneumoreph'alus.** Presence of air in the cerebral cavity.
- pneumocho'lin.** A solution of pneumococci in sodium taurocholate for use in pneumonia.
- pneumoch'ysis** (nu-mok'is-is). Pulmonary edema.
- pneumococ'cal** (nu-mo-kok'al). Pertaining to pneumococci.
- pneumococce'mia** (nu-mo-kok-se'me-ah). Pneumococci in the blood.
- pneumococcid'al.** Destroying pneumococci.
- pneumococcolysis.** Destruction of pneumococci.
- pneumococco'sis.** Infection with pneumococci.
- pneumocorcosu'ria.** Presence in the urine of pneumococci or their products.
- pneumococ'eus** (nu-mo-kok'us). The organism, *Diplococcus pneumoniae*, which causes lobar pneumonia. It is a small, slightly elongated coccus, one end of which is pointed or lance-shaped, and commonly occurs in pairs. Thirty-three serologic strains or types have been described. The pneumococcus is also called *Diplococcus pneumoniae*, *Micrococcus lanceolatus*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and *Fränkel's pneumococcus*.
- pneumoconio'sis.** Lung disease due to inhaled dust.
- pneumocra'nium.** The presence of air under the dura mater.
- pneumocystog'raphy.** x-Ray examination of the bladder following the injection of air.
- pneumoder'ma** (nu-mo-der'mah). Subcutaneous emphysema.
- pneumod'ograph.** An instrument for registering respiratory nasal efficiency.
- pneumo-empye'ma.** Empyema with the presence of gas.
- pneumo-enteri'tis** (nu-mo-en-ter-i'tis). Pneumonia and enteritis together.
- pneumofas'ciogram.** x-Ray examination of tissue after the injection of air into the fascial spaces.
- pneumogalac'tocele.** A tumor of the breast containing milk and gas.
- pneumogas'tric.** Pertaining to the lungs and stomach. **p. lobe.** Same as *flocculus*. **p. nerve.** See *Nerves*, Table of.
- pneu'mogram.** Same as *pneumatogram*.
- pneu'mograph** (nu'mo-graf). Same as *pneumatograph*.

- pneumog'raphy** (nu-mog'raf-e). Description of lungs.
- pneumohe'mia**. The presence of air in the blood vessels.
- pneumohemopericar'dium**. The collection of air and blood in the pericardium.
- pneumohemorrha'gia**. Apoplexy of the lungs.
- pneumohemotho'rax**. Presence of gas or air and blood in pleural cavity.
- pneumohydrome'tra**. Presence of gas and fluid in the uterus.
- pneumohydropericar'dium**. Presence of air or gas with effused serum in the pericardium.
- pneumohydrotho'rax**. Presence of gas or air and liquid in the thoracic cavity.
- pneumohypoder'ma**. Escape of air into the subcutaneous tissues.
- pneumokid'ney**. Same as *pneumopyelography*.
- pneu'molith** (nu'mo-lith). A pulmonary concretion.
- pneumolithi'asis**. The presence of concretions in the lungs.
- pneumol'ogy**. The study of diseases of the air passages.
- pneumol'ysis**. The operation of stripping the pleura from the fascia of the thoracic wall.
- pneumomala'cia**. Softening of the lung tissue.
- pneumomassage**. Air massage of the tympanum.
- pneumomelano'sis**. Melanosis of lung in pneumoconiosis.
- pneumom'eter** (nu-mom'et-er). Same as *spirometer*.
- pneumomyco'sis**. See *pneumomycosis*.
- pneumomyelog'raphy**. x-Ray examination of the spinal canal.
- pneumonec'tasis** (nu-mon-ek'tas-is). Emphysema of lungs.
- pneumonec'tomy**. Same as *pneumectomy*.
- pneumone'mia**. Pulmonary congestion.
- pneumo'nia** (nu-mo'ne-ab). Inflammation of lungs; especially the acute infectious disease lobar pneumonia. **abortive p.**, a form with a short and favorable course. **acute p.**, lobar pneumonia of bacterial origin. **alcoholic p.**, lobar pneumonia of drunkards. **apex p.**, **apical p.**, pneumonia limited to the apex of a lung. **aspiration p.**, pneumonia due to inhalation of dust, food, or foreign body. **bronchial p.** See *bronchopneumonia*. **catarrhal p.** Same as *bronchial p.* **central p.**, lobar pneumonia beginning in the interior of the lobe of the lung. **cerebral p.**, pneumonia usually apical, with severe head symptoms. **cheesy p.**, when the alveoli become filled with necrosed cells and the cut surface looks like cheese. **chronic fibrous p.**, pneumonia with increase of interstitial and stromatic elements. **contusion p.**, pneumonia following injury. **croupous p.** Same as *lobar p.* **deglutition p.**, pneumonia from food particles breathed into the lungs. **desquamative p.** See *cheesy p.* **double p.** affects both lungs. **embolic p.** is due to embolism. **ephemeral p.**, simple congestion of lungs. **fibrous p.** See *chronic fibrous p.* **gangrenous p.** See *necropneumonia*. **hypostatic p.**, that due to dorsal decubitus in weak or aged persons. **interstitial p.**, chronic fibrous pneumonia. **larval p.**, pneumonia presenting the initial symptoms of the disease only. **lipoid p.**, pulmonary consolidation caused by the aspiration of oils into the lungs. **lobar p.**, an acute infectious disease due to the pneumococcus and marked by inflammation of one or more lobes of the lungs followed by consolidation. The symptoms are chill followed by sudden elevation of temperature, difficult and rapid breathing, cough, and pain in the side. **lobular p.**, catarrhal or bronchial pneumonia. **massive p.**, lobar pneumonia with solidification of air cells, bronchi, or even an entire lung. **migratory p.**, pneumonia gradually involving one lobe

of the lung after another. **pleuritic p.**, pleuropneumonia. **pleurogenic p.** is secondary to pleural disease. **purulent p.** is marked by formation of pus. **septic p.** is due to septic poison, and is often lobular. **superficial p.** affects only parts near the pleura. **syphilitic p.** is due to syphilitic infection, and is of various types. **typhoid p.**, an asthenic attack with typhoid symptoms. **wandering p.** attacks various parts of the lung successively, and is probably of erysipelatous origin. **white p.**, infantile syphilitic pneumonia with fatty degeneration of lung.

pneumon'ic (nu-mon'ik). Pertaining to the lung, or to pneumonia.

pneumonit'is (nu-mon-i'tis). Same as *pneumonia*.

pneumon'ocoele (nu-mon'os-ēl). Same as *pneumocoele*.

pneumonocirrho'sis. Cirrhosis of the lung.

pneumonoconlo'sis. Same as *pneumoconiosis*.

pneumon'ograph. An x-ray picture of the lungs.

pneumonography. The making of x-ray pictures of the lungs.

pneumonolipoido'sis. Lipoid pneumonia. See under *pneumonia*.

pneumonol'ysis (nu-mo-nol'is-is). Same as *pneumolysis*.

pneumonomelano'sis. Melanosis of lung.

pneumonom'eter (nu-mon-om'et-er). Same as *spirometer*.

pneumonomyco'sis. Lung disease caused by schizomycetes.

pneumonop'athy (nu-mo-nop'ath-e). Any lung disease.

pneumonoperitonit'is. Peritonitis with great distention of the abdomen.

pneu'monopexy. Same as *pneumopexy*.

pneumonoph'thisis. Pulmonary tuberculosis.

pneumonor'haphy. Suture of the lung.

pneumono'sis (nu-mo-no'sis). Any lung disease.

pneumonot'omy. See *pneumotomy*.

pneumopal'udism. Malarial disease of the lungs.

pneumopar'esis. Progressive congestion and infiltration of lung vesicles.

pneumopericar'dium. Air or gas in pericardium.

pneumoperitone'um. Gas in the peritoneal cavity.

pneumoperitonit'is. Peritonitis with formation of gas.

pneu'mopexy. Fixation of the lung to the thoracic wall.

pneumopleuri'tis. Inflammation of lungs and pleura.

pneumopleuropar'etopexy. The operation of suturing the lung with its parietal pleura to the margin of a thoracic wound.

pneumopreperitone'um. The injection of air between the fascia transversalis and the parietal peritoneum for roentgenologic examination.

pneumopyelography. Pycelography after the injection of oxygen into the kidney pelvis.

pneumopyopericar'dium. Air or gas and pus in the pericardium.

pneumopyotho'rax. Presence of air and pus in the pleural cavity.

pneumora'chis. The presence of gas in the spinal cord.

pneumoradiography. Radiography of a part following the injection of air.

pneumoresec'tion. Removal of a portion of the lung.

pneumorrh'a'gia (nu-mor-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage from the lungs.

pneu'mosan. A proprietary preparation for use in tuberculosis.

pneu'moscope. An instrument for showing the respiratory power.

pneumocero'sa. Injection of air into a joint cavity.

pneumocerotho'rax. Presence of gas and serum in pleural cavity.

pneumosilico'sis. The deposit of silica-bearing particles in the lungs.

- pneumotach'ograph.** An instrument for recording the velocity of respired air.
- pneumother'apy** (nu-mo-ther'ap-e). 1. Treatment of disease of lungs. 2. Same as *pneumatothrapy*.
- pneumothermoma'ssage'.** Application to the body of hot, medicated, condensed air.
- pneumotho'rax** (nu-mo-tho'rax). Gas or air in the pleural cavity. **artificial p.**, operative production of pneumothorax for collapsing and immobilizing the lungs in tuberculosis. **extrapleural p.**, production of collapse of the lung by forming an air pocket between the pleura and the ribs. **open p.**, pneumothorax communicating with a lung. **spontaneous p.**, the entrance of air into the pleural cavity without operation or causative disease. **valvular p.**, one in which there is a slit in the pleura which has a valvelike action.
- pneumot'omy** (nu-mot'om-e). Surgical incision of a lung.
- pneumotox'in.** A toxin produced by the bacteria of pneumonia.
- pneumoty'phus.** Pneumonia concurrent with typhoid fever.
- pneumou'ria.** Same as *pneumaturia*.
- pneumoven'tricle.** Presence of air in the cerebral ventricles.
- pneumoven'triculog'raphy.** Radiography of the cerebral ventricles which have been injected with oxygen.
- pneusom'eter** (nu-som'et-er). A spirometer.
- pnigopho'bia** (ni-go-fo'be-ah). Morbid dread of choking.
- pock.** A pustule, especially of smallpox. **p.-marked**, pitted or scarred, as a result of smallpox.
- pock'eting.** Enclosure of the pedicle in ovariectomy within the edges of the external wound.
- podag'ra** (pod-ag'rah). The gout.
- podal'gia** (po-dal'je-ah). Pain in the feet.
- podal'ic version.** Conversion of a more untoward presentation into a footling presentation.
- podarthri'tis** (pod-ar-thri'tis). See *podagra*.
- podelco'ma.** Same as *mycetoma*.
- podenceph'alus.** Monster with head held on by a pedicle.
- pod'i'atrist.** One who practices podiatry; a chiropodist.
- po'diatry.** Treatment of disease of the feet and toes; chiropody.
- po'dium.** A foot; specifically the same as *sucker foot*.
- podobromidro'sis.** Fetid perspiration of the feet.
- pod'oderm:** That part of the skin which is continued downward within the horn capsule of the hoof of an animal.
- pododynamom'eter.** A device for determining the strength of the leg muscles.
- pododyn'ia** (pod-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the feet.
- po'dogram.** A print of the sole of the foot.
- podol'ogy.** The study of the foot.
- podophyl'lin** (pod-of-il'in). The yellow purgative resin of *podophyllum*.
- podophyllotox'in.** A poisonous principle from *podophyllum*.
- Podophyl'lum pul'ta'tum.** May apple or mandrake: the root is purgative.
- poe-.** For words thus beginning, see *pe-*.
- pogoni'asis.** Excessive or abnormal growth of the beard.
- pogo'nion.** The anterior midpoint of the chin.
- poikilerga'sia** (poi-kil-er-ga'se-ah). Psychopathic constitution.
- poikilio'nia.** Variation in the organic content of the blood.
- poikil'oblast.** A large nucleated red blood corpuscle.
- poikil'ocyte** (poi-kil'o-sit). A malformed blood corpuscle.

poikilocyto'sis (poi'"kil-o-si-to'sis). Presence of poikilocytes in the blood.

poikilopie'ria. Variation in the concentrations of the anions of the blood.

poikiloplas'tocyte. An irregularly shaped blood plate.

poikilother'mal (poi-kil-o-ther'mal). Having a variable body temperature or one which corresponds to its environment.

point, anterior focal. One of the cardinal points of the eye. **auricular p.**, the center of the opening of the external auditory meatus. **Barker's p.**, the proper spot to trephine in abscess of the temporosphenoidal lobe; located $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the center of the external auditory meatus. **Boas' p.**, a tender area to the left of the twelfth thoracic vertebra in patients with gastric ulcer. **Brewer's p.**, the point of the costovertebral triangle, tenderness over which points to kidney infection. **Broca's p.**, the auricular point. **Capuron's p's**, the ileopectineal eminences and the sacro-iliac joints. **cardinal p.**, any one of a set of six points of reference in the eye, or of four in pelvic inlet. **craniometric p.**, any one of a set of points of reference used in craniometry. **Dew p.**, temperature at which the dew begins to be deposited. **disparate p's**, points on the retinae which are not paired exactly. **p. of election**, point at which a certain operation is to be done by preference. **far p.** See *far p.* **hysterogenic p.**, point on which if pressure be made a hysterical attack may be produced. **lacrimal p's**. See *puncta lacrimalia*. **Lanz's p.**, a point indicating the position of the vermiform appendix. **Lian's p.**, the point of election for paracentesis of the abdomen. **malar p.**, point on external tubercle of malar bone. **McBurney's p's**, points of special tenderness in appendicitis, situated about 2 inches from the right anterior superior spine of the ilium on a line between the latter and the umbilicus. **Morris' p's**, two points of special tenderness in appendicitis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the navel, in a line running thence to the anterior superior iliac spine. **motor p.** 1. Point at which a motor nerve enters a muscle. 2. Point whereon if galvanic stimulation be applied it will cause contraction of a corresponding muscle. **Munro's p.**, the point midway between the umbilicus and the left anterior iliac spine. **near p.** See *near p.* **nodal p's**, two cardinal points on posterior surface of lens. **posterior focal p.**, point on retina at which rays parallel to axis will converge. **principal p's**, two points on optic axis in anterior chamber of eye. **Robson's p.**, a point of greatest tenderness in gallbladder inflammation, situated opposite the junction of the middle and lower third of a line drawn from the right nipple to the umbilicus. **Valleix's p's**, tender points on course of certain nerves in neuralgia.

pointillage (pwahn-tel-yahz'). Massage with the points of the fingers.

points douloureux (pwah doo-loo-ruh'). Same as *l'alreiz's points*, under point.

Poiseuille's space (pwah-za-ëz'). Space near the periphery of a blood vessel entirely free from corpuscles.

poi'son (poi'zn). Any substance which when applied to the body or ingested causes disease.

poi'soning (poi'zun-ing). The morbid condition produced by a poison. **blood p.** See *septicemia*. **crowd p.**, poisoning by crowd poisons. **food p.** See *sitotaxis*; also *allantiasis*, *botulism*, and *meat poisoning*. **forage p.**, a disease produced in animals, especially horses, as a result of eating moldy or fermented food. Called also *cerebrospinal meningitis*. **garage p.**, poisoning by carbon monoxide,

which accumulates in the air of closed garages when the engine is run. Called also *petromortis*. **lead p.** See *plumbism*. **loco p.** See *locoism*. **meat p.**, acute, often severe, gastro-enteritis caused by *Bacterium enteritidis* or some similar organism. **sausage p.** See *allantiasis* and *botulism*. **shoe-dye p.**, poisoning by the dye used in coloring tan shoes: marked by cyanosis, weakness, headache, and vomiting. **tetrachlorethane p.**, a form of poisoning in munition workers from inhalation of the fumes of tetrachlorethane, characterized by toxic jaundice, headache, anorexia, and gastro-intestinal disturbance. **T. N. T. p.**, **trinitrotoluene p.** See *trinitrotoluene*.

poutrinaires (pwah-trin-ärz'). Patients with chronic chest disease.

poke. See *Phytolacca*; also *Veratrum viride*.

po'lar. Of, or pertaining to, a pole. **p. bodies, p. cells, p. granules,** two cells which protrude from the unfertilized ovum, and later become detached. **p. stars,** the starlike figures of the diaster.

polarim'eter (po-lar-im'et-er). Device for measuring the rotation of polarized light.

polarim'etry (po-lar-im'et-re). Measurement of the rotation of polarized light.

polar'iscope (po-lar'is-köp). Instrument for the study of polarization.

polar'ity (po-lar'it-e). Condition of having poles or of exhibiting opposite effects at the two extremities. **p. of a nerve,** a state in which a nerve exhibits both anelectrotonus and catelectrotonus.

polariza'tion. The production of that condition in light by virtue of which its vibrations take place all in one plane, or else in circles and ellipses.

po'larizer. An appliance for polarizing light.

-pole (pöl). 1. Either extremity of any axis, as of the fetal ellipse or eye lens. 2. Either one of two points which have opposite physical qualities (electric or other). **animal p.**, the point on the surface of an ovum which contains the most active part of the protoplasm, as contrasted with the *vegetative p.* **anterior p.**, the front or facial end of the anteroposterior axis of the eye lens. **antigerminial p.**, the pole of an ovum opposite the germinal pole, at which is located the food yolk. **cephalic p.**, the end of the fetal ellipse at which the head of the fetus is situated. **frontal p.**, the most prominent part of the anterior end of each hemisphere of the brain. **germinal p.**, that pole of an egg at which development begins. **lower p.**, the antigerminial pole. **negative p.**, that electrode (cathode) and the associated apparatus of a galvanic battery which are connected with its electropositive element. **nutritive p.**, the antigerminial pole. **occipital p.**, the posterior end of the occipital lobe of the brain. **pelvic p.**, the end of the fetal ellipse at which the breech of the fetus is situated. **placental p.**, the pole of the chorion at which a dome-shaped placenta is located. **positive p.**, that electrode (anode) and the other conducting apparatus of a galvanic battery which are connected with its electronegative element. **posterior p.**, the point on the retina where the optic axis passes: it is usually between the macula lutea and the optic papilla. **temporal p.**, the prominent anterior end of the temporal lobe of the brain. **upper p.**, the germinal pole. **vegetative p.**, that pole at the end of an ovum which contains the food yolk. **vitelline p.**, the antigerminial pole.

policlin'ic. A city hospital or infirmary.

poliencephall'itis, polioencephali'tis. Inflammatory disease of the gray substance of the brain; an infectious disease characterized

- by fever, vomiting, and convulsions. **infective p.**, **infectious p.**, epidemic encephalitis. **inferior p.**, bulbar paralysis. **superior p.**, ophthalmoplegia.
- polioclas'tic**. Destroying the gray matter of the nervous system.
- polioencephalomeningomyel'itis**. Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord and their membranes.
- polioencephalomyel'itis**. Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord.
- polioencephalop'athy**. Disease of the gray matter of the brain.
- poliomyelencephal'itis**. Poliomyelitis combined with polioencephalitis.
- poliomyelitic'dal**. Destroying or neutralizing poliomyelitis virus.
- poliomyel'itis** (pol-e-o-mi-el-i'tis). Inflammation of gray substance of spinal cord. **acute anterior p.**, infantile paralysis; acute inflammation of anterior horns of gray substance in spinal cord; an acute infectious disease of children, marked by fever, paralysis, and muscular atrophy. **ascending p.**, poliomyelitis with a cephalad progression. **chronic p.** Same as *progressive muscular atrophy*.
- poliomyelo-encephal'itis**. Inflammation of gray matter of brain and spinal cord.
- poliomyelop'athy**. Any disorder of the gray matter of the myelon.
- po'lloplasm** (po'le-o-plazm). See *protoplasm*.
- polio'sis** (pol-e-o'sis). Calvities; also premature grayness.
- Pol'ish plait**. Same as *plica polonica*.
- politzeriza'tion**. Inflation of middle ear by means of Politzer's bag.
- Pol'tizer's bag**. Rubber bag for driving air through a eustachian tube.
- poll** (pōl). The back part of the head of an animal. **p. evil**, abscess behind the ears of a horse.
- pollac'eine**. A pollen vaccine for hay fever.
- pollaki'uria** (pol-a-ki-u're-ah). Unduly frequent passage of urine.
- pollan'tin**. Antitoxin of hay fever derived from the serum of horses inoculated with the toxin of pollen.
- pollenogen'ic**. Caused by the pollen of plants.
- polleno'sis** (pol-en-o'sis). Hay fever.
- pol'lex**. L. for thumb. **p. pe'dis**, great toe; hallux.
- pollno'sis**. Hay fever.
- pollu'tion**. Discharge of semen without coition.
- polo'nium**. A supposed element derived from pitchblende and having radioactive properties.
- poly** (pol'e). A polymorphonuclear leukocyte.
- polyade'nia** (pol-e-ad-e'ne-ah). Same as *pseudoleukemia*.
- polyadenomato'sis**. Multiple adenomas in a part.
- polyad'enous** (pol-e-ad'en-us). Having many glands.
- polyalge'sia**. A condition in which a stimulus at a single point produces a sensation as if several points were touched.
- polyarteri'tis**. Inflammation of several arteries at the same time.
- polyar'thric**. Affecting several joints.
- polyarthrit'is**. Inflammation of several joints together.
- polyartic'ular**. Affecting many joints.
- polyatom'ic** (pol-e-at-om'ik). Made up of several atoms.
- polyax'on**. A nerve cell giving off four or more axons from its dendrites.
- polyba'sic**. 1. Noting an acid which has several replaceable hydrogen atoms. 2. Noting a salt of a polybasic acid.
- polyblast** (pol'e-blast). Any cell in new-formed connective tissue which is neither a leukocyte nor a fibroblast.

- polyblen'nia.** Excessive secretion of mucus.
- polycep'tor.** A ceptor capable of binding several different complements.
- polych'o'lia** (pol-ik-o'le-ah). Secretion of bile in excess.
- pol'ychrest.** 1. Useful in many conditions. 2. A remedy useful in many diseases.
- polychromat'ic.** Many colored; variegated.
- polychromat'ophil.** Stainable with many kinds of stain.
- polychromatophil'ia.** 1. The property of being stainable with various stains. 2. Excess of polychromatophil cells in the blood.
- polychrome'mia.** Increase in the coloring matter of the blood.
- polychro'mia.** Increased or abnormal color formation.
- polychy'lia.** Excessive production of chyle.
- polyclin'ic** (pol-ik-lin'ik). Hospital or infirmary with many beds.
- polyclo'nia.** A disease marked by many clonic spasms.
- polyco'ria** (pol-e-ko're-ah). The presence of more than one pupil.
- polycrot'ic.** Having several secondary pulse waves.
- polyc'rotism** (po-lik'rot-izm). Fact or quality of being polycrotic.
- polycye'sis** (pol-e-si-e'sis). Multiple pregnancy.
- polycys'tic** (pol-is-is'tik). Containing many cysts or cavities.
- polycythe'mia.** Excess of red blood corpuscles in the blood.
- polycyto'sis** (pol-e-si-to'sis). Abnormal increase in the proportion of cells in the blood.
- polydac'tylism.** Presence of supernumerary fingers.
- polydip'sia** (pol-e-dip'se-ah). Extreme or abnormal thirst.
- polye'mia** (pol-e-e'me-ah). Excessive amount of blood in the body.
- p. hyperalbumino'sa,** excess of albumin in blood plasma. **p. polycythem'ica,** an increase in red corpuscles of blood. **p. sero'sa,** condition in which amount of blood serum is increased.
- polyesthe'sia** (pol-e-es-the'zhe-ah). Condition in which a single object seems to be felt in several different places.
- polyesthet'ic.** Affecting several senses.
- polyfor'min.** A compound of resorcin and hexamethylenetetramine: used in skin diseases and as an internal antiseptic.
- polygalac'tia** (pol-ig-al-ak'she-ah). Excessive secretion of milk without overflow.
- polyglan'dular.** Affecting many glands.
- polyglobu'lia, polyglob'ullism.** Same as *polycythe'mia*.
- polyg'nathus** (pol-ig'nath-us). Double monster united by the jaws.
- poly'gram** (pol'e-gram). A tracing made by a polygraph.
- poly'graph** (pol'ig-raf). A sphygmograph which records simultaneously arterial and venous pulse waves, apex beat of heart, and other pulsations.
- polygro'ma** (pol-ig-ro'mah). A large hygroma.
- polygy'ria** (pol-e-ji're-ah). Excess in the number of cerebral gyri.
- polyhae'mia.** Same as *polyemia*.
- polyhe'dral.** Having many sides or surfaces.
- polyhydram'nios.** Excess of liquor amnii in pregnancy.
- polyhydu'ria.** Abnormal dilution of the urine.
- polyhypermenorrh'e'a** (pol-e-hi-per-men-o-re'ah). Frequent menstruation with abnormally profuse discharge.
- polyhypomenorrh'e'a** (pol-e-hi-po-men-o-re'ah). Frequent menstruation with deficient amount of discharge.
- polyidro'sis** (pol-e-id-ro'sis). Excess in the secretion of sweat.
- polyinfec'tion.** Infection with more than one organism.
- polykar'yocyte** (pol-e-kar'e-o-sit). A giant cell containing several nuclei.

- polylep'tic.** Having many remissions and exacerbations.
- polymas'tia, polyma'zia** (pol-im-as'te-ah, pol-e-ma'ze-ah). Presence of more than two mammae.
- polymas'tigote.** Having several flagella.
- polym'elus** (po-lim'el-us). Fetus with more than two legs.
- polymen'ia** (pol-im-en'e-ah). Polymenorrhea.
- polymenorrh'e'a.** Abnormally frequent menstruation.
- polymer** (pol'im-er). Any member of a series of polymeric substances.
- polyme'ria.** Presence of supernumerary parts of the body.
- polymer'ic.** Characterized by polymerism.
- polym'erism.** 1. Excess in the number of parts present. 2. Isomerism in which the molecular weights of members of the series are in multiples of each other.
- polym'itus** (po-lim'it-us). An animal micro-organism, or stage of a micro-organism, found in the blood in malaria.
- polymor'phism.** Quality of being polymorphous.
- polymorphocel'lular.** Having cells of many forms.
- polymorphonu'clear.** Having nuclei of many forms.
- polymor'phous** (pol-im-or'fus). Occurring in various forms. **p. perverse**, a term applied to infantile sexual impulses which have not been repressed, but appear as adult sexual perversions.
- polymyoc'lonus.** A minute muscular tremor.
- polymyos'itis** (pol-im-i-os-i'tis). Inflammation of many muscles at once.
- polyne'stic.** Affecting many separate locations: said of infections and inflammations.
- polyneu'ral** (pol-e-nu'ral). Pertaining to or affecting many nerves.
- polyneural'gia.** Neuralgia of several nerves.
- polyneur'i'tis** (pol-in-u-ri'tis). Inflammation of several nerves at once.
- polyneurop'athy.** A disease which involves several nerves.
- polyneuroradicul'i'tis.** Inflammation of the spinal ganglia, the nerve roots and the peripheral nerves.
- polynu'clear.** Possessing or affecting more than one nucleus.
- polynucleo'sis.** Presence of a large number of polynuclear cells in the blood.
- polyodon'tia.** Presence of supernumerary teeth.
- polyonych'ia.** The presence of supernumerary nails.
- polyo'pia, polyop'sia** (pol-e-o'pe-ah, pol-e-op'se-ah). State in which one object appears as two or more objects.
- polyor'chidism.** Presence of more than two testicles.
- polyor'chis** (pol-e-or'kis). A person with more than two testes.
- polyorrhomeni'tis** (pol-e-or'o-men-i'tis). Malignant inflammation of serous membranes.
- polyo'tia** (pol-e-o'she-ah). Presence of more than one ear on a side.
- pol'yp** (pol'ip). Same as *polypus*.
- polypar'esis.** Condition of general paresis.
- polypath'ia.** The presence of several diseases at one time.
- polypep'tide.** A peptide formed by the union of three or more amido-acids.
- polypeptide'mia.** The presence of polypeptides in the blood.
- polyperlost'i'tis hyperesthet'ica.** A chronic disease of the peristeam with extreme tenderness of the skin and soft parts.
- polypha'gia** (pol-e-fa'je-ah). Voracious or excessive feeding.
- polyphalan'gism.** Excessive number of phalanges in a finger or toe.
- polyphar'macy** (pol-e-far'mas-e). Use of too many drugs together or of too much medicine.

- polypho'bia** (pol-e-fo'be-ah). Abnormal fear of many things.
- polyphra'sia** (pol-e-fra'ze-ah). Morbid or insane volubility.
- polypif'erous** (pol-ip-if'er-us). Producing a polyp.
- pol'yplast** (pol'ip-last). Composed of many cells.
- polyplas'tic**. Passing through great changes of form.
- polyplastocyt'o'sis**. Increase in the number of blood plates.
- polyple'gia**. Paralysis of several muscles.
- polypne'a, polypnoe'a** (pol-ip'ne-ah). A rapid or panting respiration.
- polypo'dia**. The presence of supernumerary feet.
- pol'ypoid** (pol'ip-oid). Resembling a polypus.
- Polyp'orus officina'lis**. Purging agaricus.
- polypo'sis**. The formation of numerous polypi.
- polyp'otome** (pol-ip'ot-ōm). Instrument for cutting off polypi.
- pol'ypus**. Smooth and pedunculated growth from a mucous surface.
- blood p.** Same as *placental p.* **p. carno'sus**, a sarcoma. **fibrinous p.**, intra-uterine polypus made up of fibrin from retained blood. **fibrous p.**, polypus made up mainly of fibrous tissue. **mucous p.**, soft polypus from local inflammatory hyperplasia of mucous membrane; a true myxoma. **placental p.** is derived from a piece of retained placenta.
- polyrrhe'a, polyrrhoe'a**. A copious discharge of fluid.
- polysaccha'rids**. A group of substances including the dextrins, starches, and glycogen.
- polysar'cous** (pol-is-ar'kus). Corpulent; too fleshy.
- polysce'lia** (pol-is-e'le-ah). Presence of more than two legs.
- pol'yscope** (pol'is-kōp). Same as *diaphanoscope*.
- polyserosi'tis**. General inflammation of serous membranes.
- polysinu'i'tis**. Inflammation of several sinuses at once.
- polysol'veol**. Sodium or ammonium sulforicinate.
- polyso'mia**. Condition of having several bodies.
- polyso'mus**. A monster with double or triple body.
- polysper'mia, polysper'mism**. Excessive secretion of semen.
- polystich'la** (pol-is-tik'e-ah). Presence of two or more rows of eyelashes on a lid.
- polysyph'ilide**. Marked by many syphilitic lesions.
- polythe'lia** (pol-e-the'le-ah). Two or more nipples on a mamma.
- polyt'ochus** (pol-it'o-kus). Giving birth to several offspring at one time.
- polytrich'la** (pol-e-trik'e-ah). Same as *hypertrichiasis*.
- polytro'phia** (pol-it-ro'fe-ah). Overnutrition.
- polyu'ria**. Excess in the amount of urine discharged.
- polyv'alent** (pol-iv'al-ent). Multivalent.
- po'made**. Same as *pomatum*.
- poma'tum**. Ointment; chiefly for the hair.
- pomegran'ate** (pum-gran'et). The tree *Punica granatum* and its astringent fruit; the root bark destroys tapeworm.
- pom'pholyx** (pom'fo-lix). 1. Any skin disease marked by bullae.
2. Same as *cheiropompholyx*.
- pom'phus** (pom'fus). A wheal.
- po'mum ada'mi**. Adam's apple; prominence on the throat caused by thyroid cartilage.
- Pond's extract**. A proprietary preparation of witch hazel.
- pon'ogene** (pon'o-jēn). Any waste material derived from the brain or nervous system.
- po'nograph**. Instrument for measuring and recording sensitiveness to pain.

- ponopalmo'sis.** Palpitation on effort; a name for neurocirculatory asthenia.
- ponopho'bia.** Abnormal fear of pain or fatigue; abnormal dread of overexerting oneself.
- po'nos.** A disease of children in certain Greek islands marked by splenic enlargement, cachexia, etc.
- pons (ponz).** 1. L. for *bridge*. 2. Same as *pons varolii*. **p. hep'atis,** a projection partially bridging the longitudinal fissure of the liver. **p. tarl'ni,** the floor of the posterior perforated space. **p. varo'lli** organ which connects the cerebrum, cerebellum, and oblongata.
- pon'tal, pon'tile, pon'tine.** Pertaining to the pons varolii.
- pon'tic.** A substitute for a natural tooth.
- pontic'ular.** Pertaining to the ponticulus or propons.
- pontic'ulus.** Same as *propons*.
- pontobul'bia (pon-to-bul'be-ah).** The presence of cavities in the pons and medulla.
- pon'tocalne hydrochlo'ride.** A proprietary local anesthetic related to procaine.
- pontocerebel'lar.** Pertaining to the pons and cerebellum.
- pop'lar (pop'lar).** A genus (*Populus*) of trees the bark of which contains populin and salicin.
- poplitae'us (pop-lit-e'us), poplite'us.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- poplite'al (pop-lit-e'al).** Pertaining to the ham or area behind the knee.
- pop'py.** A plant. See *Papaver*.
- pop'ulin.** Benzoyl-salicin, $C_{20}H_{22}O_6$, a sweet principle from poplar bark.
- poradeni'tis.** A disease of the iliac glands marked by the formation of small abscesses.
- por'cupine disease.** Same as *ichthyosis*.
- pore (pôr).** A minute orifice, as of a sweat gland.
- porencepha'lia (po-ren-sef-a'le-ah).** Abnormal cavity, or cavities, in brain tissue.
- porencephall'i's.** Porencephalia with inflammation of brain.
- porenceph'alous (po-ren-sef'al-us).** Characterized by porencephalia.
- pornog'raphy (por-nog'raf-e).** The literature, or bibliography, of prostitution.
- po'rocele (po'ro-sel).** Scrotal hernia with thickening of the coverings.
- porocephall'asis.** Presence of Porocephalus in the tissues.
- Poroceph'alus.** A genus of parasites infesting animals and man.
- porokerato'sis.** Skin disease marked by hypertrophy of stratum corneum, followed by its atrophy.
- poro'ma, poro'sis.** Inflammatory induration.
- poro'sis.** Formation of callus at the ends of fractured bones.
- poros'ity (po-ros'it-e).** The condition of being porous.
- porot'omy (po-rot'o-me).** Same as *meatotomy*.
- po'rous.** Filled with pores or open spaces.
- porphy'ria.** The presence of porphyrin in the tissues.
- por'phyrin (por'fi-rin).** An iron-free derivative from hematin.
- porphyrinu'ria.** The presence of porphyrin in the urine.
- porphyriza'tion.** Pulverization; reduction to a powder.
- porphyru'ria.** Presence of porphyrin in urine.
- porri'go.** Ringworm or other disease of the scalp. **p. decal'vans.** Same as *alopecia areata*. **p. favo'sa.** Same as *farus*. **p. larva'llis,** eczema with impetigo of scalp.
- Por'ro's operation (por'rôz).** Excision of pregnant uterus and ovaries by abdominal incision.

por'ta hep'atis. The transverse fissure of the liver.

por'tal. Pertaining to the porta hepatis.

portcaus'tic, portecaustique (port-kōs-tee'k'). A handle for holding a caustic substance.

portenoeud (port-ned'). Instrument for applying a ligature to pedicle of a tumor.

por'tio du'ra. The facial nerve. **p. in'ter du'ram et mol'lem, p. Interme'dia**, a fasciculus which joins the facial and acoustic nerves.

p. mol'lis, acoustic nerve. **p. vagina'llis**, portion of uterus which projects into the vagina.

port-wine stain. A form of nevus.

po'rus. L. for *pore*. **p. acus'ticus exter'nus**, outer end of external auditory meatus. **p. acus'ticus inter'nus**, opening of internal auditory canal into cranial cavity. **p. op'ticus**, opening in lamina cribrosa of the sclera for central retinal artery.

posada'sla. A protozoan organism occurring in Argentine and causing a human infection.

posloma'nla (po'se-o-ma'ne-ah). Dipsomania.

posi'tion (po-zish'un). Attitude or posture of a patient. **dorsal p.**, one with the patient lying on his back. **Edebohls' p.**, **Simon's p.**, dorsal position, right knee and thigh drawn up, legs flexed on thighs, thighs on belly, hips elevated, thighs adducted. **Elliot's p.**, supine position with a support under the small of the back. **Fowler's p.**, position of patient with the head of his bed elevated 18 to 20 inches above the level. **genucubital p.**, **knee-elbow p.**, the patient lies on the knees and elbows, the head on his hands. **genupectoral p.**, **knee-chest p.**, patient on knees and chest, arms crossed above head. **left lateral recumbent p.**, **English p.**, **obstetrical p.**, patient on left side, right thigh and knee drawn up. **lithotomy p.**, **dorso-sacral p.**, patient on the back, legs flexed on thighs, thighs flexed on belly and abducted. **Mercurio's p.**, a position similar to Walcher's position. **Robson's p.**, patient lying with sandbag under the hollow of the back: used in operations on gallbladder. **semi-prone p.**, **Sims' p.**, patient on left side and on chest, right knee and thigh drawn up, left arm along the back. **Trendelenburg's p.**, patient on back, on a plane inclined 45 degrees, legs and feet hanging down over end of table. **Walcher's p.**, the patient on the back with hips at the edge of the table and the legs hanging down.

posi'tive electrode, p. pole. The electrode or pole connected with the negative element in a battery.

posolog'ical (po-so-loj'ik-al). Pertaining to doses.

posol'ogy (po-sol'o-je). Science or system of doses, or dosage.

post. A pin fixed in the root canal of a tooth for the attachment of an artificial crown.

post-. A prefix indicating behind or after.

postax'ial. Situated or occurring behind an axis.

postca'va. The ascending vena cava.

postca'val. Pertaining to the postcava.

postcen'tral. Situated or occurring behind a center.

postcib'al (post-si'bal). Occurring after the taking of food.

postclavic'ular. Situated or occurring behind the clavicle.

postclimacter'ic. Occurring after the climacteric or menopause.

postcommis'sure. The posterior commissure of the brain.

postconnu'bial. Occurring or happening after marriage.

postconvul'sive. Following after a convulsion.

postcor'nu. The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle.

postdiastol'ic. Occurring after the diastole.

- postdicrot'ic.** Occurring after the dicrotic elevation of the sphygmogram.
- postencephall'itis** (pōst''en-sef-al-i'tis). The condition which sometimes remains after recovery from epidemic encephalitis.
- postepilep'tic.** Following an epileptic attack.
- posterior** (pōs-te're-or). Situated behind or toward the rear. **p. chamber**, that part of the aqueous chamber of the eye situated behind the iris.
- posteroclu'sion.** Same as *distoclusion*.
- postero-ext'er'nal.** Situated on the outer side of a posterior aspect.
- posterolat'eral.** Situated on the outer side.
- posterome'dian.** Situated on the middle of a posterior aspect.
- posterosupe'rior.** Situated behind and above.
- post'er'ula** (pos-ter'u-lah). Space between the turbinal bones and the posterior nares.
- postesopha'geal.** Situated behind the esophagus.
- posteth'moid.** Situated behind the ethmoid bone.
- postex'ed.** Bent backward.
- postex'ion.** Posterior flexion.
- postfeb'rile neuritis.** See *neuritis*.
- postgem'inum.** The posterior corpora quadrigemina.
- postgenicula'tum.** The internal geniculate body.
- posthet'omy** (pos-thet'om-e). Same as *circumcision*.
- pos'thioplasty** (pos'thi-op-las-te). Plastic surgery of the foreskin.
- posthl'itis** (pos-thi'tis). Inflammation of the foreskin.
- post'humous** (post'u-mus). Occurring after death; born after father's death.
- postme'dian.** Situated or occurring behind a median line or plane.
- postmor'tem.** After death. **p. wart**, warty growth on the hand of those who dissect dead bodies.
- postoblonga'ta.** Part of oblongata below the pons.
- postoc'ular neuritis.** Inflammation of part of optic nerve behind the eyeball.
- postol'ivary.** Situated behind the oliva.
- postop'erative.** After a surgical operation.
- postoper'culum.** The posterior part of the operculum.
- post'o'ral.** Behind or in the back part of the mouth.
- postpal'lum.** The cerebral cortex behind the fissure of Rolando.
- postpal'udal.** Occurring after a malarial attack.
- postparalyt'ic** (pōst-par-al-it'ik). Following an attack of paralysis.
- postpar'tum.** Occurring after childbirth; after delivery.
- postpon'tile** (pōst-pon'til). Situated behind the pons varolii.
- postpran'dial** (pōst-pran'de-al). After a meal.
- postpubes'cent** (pōst-pu-bes'ent). After puberty.
- postpyram'idal nucleus.** Same as *nucleus gracilis*.
- post'ural.** Pertaining to posture or position.
- pos'ture** (pos'tur). See *position*.
- postu'terine** (pōst-u'ter-in). Behind the uterus.
- postvac'cinal** (pōst-vak'sin-al). Occurring after vaccination.
- postver'mis.** The lower surface of the vermis of the cerebellum.
- postvital.** After death.
- po'table** (po'ta-bl). Drinkable; fit to drink.
- potamoph'o'bia.** A dread of large bodies of water.
- pot'ash** (pot'ash). 1. Potassium hydrate or hydroxide, KOH; caustic potash. 2. Potassium carbonate, K₂CO₃.
- potas'sa** (po-tas'ah). Caustic potash.

potasse'mia. The presence of an abnormally large amount of potassium in the blood.

potas'sic (po-tas'ik). Containing potash.

potas'sium. A metallic element whose salts are used in medicine.

p. acetate is diuretic and purgative, and is used in dropsy, rheumatism, and skin diseases. Dose, 5-60 grains (0.33-4 Gm.).

p. arsenite, a compound whose solution (*Fowler's solution*, *li'quor potas'sii arseni'tis*) is one of the most convenient forms for the administration of arsenic. Dose, 2-10 minims (0.133-0.666 cc.).

p. aurobromide, an antiseptic agent, $\text{AuBr}_3\text{KBr} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, in purplish crystals. Hypodermic dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008-0.012 Gm.).

p. bicarbonate, a transparent, crystalline salt, KHCO_3 ; used as an antacid and diuretic. Dose, 5-30 grains (0.333-2 Gm.).

p. bichromate, **p. dichromate**, an orange-red, crystalline salt, $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$; used as a preservative for tissues.

p. bismuth tartrate is used in the treatment of syphilis by injections in doses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 grains (0.1-0.2 Gm.).

p. bitartrate, cream of tartar, a white, crystalline salt; diuretic, cathartic, and refrigerant. Dose, 1-8 drachms (4-32 Gm.).

p. bromide, a colorless, crystalline body, KBr ; sedative and antispasmodic; employed in epilepsy and in nervous diseases. Dose, 5-60 grains (0.333-4 Gm.).

p. bromsalicylate, used as an antirheumatic in 5-10 grain doses (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

p. carbonate (*potas'sii carbo'nas*), a white, crystalline or granular salt, K_2CO_3 . It is used as an antacid, counterirritant, and diuretic. Dose, 2-20 grains (0.133-1.333 Gm.).

p. chlorate, a white, crystalline salt, KClO_3 ; used in diseases of the mouth and throat, as pharyngitis, diphtheria, stomatitis; also for hemorrhoids and proctitis. Dose, 2-20 grains (0.133-1.333 Gm.).

p. citrate, a white, granular powder; used as a diuretic and refrigerant in rheumatism, fevers, bronchitis, etc. Dose, 15-60 grains (1-4 Gm.); of solution

(*li'quor potas'sii citra'tis*), 2-4 fluidrachms (8-16 cc.); of mixture (*mis'tura potas'sii citra'tis*), $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fl.oz. (16-32 cc.); of *potas'sii ci'tras efferves'cens*, the effervescent potassium citrate, 30-90 grains (2-6 Gm.).

p. cyanide, a white solid or powder, KCN , extremely poisonous; used like hydrocyanic acid. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.004-0.008 Gm.).

p. ferrocyanide, a substance used in the night-sweats of phthisis. Dose, 5-10 grains (0.333-0.666 Gm.). It is also much used as a chemical reagent.

p. glycerophosphate, a white, vitreous substance used in nervous diseases, phosphaturia, and locomotor ataxia. Dose, 3-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.2-0.3 Gm.).

p. gualacol-sulfonate, used as a substitute for guaiacol in tuberculosis, catarrhs, and chronic coughs. Introduced as *thiocol*. Dose, 5-20 grains (0.33-1.333 Gm.).

p. hydrate, **p. hydroxide**, a caustic potash, or potassa used externally as a caustic for chancres, callus, or fungous growths, poisoned wounds, etc., and internally as an antacid in acidity of the stomach, gonorrhea, lithemia, scrofula, etc.

Dose of *li'quor potas'sae*, 10-20 minims (0.66-1.33 cc.).

p. hypophosphite, used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Dose, 5-10 grains (0.333-0.666 Gm.).

p. iodate, an alterative, especially in diseases of the mucous surfaces: used like potassium chlorate. Dose, 4-8 grains (0.25-0.52 Gm.).

p. iodide, a colorless, transparent body, KI : much used in syphilis and in a wide range of chronic diseases as an absorbent and eliminating agent. Dose, 2-15 grains (0.133-1 Gm.).

Externally it is used in the form of an ointment. **p. mercuric iodide** is used the same as mercuric iodide (over which it has some advantages due to solubility) in dilutions of 1 : 100 to 1 : 1000 as a germicide.

p. nitrate, a white, crystalline

salt, KNO_3 : used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and antiseptic. Dose, 5-15 grains (0.333-1 Gm.). **p. nitrite**, a compound, KNO_2 : used in angina pectoris, gastralgia, epilepsy, etc. Dose, 3-5 grains (0.2-0.33 Gm.). **p. osmate**, a red, crystalline powder: employed in the treatment of epilepsy, goiter, and neuralgia. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.001 Gm.). **p. permanganate**, a dark purple, crystalline salt, an oxidizing agent, antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used for ozena, foul ulcers, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and internally in amenorrhea and dyspepsia. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 grains (0.033-0.133 Gm.). **p. phosphate**, a salt, K_2HPO_4 : used in tuberculosis. Dose, 10-30 grains (0.66-2 Gm.). **p. salicylate**, a yellow powder, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{OH.COOK}$, used as an antirheumatic in 3-15 grain doses (0.2-1 Gm.). **p. and sodium tartrate**, a saline cathartic. Dose, 2.5 drachms (10 Gm.). **p. sozo-iodolate**, a colorless crystalline powder: used as an external antiseptic in rhinitis, otitis, gonorrhea, and skin diseases. **p. succinate**, a compound with hemostatic properties. **p. sulfate**, a compound, K_2SO_4 ; a harsh cathartic: used chiefly in pharmacy. Dose, 15-120 grains (1-8 Gm.). **p. sulfite**, a white, crystalline salt, an antiseptic: used externally and internally for checking fermentation. Dose, 3-10 grains (0.2-0.666 Gm.). **p. sulfocyanate**, KCNS , is found in the saliva; it has also been employed in the treatment of hypertension. **p. tartrate**, a compound, $\text{K}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$; diuretic, diaphoretic, and cathartic. Dose, as diuretic and diaphoretic, 1-2 drachms (4-8 Gm.); as cathartic, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 oz. (15-30 Gm.). **p. tellurate**, a salt in white crystals, K_2TeO_3 : serviceable in the night-sweats of tuberculosis. **p. thiocyanate**. Same as **p. sulfocyanate**.

poten'tial (po-ten'shal). 1. Existing and ready for action, but not yet active. 2. Electrical tension or pressure as measured by the capacity of producing electrical effects in bodies of different states of electrification.

po'tion (po'shun). A draft: a large dose of liquid medicine.

potoma'nia (po-to-ma'ne-ah). Delirium tremens.

Pott's cur'vature. Curvature of spinal column following Pott's disease. **P.'s disease**, caries of the vertebrae. **P.'s fracture**. See *fracture*.

pouch (powsh). Any pocket-like space or cavity.

poul'tice (pōl'tis). Any soft pultaceous mass to be placed hot upon the skin.

pound. See *Weights and Measures, Table of*.

Poupart's ligament (poo-parz'). See *ligament*.

pow'der. Aggregation of particles obtained by grinding or triturating a solid. **aromatic p.**, powders of cinnamon, cardamom, and nutmeg. **Dover's p.**, powder of ipecac and opium. **gray p.**, mercury with chalk. **Insect p.**, powdered tops and flowers of various species of fleabane. **James's p.**, powder of antimonious oxide and calcium phosphate. **seldlitz p.**, an effervescent saline aperient powder. **Tully's p.**, powder of chalk, camphor, licorice, and morphine.

pox. Any eruptive disease; chiefly used as a vulgar name of syphilis.

P. p. Abbreviation of *punctum proximum*, near point.

P. r. Abbreviation of *punctum remotum*, far point.

prac'tice (prak'tis). Practical recognition and treatment of disease.

practitioner (prak-tish'un-er). One who practices medicine.

prac-. For words thus beginning, see *pre-*.

pragmatagno'sia. Inability to recognize objects.

pragmatamne'sia. Loss of power of remembering appearance of objects.

pran'dial. Pertaining to a meal, especially dinner.

pra'sold. A solution of globularin and globularetin: used in rheumatism and gout.

Frausnitz-Küstner reaction (prows'nits-kist'ner). The production of local hypersensitiveness by the intradermal injection of the serum of an allergic person.

praxin'oscope. An instrument for studying the larynx.

praxiol'ogy (prax-e-ol'o-je). The science of conduct.

prea'gonal, preagon'ic. Immediately before the death agony.

prealbumin'u'ric. Preceding the appearance of albuminuria.

prea'nal (pre-a'nal). Situated in front of the anus.

preanesthet'ic. An anesthetic used in premedication.

preantisept'ic. Before the days of antiseptic surgery.

preaor'tic. In front of the aorta.

preatax'ic. Occurring before the advent of ataxia.

preax'al (pre-ak'se-al). In front of the transverse axis of the body.

precan'cerous. Occurring before the development of a cancer.

preca'va. The descending vena cava.

precen'tral. Situated in front of a center.

prechor'dal. In front of the notochord.

precip'itant. A substance that causes precipitation.

precip'itate (pre-sip'it-ät). 1. To cause a substance in solution to settle down in solid particles. 2. A deposit made or substance thrown down by precipitation. **red p.**, red oxide of mercury, HgO . **white p.**, ammoniated mercury, NH_2HgCl . **yellow p.**, yellow oxide of mercury, HgO .

precipita'tion. Act or process of precipitating.

precip'itin (pre-sip'it-in). An antibody produced by artificial immunization and having the power of precipitating from solution the proteid by which the immunization was produced.

precipit'ogen. A substance which causes the formation of a precipitin.

precip'itoid. A precipitin whose activity has been destroyed by heat.

precip'itophore. Noting the group in a precipitin which is the active cause of precipitation.

precip'itum. The precipitate produced by a precipitin.

precli'n'cal. Before the appearance or development of disease. **p. medicine**, the practice of periodical health examination.

precli'val. Situated in front of the clivus.

precom'missure. The anterior commissure.

precon'scious. Not present in consciousness but readily recalled into it.

preconvul'sive. Before the onset of convulsions.

precor'dia (pre-kor'de-ah). Same as *epigastrium*.

precor'dial (pre-kor'de-al). Pertaining to the precordia; epigastric.

precor'dium (pre-kor'de-um). The epigastrium.

precor'nu. Anterior cornu of lateral ventricle.

precu'neus. The quadrate lobule of the cerebrum.

preden'tin. Dentinoid; the soft primitive dentin.

prediabe'tes (pre'di-ab-e'tēz). A condition of low sugar tolerance that may lead to diabetes.

prediastol'ic. Occurring before the diastole.

predicrot'ic. Occurring before the dicrotic wave of the sphygmogram.

prediges'tion (pre-dij-es'chun). Partial artificial digestion of food before its ingestion.

predispo'sing. Conferring a tendency to disease.

predisposi'tion. A diathesis or special tendency toward some disease.

preclamp'sia. A toxic condition in pregnancy marked by headache, nausea, vomiting, albuminuria, and edema, which may develop into true eclampsia.

preflag'ellate (pre-flaj'el-üt). Preceding the flagellate stage: said of protozoa.

prefron'tal. The central part of the ethmoid bone. **p. lobe,** portion of central lobe in advance of the precentral fissure.

pregenicula'tum. The external geniculate body.

preglob'ullin (pre-glob'u-lin). A proteid derivable from cytoglobulin.

preg'nancy. Condition of being with child; gestation. **abdominal p.,** lodgment of ovum in abdominal cavity. **p. cells,** peculiar cells observed in the anterior pituitary in pregnant women. **extra-uterine p.,** development of ovum outside the walls of the uterus. **false p.,** apparent, but not real, pregnancy. **hydatid p.,** pregnancy with formation of hydatid mole. **Interstitial p.,** gestation in that part of oviduct which is within wall of uterus. **molar p.,** conversion of ovum into a mole. **multiple p.,** presence of more than one ovum in the uterus at same time. **mural p.** Same as *interstitial p.* **ovarian p.,** pregnancy occurring in an ovary. **phantom p.,** abdominal enlargement in hysterical women, simulating pregnancy. **tubal p.,** pregnancy within an oviduct.

pregnan'diol. A sterol isolated from the urine of pregnant women.

preg'nant. With child; gravid.

preg'nene (preg'nēn). A compound which forms the chemical nucleus of progesterone.

pregnenin'olone. Ethinyl testosterone, having progestational effects.

pregn'otlin. A proprietary preparation from human placenta: used in skin test for pregnancy.

preg'nyl. A preparation of the gonadotropic hormone.

pregrav'id'ic (pre-grav-id'ik). Preceding pregnancy.

prehal'lux. A supernumerary bone of the foot growing from the inner border of the scaphoid.

prehemipleg'ic (pre-hem-ip-led'jik). Forerunning an attack of hemiplegia.

prehen'sile. Capable of grasping or seizing.

prehen'sion (pre-hen'shun). The act of grasping.

prehepat'icus. An embryonic mass which develops into part of the liver.

prehy'oid. In front of the hyoid bone.

prehypoph'ysis. The anterior lobe of the hypophysis.

pre-immuniza'tion. Artificial immunization produced in very young infants.

preln'sula. The cephalic portion of the insula.

Prel'ser's disease. Traumatic osteoporosis of the carpal scaphoid bone.

prelim'bic (pre-lim'bik). Situated before a limbus.

prell'poid. Preceding the lipid state.

pre'lum abdomina'le. Squeezing of abdominal viscera between diaphragm and abdominal wall, as in defecation, etc.

pre'mature labor. Labor before proper term, but after viability.

premaxill'ia. The intermaxillary bone.

premax'illary. Situated before the maxilla. **p. bone.** Same as *incisive bone.*

premedica'tion. The production of basal narcosis by drugs before the administration of a general anesthetic.

premen'strual (pre-men'stru-al). Preceding menstruation.

premen'struum (pre-men'stru-um). The period preceding menstruation.

premo'lar. In front of the molar teeth.

premon'itory (pre-mon'it-o-re). Giving a warning.

premon'ocyte (pre-mon'o-sit). A cell transitional in development between a myeloblast and a monocyte.

premor'bid. Occurring before the development of disease.

premor'tal. Occurring just before death.

premun'ition (pre-mu-nish'un). Immunity by preventive vaccination.

premu'nitive. Pertaining to, or produced by, preventive vaccination.

premy'elocyte. Same as *myeloblast*.

prenarco'sis (pre-nar-ko'sis). Same as *premedication*.

prena'tal. Existing or occurring before birth.

preneoplas'tic. Before the formation of a tumor.

preoper'culum. The frontal part of the operculum.

preop'tic. In front of the lobes.

preo'ral. In front of the mouth.

prepal'lium. The brain cortex in front of the fissure of Rolando.

preparalyt'ic. Occurring before the appearance of paralysis.

prepatel'lar. Situated in front of the patella.

prephthi'sis (pre-thi'sis). The initial stages of pulmonary phthisis.

pre'puce (pre'pūs). Cutaneous fold or cover of *glans penis*; foreskin.

prepu'tial (pre-pu'shal). Of, or pertaining to, the prepuce.

pres'byatry (pres'be-at-re). Treatment of the diseases of old age.

presbycu'sis (pres-be-ku'sis). Impairment of hearing due to old age.

preshyophre'nia. Disorientation and confabulation, a syndrome found in senile psychotics.

presbyo'pia (pres-be-o'pe-ah). Impairment of eyesight due to old age.

presbytiat'rics. Same as *presbyatry*.

prescrip'tion. A written direction for the preparation and administering of medicines.

presenta'tion. The appearance at the os uteri of some particular part of the body of the fetus at birth. **arm p.**, prolapse of the arms of the fetus: generally seen in shoulder presentation. **breast p.**, the presentation of the anterior part of the chest in labor. **breech p.**, the presentation of the fetal buttock in labor. **brow p.**, the presentation of the brow in labor. **cephalic p.**, the presentation of any part of the head, including the vertex presentation and face presentation. **cross-birth p.** See *transverse p.* **face p.**, the presentation of the face of the fetus in childbirth. **foot p.**, **footling p.**, the presentation of the feet in labor. **funis p.**, the presentation of the umbilical cord in labor. **head p.**, the presentation of some part of the fetal head in labor. **longitudinal p.**, **polar p.**, the presentation of either the cephalic or the pelvic end of the fetal ellipse. **pelvic p.**, presentation of the lower end of the fetus, including breech presentation and foot presentation. **placental p.** Same as *placenta praevia*. **polar p.**, presentation of either pole, cephalic or breech. **transverse p.**, **trunk p.**, presentation in which the axis of the fetal trunk lies crosswise or transversely; cross-birth. **vertex p.**, the presentation of the upper and back part of the fetal head in labor. **presphe'noid** (pre-sfe'noid). Anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone.

presphyg'mic (pre-sfig'mik). Preceding the pulse wave.

prespi'nal (pre-spi'nal). In front of the spine.

prespondylolis'thesis. A congenital defect of a lumbar vertebra which predisposes to spondylolisthesis.

- pressinervos'copy** (pres''e-ner-vos'ko-pe). Diagnosis of disease by pressure upon the pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves.
- pressom'eter**. An instrument for measuring intra-uterine pressure.
- pres'sor**. Increasing the activity of a function, especially of vasomotor activity, as a pressor base, a pressor nerve. **p. base or substance**, any one of several products of intestinal putrefaction found in normal urine which, when injected into animals, produces increased blood pressure. **p. nerve**, an afferent nerve whose stimulation increases the activity of a motor center, or causes vasoconstriction. **p. X**, a substance extracted from animal tissues which increases blood pressure, accelerates the heart beat and decreases kidney function.
- pressorecep'tive**. Sensitive to stimuli due to vasomotor activity.
- pressorecep'tor**. A receptor or nerve ending sensitive to stimuli of vasomotor activity.
- pressosen'sitive**. Pressoreceptive.
- pres'sure** (pres'h'ur). Stress or strain, whether by compression, pull, thrust, or shear. **after-p.**, a sense of pressure which lasts for a short period after removal of the actual pressure. **arterial p.**, the pressure of the blood within the arteries. **atmospheric p.**, the pressure exerted by the atmosphere. It is about 15 pounds to the square inch at the level of the sea. **blood p.**, the tension in the walls of the blood vessels derived from the blood current. **brain p.**, the capillary venous pressure in the brain. **capillary p.**, the blood pressure in the capillaries. **diastolic p.**, arterial pressure during diastole. **p. effect**, the sum of the changes in any tissue due to abnormal pressure. **endocardial p.**, pressure of blood within the heart. **intra-abdominal p.**, the pressure of the viscera within the abdomen. **intracranial p.**, the pressure in the space between the skull and the brain, i. e., the pressure in the subarachnoidal fluid; **intra-ocular p.**, the pressure or tension of the contents of the eyeball. **Intrapulmonic p.**, the air pressure within the lungs. **intra-theecal p.**, pressure within a sheath; particularly the pressure of the cerebro-spinal fluid within the subarachnoid membrane. **intra-thoracic p.**, the pressure within the thorax, that is, the pressure in the pleural cavity and mediastinal spaces. **intraventricular p.**, the pressure within the ventricles of the heart. **negative p.**, a pressure less than that of the atmosphere. **osmotic p.**, the pressure which brings about diffusion between solutions of different concentration or between a solute and the fluid in which it is dissolved. **p. palsy**, palsy due to a continuous pressure upon a nerve. **partial p.**, the pressure exerted by each of the constituents of a mixture of gases. **pulse p.**, the difference between the systolic and diastolic pressures. **p. sense**, that sense by which is perceived the amount of pressure exerted on a part of the body. **solution p.**, the force which tends to bring into solution the molecules of a solid contained in the solvent. **p. sore**, a bed sore. **systolic p.**, the arterial pressure at the time of systole. **venous p.**, the blood pressure in the veins.
- pressurebolom'eter** (pres'h''ur-bo-lom'et-er). Pressuresphygmobolometer.
- pressuresphygmobolom'eter** (pres'h''ur-sfig-mo-bo-lom'et-er). An apparatus for measuring the work of the pulse.
- prester'num**. Same as *manubrium*.
- presubc'ulum**. The portion of the hippocampal gyrus between the olfactory portion and the subiculum.
- presup'purative**. Occurring before suppuration.
- presyl'vian fissure** (pre-sil've-an). The anterior branch of the sylvian fissure.

- presys'tole.** Interval of time just before the systole.
- presystol'ic** (pre-sis-tol'ik). Occurring before the systole.
- pretar'sal.** Situated in front of the tarsus.
- pretib'ial** (pre-tib'e-al). Situated in front of the tibia.
- preven'tive.** Same as *prophylactic*.
- prevento'rium.** An institution for checking the spread of disease.
- prever'tebral** (pre-ver'te-bral). Situated in front of a vertebra.
- previ'tamin.** A compound which precedes the formation of a vitamin.
- p. H,** carotene.
- prezy'mogen** (pre-zi'mo-jen). A substance in the cell which becomes changed into zymogen.
- pri'apism** (pri'ap-izm). Persistent abnormal erection of penis.
- prick'le cell.** A cell having fibrillary radiating processes connecting it with similar adjacent cells. **p. layer.** Same as *stratum spinosum*.
- prick'ly heat.** Same as *lichen tropicus*.
- Priessnitz bandage or compress** (prēs'nits). A cold wet compress.
- pri'mae vi'ae.** The alimentary canal.
- pri'mary.** First in order; principal.
- pri'mate.** An individual belonging to the highest order of mammals, including man, apes, monkeys, and lemurs.
- primigrav'ida.** A woman who is pregnant for the first time.
- primip'ara.** A woman who is giving or has given birth to her first child.
- primipar'ity.** Condition or fact of having borne only one child.
- primip'arous.** Having borne one child only.
- prim'itive.** First in point of time; original. **p. streak, p. trace,** opaque streak in the area pellucida in front of which the ovum is developed.
- primor'dial** (pri-mor'de-al). Original or primitive.
- prin'ceps** (prin'seps). A principal artery.
- prin'ciple.** A definite essential constituent.
- Pri'nos verticilla'tus.** The tonic and astringent bark of the black alder.
- prism.** A solid with a triangular or polygonal cross section. **p. diop'ter,** the unit of prismatic refraction; a deflection of 1 cm. at the distance of 1 meter. **enamel p.,** any one of the columns which make up the enamel of teeth. **Nicol p.** See *Nicol p.*
- prismoptom'eter.** Instrument for testing the refraction of the eye by means of a revolving prism.
- pris'mosphere** (priz'mo-sfēr). A prism combined with a globular lens.
- priv'ates.** The external genitalia.
- proam'nion.** That part of the embryonal area at front and sides of head which remains without mesoderm for some time.
- pro'bang.** A flexible rod with a ball or sponge at the end; used in diseases of esophagus or larynx. **ball p.,** one with an ivory bulb at end. **bristle p., horsehair p.,** one with an expansible tuft of horse hairs or bristles at end. **sponge p.,** one which is tufted with sponge.
- proba'tionary ward.** A ward for the temporary detention of patients suspected of having a contagious disease.
- probe.** A long slender instrument for exploring wounds. **Anel's p.,** delicate probe for lacrimal puncta and canals. **blunt p.,** one with a blunt point. **Bowman's p.,** one of a set of probes for use on nasal duct. **drum p.,** one with a reverberator to indicate contact with a foreign body. **electric p.,** one which on contact with a foreign body completes an electric current. **eyed p.,** one with a slit for a ligature or tape near one end. **lacrimal p.,** one designed for use on the tear passages. **meerschau p.,** a probe with meerschau tip, which

on contact with a leaden bullet becomes darkened. **Nélaton's p.**, a bullet probe with an unglazed porcelain head. **uterine p.**, a probe for uterine exploration. **vertebrated p.**, flexible probe made up of small links. **wire p.**, a probe of steel wire.

probi'lln. A proprietary preparation for biliary stasis.

pro'caine hydrochlo'ride. Same as *novocain*.

procatarc'tic. Predisposing; said of a cause of a disease.

procatarx'is. Predisposition; a predisposing cause.

proce'lous. Concave anteriorly.

procephal'ic. Pertaining to the anterior part of the head.

procer'cold. One of the larval stages of fish tapeworms.

proce'rus. See *Muscles*, Table of.

pro'cess (pros'es). A long projecting point or prominence. **acro-**

mion p. See *acromion*. **alveolar p.** See *alveolar border*. **audi-**

tory p., bony tube of auditory meatus. **basilar p.**, forward process

of occipital to articulate with sphenoid bone. **Blumenbach's p.**,

the uncinate process. **capitular p.**, the articular process on a ver-

tebra for the head of a rib. **caudate p.**, that portion of the liver

which connects the right lobe and the caudate lobe. **ciliary p's.**,

the fringelike processes that encircle the margin of the eye lens.

Cirini's p. See *Cirini's spine*, under *spine*. **clavate p.**, a

point on the posterior pyramid of the oblongata, near the apex of

the fourth ventricle. **coracoid p.**, projection from anterior and

upper edge of scapula. **coronoid p.**, a process of lower jaw; also,

one of ulna. **Deiters's p.**, axis-cylinder process of a nerve cell.

dendritic p., the branched process of a nerve cell. **ensiform p.**

Same as *ensiform cartilage*. **ethmoid p.**, projection from upper

border of inferior turbinated bone. **falciform p.** 1. Upper and

outer border of saphenous opening. 2. The *falx cerebri*. **frontal**

p. Same as *frontosphenoidal p.* **frontonasal p.**, a process of bone

in the fetus which develops into the forehead and bridge of the

nose. **frontosphenoidal p.**, the ascending process of the malar

bone uniting with the external angular process of the frontal bone.

funicular p., that portion of the tunica vaginalis which surrounds

the spermatic cord. **globular p.**, an eminence at either angle of

the nose (in the embryo). **hamular p.**, hooklike process on lower

extremity of internal pterygoid plate. **jugal p.**, process of

occipital bone touching jugular foramen. **lacrimal p.**, process of

inferior turbinated which joins with the lacrimal bone. **lenticular**

p. See *processus lenticularis*. **long p. of incus**, process which

joins the orbiculare to incus proper. **long p. of malleus.** Same

as *processus gracilis*. **malar p.**, eminence by which the superior

maxilla articulates with the malar bone. **mammillary p.**, a

tubercle on each superior articular process of a lumbar vertebra.

mastoid p., conical projection at base of mastoid portion of tem-

poral bone. **maxillary p.**, bony plate which descends from ethmoid

process of lower turbinated bone. **nasal p.**, part of lateral wall of

upper jaw bone. **odontoid p.**, toothlike process of axis which

ascends and articulates with atlas. **olecranon p.** See *olecranon*.

olfary p., small oval process behind optic groove of sphenoid bone.

orbital p. 1. Process of palate bone which passes upward and out-

ward. 2. Process which goes inward from inner surface of upper

jaw bone, forming part of floor of nostril and roof of mouth. **post-**

glenoid p., tubercle which separates glenoid fossa from auditory

process. **protoplasmic p.**, any process of a nerve cell *not con-*

tinued as an axis-cylinder. **pterygoid p.**, a process of the palate

bone; also, one of the sphenoid. **Rau's p.**, the long process of the

malleus. **short p.** See *processus brevis*. **sphenoid p.**, one of the processes of palate bone. **spinous p.**, four processes of ilium, one of the sphenoid, and one of almost all the vertebrae. **styloid p.**, a process each of the fibula, radius, temporal bone, and ulna. **superior vermiform p.**, upper part of median lobe of the cerebellum. **temporal p.**, posterior angle by which the malar bone articulates with the zygomatic process of temporal bone. **transverse p.**, process on either side of a vertebra. **unciform p.**, hooked projection from the ethmoid, and one from unciform bone; also, hook at anterior end of the gyrus of the hippocampus. **vaginal p.**, a process of the peritoneum which forms the tunica vaginalis testis; also, a process of the sphenoid, and one of the temporal bone. **xiphoid p.**, the ensiform cartilage. **zygomatic p.**, an important process of temporal bone, and also of the malar bone.

process'us (pro-ses'us). L. for *process*, or *processes*. **p. bre'vis**, short process of the malleus; also, short process of the incus. **p. clava'tus**, point on posterior pyramid of oblongata, near apex of fourth ventricle. **p. cochlearifor'mis**, bony plate which divides the canal of eustachian tube from that of tensor tympani. **p. c. cerebel'lo ad medul'lam**, the restiform bodies. **p. c. cerebel'lo ad pon'tem**, middle peduncles of cerebellum. **p. c. cerebel'lo ad tes'tes**, superior peduncles of cerebellum. **p. gra'clis**, the long process of the malleus. **p. hama'tus**, the unciform process. **p. lenticula'ris**, lenticular process of malleus. Same as *orbicular bone*. **p. lon'gus**. 1. Long process of incus. 2. Long process of malleus.

Prochownick's diet (pro-kov'niks). See under *diet*.

procliden'tia (pro-sid-en'she-ah). A falling down or a state of pro-lapse.

procrea'tion (pro-kre-a'shun). The act of begetting or generating.

proctag'ra. Pain in the rectum.

proctalgia (prok-tal'je-ah). Pain in the rectum.

proctatre'sia (prok-tat-re'ze-ah). Rectal stricture.

protec'tomy (prok-tek'tom-e). Surgical removal of the rectum.

procten'clisis. Anal constriction.

procteuryn'ter. An instrument for stretching the anus.

procti'tis. Inflammation of the rectum.

proctoce'le (prok'to-sēl). A hernial protrusion of part of the rectum.

proctoc'lysis (prok-tok'lis-is). Slow injection of water into the rectum.

proctococ'cypexy (prok-to-kok'sip-eks-e). The suturation of the rectum to the coccyx.

proctocolonos'copy. Inspection of interior of rectum and lower colon.

proctocystot'omy. Removal of vesical stone through rectum.

proctode'um, **proctodae'um**. A fold of epiblast that forms the cloaca, etc.

proctodyn'ia (prok-to-din'e-ah). Pain in the rectum.

proctogen'ic (prok-to-jen'ik). Derived from the anus or rectum.

proctol'ogy (prok-tol'o-je). Branch of medicine treating of the rectum and its diseases.

proctoparal'ysis. Paralysis of the anal sphincter.

proctoperine'oplasty. Plastic repair of the anus and perineum.

proctoperineor'rhapsy. Proctoperineoplasty.

proctopexy (prok'to-pek-se). The fixation of the rectum by suture.

proctopho'bia. Mental apprehension in persons with rectal disease.

proctoplasty. Plastic surgery of the rectum.

proctople'gia (prok-to-ple'je-ah). Same as *proctoparalysis*.

- proctopto'sis.** Prolapse or procidentia of the rectum.
- proctor'rhapsy.** The sewing up of a wound or defect of the rectum.
- proctorrhe'a.** A discharge from the anus.
- proc'toscope.** A rectal speculum.
- proctos'copy.** Rectal inspection.
- proctosigmoidi'tis.** Inflammation of the rectum and sigmoid.
- proc'tospasm.** Spasm of the rectum.
- proctos'tasis** (prok-tos'tas-is). Constipation.
- proc'tostat.** A radium-containing tube for insertion into the rectum.
- proctosteno'sis.** Stricture of the rectum.
- proctos'tomy.** Formation of a permanent opening into the rectum.
- proc'totome** (prok'to-tôm). A knife for making rectal incisions.
- proctot'omy** (prok-tot'om-e). Incision of the rectum; division of a rectal stricture.
- proctotoreu'sis.** The making of an artificial anus.
- proctoalvot'omy.** The operation of cutting the rectal valves.
- procum'hent.** Lying on the face.
- procur'sive.** Having a tendency to run forward.
- prodiglo'sus toxin.** An antitoxin from *Bacillus prodigiosus*: it is used for malignant tumors.
- pro'drome** (pro'drôm). A premonitory symptom.
- produc'tive inflammation.** Inflammation attended with a new growth of connective tissue.
- proenceph'alus.** A fetus with a protrusion of the brain through a frontal fissure.
- profer'ment.** Same as *zymogen*.
- profer'in.** Iron nucleoproteid.
- profes'sional** (pro-fesh'un-al). Pertaining to one's profession or occupation.
- profla'vine.** Diamino-acridine sulfate, a compound used like acriflavine in treating infected wounds.
- profunda fem'oris.** See *Arteries, Table of*.
- profundom'eter.** An apparatus for locating a foreign body by the fluoroscope.
- proge'ria.** Premature old age resulting from improper development.
- progesta'tional.** A term applied to that phase of the menstrual cycle just before menstruation when pregnancy is most likely to occur.
- proges'terone** (pro-jes'ter-ôn). A hormone contained in the corpora lutea whose function is to prepare the endometrium for the reception and development of the fertilized ovum.
- proges'tin** (pro-jes'tin). The original name for what is now called progesterone.
- proglos'sis.** The tip of the tongue.
- proglot'tis**, pl. *proglottides*. A joint or segment of a tapeworm.
- prog'nathism.** Projection of the jaws.
- prog'nathous** (prog'nath-us). Having projecting jaws.
- prognos'is.** A prediction as to the probable result of an attack of a disease.
- prognos'tic.** Affording an indication as to prognosis.
- prognos'ticate.** To state the probable outcome of an illness.
- progres'sive muscular atrophy.** Atrophy of successive groups of muscles due to degenerations in the spinal cord. See *atrophy*.
- progynon** (pro-jin'ôn). A proprietary preparation of the sex hormone extracted from the placenta.
- prol'odine.** An iodine casein compound.
- prol'ys'stole** (pro-c-o-ris'to-le). A contraction of the heart occurring before its normal time; a premature heart beat.

- prolosysto'lia** (pro-e-o-sis-to'le-ah). A condition marked by proiosystoles.
- prolo'tia** (pro-e-o'she-ah). Sexual or genital precocity.
- projec'tion**. 1. A throwing forward, especially the act of referring impressions made on the sense organs to their proper source. 2. The act of extending or jutting out; also a part that juts out. 3. A mental mechanism by which a repressed complex is disguised by being regarded as belonging to someone else. **erroneous p.**, a misjudging of the position of an object, due to weakness of the eye muscles.
- projec'toscope** (pro-jek'to-sköp). An apparatus for throwing pictures on a screen by reflected light.
- prola'bium**. The exposed red part of the lip.
- prolac'tin**. A hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary, which stimulates milk secretion.
- prolam'ine**. Any one of a group of alcohol-soluble proteins found in cereals.
- prolan** (pro'lan). An old term for the gonadotropic principle of human pregnancy urine, responsible for biologic pregnancy tests.
- pro'lapse** (pro'laps). The falling down, or sinking, of a part or viscus; procidentia. **p. of the cord**, premature expulsion of the umbilical cord in labor. **frank p.**, prolapse of the uterus in which the vagina is inverted and hangs from the vulva. **p. of the iris**, protrusion of the iris through a wound in the cornea. **Morgagni's p.**, chronic inflammatory hyperplasia of the mucosa and submucosa of the sacculus laryngis.
- prolap'sus a'ni**. Prolapse of the anus. **p. u'teri**, prolapse of the uterus.
- prolep'sis**. The return of a paroxysm before the expected time.
- prolep'tic**. Occurring ahead of the usual time.
- proleuke'mia** (pro-lu-ke'me-ah). Same as *leukanemia*.
- proleu'kocyte** (pro-lu'ko-sit). Same as *leukoblast*.
- prolifera'tion**. The formation and reproduction of cells.
- prolif'erous** (pro-lif'er-us). Characterized by proliferation.
- prolif'ic** (pro-lif'ik). Fruitful; productive.
- prolig'erous** (pro-lij'er-us). Producing an ovum. See *discus pro-ligerus*.
- pro'line** (pro'lin). Alpha-pyrrolidin carboxylic acid, a derivative of the protein molecule.
- prolu'ton**. A proprietary progesterone preparation.
- promeg'aloblast**. A cell intermediate in size between a megaloblast and a lymphoidocyte.
- pro'min**. A compound allied to sulfanilamide.
- prom'ontory**. A projecting process or eminence. **p. of the sacrum**, the upper or projecting part of the sacrum.
- promyel'ocyte**. A large uninuclear myeloid cell seen in leukemia.
- prona'tion** (pro-na'shun). The act of turning the palm downward.
- prona'tor muscles**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- prone** (prôn). Lying with the face downward.
- proneph'ros** (pro-nef'ros). The primordial kidney.
- pronograde**. Carrying the body in a horizontal position.
- pronom'eter**. Instrument for measuring amount of pronation or supination of forearm.
- pron'tosil**. See *neoprontosil*.
- pron'tylin**. Same as *sulfanilamide*.
- pronu'cleus**. Nucleus of the egg element (*female p.*) or of the sperm element (*male p.*) after the coalition of the spermatozoon with the ovum.

- proof spirit.** Alcohol containing 42.5 to 49.24 per cent of absolute alcohol.
- proof'ic.** Situated in front of the ear.
- prop cells.** See *Hensen's cells*.
- propad'rine hydrochlo'ride.** A preparation resembling and having the same action as ephedrine.
- propaedu'tics, propedu'tics.** The introduction to an art or science.
- propae'sin.** A colorless, crystalline compound: used as a local anesthetic.
- propaga'tion (prop-ag-a'shun).** Reproduction.
- prop'agative.** Pertaining to or concerned in reproduction.
- propal'inal.** Having a backward and forward motion or direction.
- prop'ane.** A hydrocarbon, C_3H_8 , from petroleum.
- propar'samide.** An arsenical compound for use in syphilis.
- propen'yl (pro-pen'il).** Same as *glyceryl*.
- propep'sin (pro-pep'sin).** Same as *pepsinogen*.
- propep'tone (pro-pep'tōn).** Same as *hemialbumose*.
- propeptonu'ria.** Same as *hemialbumosuria*.
- prophylac'tic (pro-fil-ak'tik).** Tending to ward off disease.
- prophylactodon'tia.** Preventive dentistry; that branch of dentistry which specializes in preventing dental and oral diseases.
- prophylactodon'tist.** A dentist who specializes in prophylactodontia.
- prophylax'is (pro-fil-aks'is).** Prevention of disease; preventive treatment.
- pro'pion (pro'pe-on).** Diethyl ketone, $C_2H_5.CO.C_2H_5$: sedative and hypnotic.
- propion'ic acid.** A fatty acid, $C_3H_7O_2$, from chyme, sweat, etc.
- pro'plex, proplex'us.** The choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle.
- prop'onal.** A crystalline hypnotic compound, used like veronal.
- pro'pons.** Delicate plates of white matter passing across the anterior end of the pyramid and just below the pons varolii.
- pro'posote.** A proprietary creosote product.
- propri'etary medicine.** A remedy owned or patented.
- propriocep'tive.** Receiving stimuli within the body.
- propriocep'tor.** The apparatus which receives stimuli caused by the actions of the body itself.
- proptom'eter.** An instrument for measuring exophthalmus.
- propto'sis (prop-to'sis).** Prolapse or procidentia.
- propul'sion (pro-pul'shun).** A tendency to fall forward; also festination.
- propylam'ine.** A base or ptomaine, C_3H_7N : antirheumatic.
- prop'ylene (prop'il-ēn).** A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_6 , from coal, etc.
- pro re na'ta.** According to circumstances.
- prore'nin.** Same as *renninogen*.
- pro'rrhaphy (pro'raf-e).** Same as *advancement*.
- pro'r'sad.** In a forward direction.
- prosecre'tin (pro-se-kre'tin).** The supposed precursor of secretin.
- prosec'tor.** One who dissects an anatomical subject for demonstration.
- prosenceph'alon.** The forebrain; the anterior part of the anterior cerebral vesicle of the embryo.
- prosodem'ic.** Passing from one person to another; said of a disease.
- prosogas'ter (pros-o-gas'ter).** Same as *foregut*.
- proso'pal'gia (pros-o-pal'je-ah).** Neuralgia of the trifacial nerve.
- proso'pan'tri'tis (pros-o-pan-tri'tis).** Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

prosopecta'sia. Oversize of the face.

prosopla'sia. Development into a higher state of organization.

prosopodias'chisis. An operation for opening all the paranasal sinuses.

prosopodiple'gia. Paralysis of the face and one lower extremity.

prosoponeural'gia. Facial neuralgia.

prosopople'gia (pros''o-po-ple'je-ah). Facial paralysis.

prosopople'gic. Pertaining to, or affected with, facial paralysis.

prosopos'chisis (pros-o-pos'kis-is). Congenital fissure of the face.

pros'opospasm. Spasm of the face.

prosoposternodym'ia (pros-o-po-ster-no-dim'e-ah). Double monster joined from face to sternum.

prosopothoracop'agus (pros-o-po-thor-ak-op'ag-us). Twin fetuses joined in the thorax, face, and neck.

prosopoto'cia. Face presentation in labor.

prostat'al'gia. Pain in the prostate gland.

prostat'aux'e (pros-tat-awk'se). Enlargement of the prostate.

pros'tate (pros'tät). A gland surrounding the neck of the bladder and urethra in the male.

prostatec'tomy. Surgical removal of a part of the prostate.

prostat'ic (pros-tat'ik). Pertaining to the prostate gland.

pros'tatism. Chronic prostatic disease.

prostatit'is (pros-tat-i'tis). Inflammation of the prostate gland.

prostatocystit'is. Inflammation of the prostatic urethra and the bladder.

prostatocystot'omy. Incision of the bladder and prostate.

prostatodyn'ia. Pain in the prostate gland.

prostatomeg'aly. Hypertrophy of the prostate.

prostatom'eter. Instrument for measuring the prostate.

prostat'omy. Operation of cutting into the prostate.

prostatomyomec'tomy. Excision of a prostatic myoma.

prostatorrh'e'a. Gleety or catarrhal discharge from the prostate.

prostatot'omy. Surgical cutting of the prostate.

prostatotox'in. A toxin destructive to prostatic cells.

prostatovesiculec'tomy. Excision of the prostate and seminal vesicles.

prostatovesiculit'is. Inflammation of the prostate and the seminal vesicles.

prostax'ia. A stabilized condition of the protein dispersion in the body.

prosterna'tion. Same as *camptocormia*.

pros'theon. The alveolar point.

pros'thesis (pros'the-sis). 1. Replacement of an absent part by an artificial one. 2. An artificial organ, as an eye, leg, or denture.

dental p., the art of supplying missing teeth or parts of teeth by artificial substitutes. **maxillofacial p.,** the treatment and repair of injuries to the face and jaws including the artificial replacements of those parts. **paraffin p.,** subcutaneous injection of melted paraffin in order to restore the natural contour of a part. **Sauerbruch's p.,** an artificial limb in which the tissues of the stump are used to secure motion. **Vanghetti's p.,** an artificial limb with a mechanism similar to Sauerbruch's prosthesis.

prosthet'ics (pros-thet'iks). Branch of surgery pertaining to artificial organs or parts.

prosthodon'tia. Prosthetic dentistry; the act of making dental appliances and substitutes.

prosthodon'tist (pros-tho-don'tist). A dentist who specializes in prosthodontia.

- prostigmine.** A proprietary compound, $C_{13}H_{22}O_4N_2S$, producing activity of the colon: has been used in the treatment of myasthenia gravis in the form of the bromide and the methylsulfate.
- prostitution.** Indiscriminate sexual intercourse for pay.
- prostration.** Extreme exhaustion or powerlessness.
- protagon.** A crystalline principle, $C_{110}H_{205}N_5PO_{35}$, from brain substance, said to be a mixture of lecithin and cerebrin.
- protal'humose.** Same as *proto-albumose*.
- protam'ine.** An amine or base, $C_{16}H_{32}N_9O_2$, from spermatozoa and fish spawn. **p. insulin.** See under *insulin*.
- pro'tan.** Tannin nucleoprotein, an astringent in diarrhea.
- profano'pla** (pro-tan-o'pe-ah). Red blindness.
- protar'gol.** Compound of silver and albumose: a bactericide in eye disease, gonorrhea, and wounds.
- pro'tean** (pro'te-an). Changing form or assuming different shapes.
- pro'tease** (pro'te-ās). A ferment that digests proteins.
- protec'tin.** A substance forming in blood serum, which protects the corpuscles against a hemolytic serum.
- protec'tive.** Oiled silk used in surgery for its waterproof qualities.
- p. protein.** See *alexin*, *sozin*, *phylaxin*.
- pro'teld.** An old name for the supposed essential constituent of all proteins: it is probably identical with alkali albumin.
- prote'idin.** A substance destructive to bacteria formed in the body.
- proteidog'enous.** Giving rise to or producing proteins.
- pro'tein.** Any one of a group of bodies found in animal and vegetable tissues. They are combinations of α -amino-acids and their derivatives. **bacterial p.**, a protein formed by the action of bacteria upon tissue. **bacterial cellular p.**, a protein that forms part of the substance of a bacterium. **Bence-Jones p.** See *Bence-Jones albumose*, under *albumose*. **coagulated p.**, a protein coagulated by boiling or by chemical agents. **compound p.**, a protein which on hydrolysis yields a simple protein and a nonprotein matter. **defensive p.**, any protein formed within the body and serving as a protection against disease. **floating p.**, a protein which simply circulates in the body and is then excreted. **immune p's**, proteins formed by the combination of albuminous matters of the body with the enzymes of pathogenic bacteria. **insoluble p.**, a substance left behind after the other proteins have been extracted from a cell. **protective p.** Same as *defensive p.* **serum p.**, any protein found in the serum of the blood.
- pro'teinase** (pro'te-in-ās). An enzyme which splits protein.
- proteine'mia** (pro-te-in-e'me-ah). Excess of protein in the blood.
- protein'ic** (pro-te-in'ik). Pertaining to protein.
- proteiniv'orus** (pro-te-in-iv'o-rus). Feeding on protein.
- proteino'genous.** Formed by or from a protein.
- proteino'phobia.** Morbid aversion to protein foods.
- proteinoth'erapy.** Treatment by the injection of foreign proteins.
- proteinu'ria.** Presence of protein in the urine.
- proteoclas'tic.** Splitting up proteins.
- pro'teogens.** Preparations of proteins used by injection in the treatment of various infections.
- proteol'ipin.** A compound lipid containing a protein radical.
- proteol'ysin** (pro-te-ol'is-in). A specific substance causing proteolysis.
- proteol'ysis.** Conversion of proteins into peptones.
- proteolyt'ic.** Effecting the digestion of proteins.
- proteometab'olism.** The metabolism of protein.

- proteopep'tic.** Digesting protein.
- proteopex'ic.** Fixing protein within the organism.
- pro'teopexy.** The fixation of protein within the organism.
- pro'teose** (pro'te-ōs). Any albumose or other substance intermediate between a protein and a peptone.
- proteosother'apy.** Treatment by the injection of foreign proteose.
- proteosu'ria.** Presence of proteose in urine; albumosuria.
- proteother'apy.** Same as *proteinotherapy*.
- proteotox'in.** Same as *anaphylatoxin*.
- proteu'ria** (pro-te-u're-ah). Presence of a protein in urine.
- Pro'teus.** A genus of schizomycetes. **P. horn'ius** occurs in rag-sorters' disease. **P. mor'gani** occurs in the summer diarrhea of children. **P. mirab'ilis**, **sep'ticus**, **vulga'ris**, and **zen'keri** have been found associated in many pathologic conditions.
- proth'esis** (proth'es-is). Same as *prosthesis*.
- prothrom'base.** Same as *thrombogen*.
- prothrom'bin.** The fibrin factor in blood plasma which is supposed to be the precursor of thrombin.
- prothrombinope'nia.** Diminished prothrombin in the blood.
- protistol'ogist** (pro-tis-tol'o-jist). A microbiologist.
- protistol'ogy** (pro-tis-tol'o-je). The science of protista or animal and plant micro-organisms; microbiology.
- proto-.** A prefix signifying first.
- proto-actin'ium.** A chemical element, the parent of actinium. It is one of the radioactive series; atomic weight, 230; atomic number, 91.
- proto-al'bumose.** An albumose obtainable from cultures of the bacillus of anthrax.
- protobe** (pro'tōb). Same as *protobios*.
- protobiol'ogy** (pro''to-bi-ol'o-je). The science which deals with the forms of life more minute than bacteria, such as the ultraviruses and bacteriophages.
- protobios** (pro-to-bi'os). A name proposed by d'Herelle for the ultraviruses.
- protoblast** (pro'to-blast). A cell with no cell wall, an embryonic cell.
- protoblastic** (pro-to-blas'tik). Pertaining to a protoblast.
- protochlo'ride** (pro-to-klo'rid). That one of a series of chlorides of the same element which contains the least chlorine.
- pro'tochrome** (pro'to-krōm). A substance derived from proteins giving reactions identical with urochrome.
- pro'tocol.** A written statement of the history and treatment of any particular case, especially one made for a medicolegal purpose.
- proto-elastose** (pro''to-e-las'tōs). Hemielastin, a product of the digestion of elastin.
- proto-erythrocyte** (pro-to-er-ith'ro-sit). An erythroblast with deeply staining nucleus.
- protogala** (pro-tog'al-ah). Colostrum.
- protogas'ter** (pro-to-gas'ter). Same as *foregut*.
- protogen** (pro'to-jen). Any albuminoid substance whose aqueous solution does not coagulate when heated.
- protoglob'ulose.** An albumose produced in the digestion of globulin.
- protolu'kocyte** (pro-to-lu'ko-sit). A small lymphoid cell seen in red bone marrow and the spleen.
- protomyos'inose.** One of the two albumoses formed in the digestion of myosin.
- pro'ton.** 1. The primitive rudiment of a part. 2. The positive core or nucleus of the ordinary hydrogen atom of mass one.
- protoneph'ros** (pro-to-nef'ros). Same as *pronephros*.

- protoneu'ron.** A neuron which connects a sense organ with the central nervous system.
- protonu'clein.** A proprietary nuclein preparation, $C_{20}H_{49}N_{10}P_6O_{22}$.
- pro'tophyte** (pro'to-fit). Any unicellular plant or vegetable organism.
- pro'toplasm.** The viscid translucent colloid material, the essential constituent of the living cell.
- protoplas'mic.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, protoplasm. **p.** process, a dendrite, or branching process, of a nerve cell.
- pro'toplast.** 1. Protoplasm. 2. An embryonic cell.
- protopor'phyrin** (pro-to-por'fir-in). The porphyrin, $C_{34}H_{34}N_4O_6$, whose iron complex united with protein occurs in hemoglobin and other respiratory pigments.
- protoporphyrinu'ria.** The presence of protoporphyrin in the urine.
- pro'tosalt.** That one of a series of salts of the same base which contains the smallest amount of the combining substance.
- pro'tospasm** (pro'to-spazm). A spasm which begins in a limited area and extends to other parts.
- prototox'in.** That one of a series of toxins which is most virulent.
- prototroph'ic.** Deriving food from inorganic substances.
- protover'tebra.** Same as *somite*.
- protox'oid.** Any one of a group of bodies which are liable to be formed in the propagation of toxins.
- protox'ide.** That one of a series of oxides of the same element which contains the least amount of oxygen.
- protox'oid.** See *toxoid*.
- protozo'a**, pl. of *protozoon*. A class of unicellular animal organisms.
- protozo'acide** (pro-to-zo'as-id). Destructive to protozoa.
- protozo'an**, **protozo'on.** Any species or organism of the protozoa; used also adjectively.
- protozool'ogy.** The study of protozoa.
- protozo'ophag.** A phagocyte which absorbs protozoa.
- protozooth'er'apy.** Treatment of diseases caused by protozoa.
- protra'ctor.** Instrument for drawing bodies from wounds.
- protu'berance.** A projecting part.
- pro'tyl** (pro'til). A theoretic substance from which all the chemical elements have been supposed to be derived.
- proud flesh.** Any redundant mass of granulations.
- prover'tebra.** Same as *somite*.
- proving** (proov'ing). In homeopathy, a testing of the action of a drug on the human body.
- provi'ron.** A testicular hormone responsible for secondary male characteristics.
- provis'ional.** Serving a temporary purpose; as, *provisional* callus.
- provi'tamin.** The precursor of a vitamin; a substance that may be converted into a vitamin.
- provoc'ative.** Stimulating the appearance of a sign, reflex, reaction or therapeutic effect. **p.** **Wassermann**, the reactivation of a negative Wassermann test by preliminary injection of arsphenamine.
- Prowazek'ia.** A genus of flagellate organisms.
- prowazeki'asis.** Infestation with *Prowazekia*.
- prox'imad.** In a proximal direction; toward the proximal end.
- prox'imal.** Nearest the trunk, center, or median line.
- prox'imate** (proks'im-ät). Immediate; nearest. **p.** **cause**, that cause of a disease which immediately precipitates the attack. **p.** **principle**, any one of the definite compounds into which a tissue may be directly or readily resolved.

- proximo-atax'ia.** Ataxia of the proximal part of an extremity, as the arm, forearm, thigh, or leg.
- prozy'mogen** (pro-zi'mo-jen). Same as *prezymogen*.
- Pru'nus virginia'na.** The bark of wild cherry: sedative and expectorant.
- prurig'inous** (pru-rij'in-us). Of the nature of prurigo.
- pruri'go** (pru-ri'go). A chronic skin disease marked by the development of small, pale papules and intense itching. **p. aestiva'lls**, summer prurigo: a severe relapsing, bullous eruption, occurring in warm weather only. **p. a'grla**, an extremely severe form of prurigo. **Besnier's p.**, prurigo associated with asthma, hay fever, and urticaria. **p. fe'rox**, a form characterized by intense itching, large papules, and swollen lymph glands. **Hebra's p.**, true or typical prurigo. **Hutchinson's p.**, the prurigo of dentition. **p. mi'lls**, prurigo of a mild type. **p. nodula'ris**, a condition marked by the formation on the skin of multiple tumors, accompanied by intense itching. Called also *lichen obtusus corneus*, *tuberosis cutis pruriginosa* and *urticaria perstans verrucosa*. **p. sim'plex**, a relatively mild form characterized by crops of papules having a tendency to cyclic recurrence. **p. universa'lls**, prurigo over the whole body.
- pruriti'le** (pru-rit'ik). Pertaining to pruritus.
- prurit'us** (pru-ri'tus). Intense itching. **p. a'ni**, intense itching at the anus. **bath p.** See *bath itch*, under *itch*. **Duhring's p.**, pruritus hiemalis. **essential p.**, pruritus which cannot be attributed to any skin disease. **p. hie'ma'lls**, winter itch: a skin disease peculiar to cold weather. **p. senil'is**, a neurotic itching in the aged, due to degeneration of the skin. **symptomatic p.**, itching which is symptomatic of some other general disease. **p. vul'vac**, intense itching of the external genitals of the female. See *kraurosis vulvae*.
- Prus'sian blue** (proo'shan). Ferric ferrocyanide, $\text{Fe}_3\text{Fe}(\text{C}_6\text{N}_6)_2$.
- prus'siate** (proo'she-ät). Same as *cyanide*.
- prus'sic acid** (proos'sik). Same as *hydrocyanic acid*.
- psal'is** (sal'is). Same as *fornix*.
- psalte'rium** (sal-te're-um). Same as *lyra*.
- psammo'ma** (sam-mo'mah). A fibrous tumor of the brain tissue containing brain sand.
- psanimosarco'ma.** A sarcoma containing a sandy deposit.
- psammother'apy** (sam-o-ther'ap-e). Same as *ammothepy*.
- pselaphe'sia**, **pselaphe'sis.** The tactile sense.
- psell'ism** (sel'izm). Stuttering or stammering.
- pseudacon'itine.** Crystalline alkaloid, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{41}\text{O}_9$, from *Aconitum scroz*.
- pseudacous'ma**, **pseudacu'sis.** Condition in which sounds seem altered in quality of pitch.
- pseudarthri'tis.** An hysterical joint affection.
- pseudarthro'sis** (su-dar-thro'sis). A false joint following a fracture.
- pseudenceph'alus** (su-den-sef'al-us). A fetus with tumor in place of brain.
- pseudesthe'sia** (su-des-the'zhe-ah). An imaginary sensation; sense as of pain in a lost part.
- pseudo-ane'mia.** A condition marked by paleness without true anemia.
- pseudo-an'gina** (su-do-an'jin-ah). Nervous disorder resembling angina.
- pseudo-ap'oplexy.** Condition like apoplexy, but without hemorrhage.
- pseudo-atax'ia.** Condition of general incoordination resembling ataxia.

- pseudobacter'ium.** A cell resembling a bacterium.
- pseudoblep'sis.** Condition in which objects look different from what they really are.
- pseudobul'bar paral'ysis.** Paralysis of the same regions as in bulbar paralysis, but due to some brain lesion.
- pseudocartilag'inous.** Composed of a substance resembling cartilage.
- pseu'docast.** Urinary sediment resembling a true cast, but being an accidental formation.
- pseu'docele** (su'do-sēl). The fifth ventricle of the brain.
- pseudocellot'omy.** The pretended performance of abdominal section.
- pseudochore'a.** A state of general incoordination, resembling chorea.
- pseudochromesthe'sia.** A condition in which sounds induce a sensation as of color.
- pseudocirrho'sis.** Apparent cirrhosis of liver, due to pericarditis.
- pseu'docoele** (su'do-sēl). The fifth ventricle.
- pseudocolobo'ma.** A scar on the iris resembling a coloboma.
- pseudocri'sis** (su-do-kri'sis). A false crisis.
- pseu'docroup** (su'do-kroop). Same as *laryngismus stridulus*.
- pseudocye'sis** (su-do-si-e'sis). Spurious or false pregnancy.
- pseu'docyst** (su'do-sist). A dilated space resembling a cyst.
- pseudodemen'tia.** State of general apathy resembling dementia.
- pseudodiphthe'ria.** A sort of diphtheria not due to Klebs-Löffler bacillus.
- pseudo-ede'ma** (su-do-e-de'mah). A puffy state resembling edema.
- pseudo-emphyse'ma.** A temporary blocking of the bronchi resembling emphysema.
- pseudo-encephali'tis.** Condition resembling encephalitis, but due to colliquative diarrhea.
- pseudo-erysip'elas.** An inflammatory subcutaneous disease resembling erysipelas.
- pseudo-esthe'sia.** Same as *pseudesthesia*.
- pseudogan'glion** (su-do-gan'gle-on). An enlargement of a nerve not unlike a ganglion.
- pseudogeusesthe'sia** (su-do-gūs-es-the'ze-ah). A condition in which sensations of taste are accompanied by sensations as of color.
- pseudogeu'sia.** A sensation of taste without external stimulus to produce it.
- pseudoglio'ma** (su-do-gli-o'mah). An exudate in the vitreous simulating glioma.
- pseudoglot'tis.** The space between the false vocal cords.
- pseudohemop'tysis.** Spitting of blood which comes from some other source than the lungs.
- pseudohermaph'roditism.** See *hermaphrodism*, *spurious*.
- pseudohernia** (su-do-her'ne-ah). An inflamed sac or gland simulating strangulated hernia.
- pseudohydropho'bia.** Same as *hydrophobophobia*.
- pseudohyoscyam'ine.** An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, from *Duboisia myoporoides*.
- pseudohypertroph'ic paralysis.** Paralysis with enlargement and fatty degeneration of the affected muscles.
- pseudohyper'trophy.** Increase of size with loss of function.
- pseudoleuke'mia.** Progressive and fatal anemia with lymphomata.
- pseudoleukocythe'mia.** Same as *pseudoleukemia*.
- pseudolo'gia, pseudol'ogy.** The writing of anonymous letters to people of prominence, to one's self, etc.

- pseudoma'nia** (su-do-ma'ne-ah). Mental disease in which the patient accuses himself of crimes which he has not committed.
- pseudomasturba'tion**. Same as *peotillomania*.
- pseudomelano'sis**. Pigmentation of tissues after death.
- pseudomem'brane** (su-do-mem'brān). See *false membrane*.
- pseudomem'branous**. Marked by the presence of pseudomembrane.
- pseudomeningi'tis**. Same as *meningism*.
- pseudomne'sia**. A condition in which the patient seems to remember things which never occurred.
- Pseudomo'nas** (su-do-mo'nas). A genus of bacteria found in soil and water. *P. pyocya'nea* produces blue pus and is associated with many suppurative conditions.
- pseudomu'cin** (su-do-mu'sin). A variety of mucin from ovarian cysts.
- pseudoneuro'ma**. A growth on a nerve simulating neuroma.
- pseudonu'clein**. Same as *paranuclein*.
- pseudoparal'ysis**. A loss of muscular power with no real paralysis.
- pseudoparaple'gia**. Seeming paralysis of the lower limbs in which the reflexes are normal.
- pseudopar'asite**. See *facultative parasite*.
- pseudopar'esis**. An hysterical condition simulating paresis.
- pseudopellade** (su-do-pel-ād'). Alopecia with the formation of small white cicatrices.
- pseudopelleti'erine** (su''do-pel-le-te'er-in). An alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}NO + 2H_2O$, from the root bark of pomegranate.
- pseudopep'sin**. A ferment secreted by the stomach glands.
- pseudopht'i'sis** (su-dof-thi'sis). A wasting not due to tuberculosis.
- pseudople'gia** (su-do-ple'je-ah). Hysterical paralysis.
- pseudopo'dium** (su-do-po'de-um). A temporary protrusion of an ameba, serving for purposes of locomotion.
- pseudopreg'nancy**. False pregnancy; symptoms of pregnancy in a nonpregnant woman.
- pseudop'sia** (su-dop'se-ah). Same as *pseudoblepsis*.
- pseudopteryg'ium** (su''do-ter-ij'e-um). A pterygium-like formation due to injury.
- pseudora'hies** (su-do-ra'be-ez). Same as *hydrophobophobia*.
- pseu'dorickets**. See *renal infantilism*, under *infantilism*.
- pseudoscarlati'na**. Eruption with fever following wounds, childbirth, etc. It is a septic condition.
- pseudosclero'sis**. A disease with the symptoms, but not the lesions, of sclerosis.
- pseudos'mia** (su-doz'me-ah). A delusion as to smell.
- pseudos'toma**. An apparent communication between stained endothelial cells.
- pseudosyph'ilis**. A condition resembling syphilis, but yielding to nonspecific treatment.
- pseudota'hes**. A disease simulating locomotor ataxia.
- pseudotet'anus**. Persistent muscular contractions, not associated with presence of tetanus bacillus.
- pseudotuberculo'sis**. Condition like tuberculosis, but without any tubercle bacilli: especially a disease of rodents, occasionally in man, due to *Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis*.
- pseudoty'phoid** (su-do-ti'foid). Spurious typhoid fever.
- pseudoxan'thine**. A leukomaine, $C_4H_5N_5O$, from muscular tissue; also, an isomer of xanthine from uric acid.
- psilo'sis** (si-lo'sis). 1. See *sprue*. 2. Falling out, or removal, of the hair.

- psittaco'sis** (sit-ak-o'sis). A contagious influenza of parrots communicable to man.
- pso'as muscles** (so'as). See *Muscles*, *Table of*. **p. abscess**, abscess of the loin with vertebral disease.
- sod'ymus** (sod'im-us). A syssomic monster with two heads and two trunks, but united below.
- psol'tis** (so-i'tis). Inflammation of a psoas muscle or its sheath.
- pso'ra** (so'rah). Scabies; also, psoriasis.
- psoreleo'sis**. Ulceration due to scabies.
- psorenteri'tis**. The condition of the bowels in Asiatic cholera.
- psori'asis**. A skin disease of many varieties, characterized by scaly red patches. **p. annula'ris**, psoriasis in ring-shaped patches. **p. bucca'lis**. Same as *leukoplakia buccalis*. **p. circina'ta**. Same as *p. annularis*. **p. diffu'sa**, form in which there is coalescence of large contiguous lesions. **p. gyra'ta**, a form with patches in serpentine arrangement. **p. palma'ris**, a syphiloderm of palms and soles. **p. puncta'ta**, form in which the lesions consist of minute red papules which become surmounted with pearly scales. **p. universa'lis**, a form with lesions over the whole body.
- psoroco'mium**. An itch hospital.
- psorophthal'mia** (so-rof-thal'me-ah). A form of ulcerative marginal blepharitis.
- psorospERM** (so'ro-sperm). A vesicular parasitic organism.
- psorosper'miae**. The spores of parasitic myxosporidian animal organisms.
- psorospermo'sis**. Morbid state due to presence of psorosperms.
- pso'rous** (so'rus). Affected with itch.
- psychal'gia** (si-kal'je-ah). Painful cerebration.
- psychanal'ysis**. See *psychoanalysis*.
- psychanop'sia**. Psychic blindness.
- psychasthe'nia**. Neurasthenia marked by feelings of anxiety, doubt, inadequacy, and unreality.
- psychatax'ia**. Disordered mental condition with confusion, agitation, and inability to fix the attention.
- psyche** (si'ke). The mental system; the mind.
- psychelamp'sia** (si-kek-lamp'se-ah). Acute mania.
- psychiat'ric** (si-ke-at'rik). Pertaining to psychiatry.
- psychiatrist** (si-ki-at-rist). A physician who specializes in mental disorders.
- psychi'atry, psychiat'rics** (si-ki-at-re, si-ke-at'riks). That branch of medicine which deals with mental disorders.
- psy'chic, psy'chical** (si'kik, si'kik-al). Pertaining to the mind. **p. blindness**. Same as *mind blindness*. **p. contagion**, transfer of nervous disorder by imitation. **p. deafness**. Same as *mind deafness*. **p. determinism**, the theory that mental processes are always motivated by factors in the unconscious.
- psy'chics**. Psychology.
- psychino'sis**. Any functional nervous disease.
- psychoanal'ysis**. A method of diagnosing and treating nervous conditions through ascertaining and analyzing the facts of the patient's mental life.
- psychoblo'gy**. The study of the interactions between body and mind in the formation and functioning of personality; the study of personality function.
- psy'chochrome**. Mental association between bodily sensation and some particular color.
- psychochromesthe'sia**. Color sensation produced by auditory stimuli.

- psychoco'ma** (si-ko-ko'mah). Melancholic stupor.
- psychocor'tical centers.** Those centers in the cortex of the brain that are concerned in mental operations.
- psychodom'etry.** Measurement of the rate of mental action.
- psychodynam'ics.** The science of mental action.
- psychogen'esis.** Mental development.
- psychoge'nia.** A disease due to faulty psychic activity.
- psychogen'ic.** Originating in the mind.
- psychogno'sis.** Study of the patient's soul.
- psy'chogram.** A mental vision of a concept of the mind.
- psychokine'sia.** Explosive cerebral action.
- psy'cholagny.** Sexual enjoyment produced by sexual thoughts.
- psy'cholepsy.** A mild and temporary attack of confusion, tachycardia, and blindness occurring in nervous or hysterical persons.
- psychol'ogy** (si-kol'o-je). That branch of science which treats of the mind and mental operations, especially as they are shown in behavior. **abnormal p.,** the study of derangements or deviations of mental functions. **analytical p.,** psychology by introspective methods, as opposed to experimental psychology. **animal p.,** the study of the mental activity of animals. **child p.,** the study of the development of the mind of the child. **comparative p.,** the study of the mental action of animals. **criminal p.,** the study of the mental action of criminals. **dynamic p.,** a school of psychology which stresses the element of energy in mental processes. **experimental p.,** the study of the mind and mental operations by the employment of experimental methods. **genetic p.,** that branch of psychology which deals with the development of mind in the individual and with its evolution in the race. **gestalt p.** See *gestaltism*. **physiologic p.,** that branch of psychology which applies the facts taught in neurology to show the relation between the mental and the neural. **social p.,** that branch of psychology which treats of the social aspects of mental life.
- psychom'etry** (si-kom'et-re). Measurement of work done and of time consumed in mental operations.
- psychomo'tor** (si-ko-mo'tor). Pertaining to, or causing, voluntary movement.
- psychoneuro'sis** (si-ko-nu-ro'sis). Mental disorder of psychogenic origin which presents the symptoms of a functional nervous disease.
- psychoneurot'ic** (si''ko-nu-rot'ik). Pertaining to or affected with psychoneurosis.
- psychon'omy.** The science of the laws of mental activity.
- psychono'sis.** Any disease caused by mental or moral agents.
- psychopar'esis.** Weakness of mind.
- psy'chopath.** A person having a psychopathic personality.
- psychopathic personality.** A personality characterized by emotional immaturity, marked defects of judgment and tendency to impulsive reactions, frequently asocial in expression.
- psychopathol'ogy.** Pathology of mental diseases.
- psychopatho'sis.** Any mental disease of the psychopathic group.
- psychop'athy** (si-kop'ath-e). Any disease of the mind.
- psychophys'ics** (si-ko-fiz'iks). Science of the relations of mental processes to their causation and manifestations.
- psychophysiol'ogy.** Physiology of the mind.
- psychople'gic.** An agent lessening cerebral excitability.
- psychoreac'tion.** See *Much-Holzmann reaction*, under *reaction*.
- psychorhyth'mia.** Involuntary repetition of various mental actions.
- psychorrh'e'a.** An incoherent stream of thought.

psychorrhex'is. A form of anxiety neurosis sometimes produced by shock.

psychosen'sory. Perceiving and interpreting sensory stimuli.

psychosex'ual (si-ko-sex'u-al). Pertaining to the psychic or emotional portion of the sex instinct. **p. development**, the development of the personality through the infantile and pregenital stages to sexual maturity.

psycho'sin. A cerebroside found in brain tissue.

psycho'sis (si-ko'sis). Formerly, a generic name for any mental disorder. Specifically, the deeper, more far-reaching and prolonged mental disorders, such as *dementia praecox* and *manic-depressive p.* **affective p.**, a functional emotional psychosis. **alcoholic p.**, mental disorder in which excessive use of alcohol is the chief etiologic factor. **drug p.**, a toxic psychosis due to the ingestion of drugs. **exhaustion p.**, mental disorder due to some exhausting or depressing occurrence, as an operation. **functional p.**, a psychosis in which organic disease or dysfunction does not play a part. **gestational p.**, a psychosis developing during pregnancy. **idiophrenic p.**, an organic psychosis; a psychosis due to disease of the brain. **infection exhaustion p.**, exhaustion delirium. **involutional p.**, mental disorder occurring in or about the middle years of life, believed to be associated with the climacteric changes, and characterized by agitation, depression, self-condemnatory trends, and sometimes paranoid reactions. **Korsakoff's p.**, a psychosis, usually based on chronic alcoholism, marked by disturbance of orientation, susceptibility to external stimulation and suggestion, falsification of memory, and hallucinations. Called also *polynuritic psychosis*, *cerebropathia psychia toxaemica*, and *chronic alcoholic delirium*. **manic-depressive p.**, an essentially benign, affective psychosis, chiefly marked by emotional instability, striking mood swings, and a tendency to recurrence. It is seen in the manic, depressed, circular, mixed, perplexed, and stuporous types. **organic p.**, a psychosis due to a lesion of the central nervous system; such as general paresis. **p. polyneurit'lea.** Same as *Korsakoff's p.* **prison p.**, any psychosis for which prison environment has been a precipitating factor. **senile p.**, one of the several forms of mental deterioration in old age in which the patient shows a tendency to confabulation, loss of memory of recent events, irritability and assaultiveness. **situational p.**, a transitory mental disorder caused by an unbearable situation over which the patient has no control.

psychosomat'ic (si''ko-so-mat'ik). Pertaining to the mind-body relationship.

psychotech'nics. The use of psychological methods in the study of various problems.

psychother'apy (si-ko-ther'ap-e). 1. Psychiatry. 2. Mind cure, or cure by making mental impressions or suggestions.

psychro-al'gia (si-kro-al'je-ah). Painful psychro-esthesia.

psychro-esthe'sia. A state in which a part of the body, though warm, seems cold.

psychrom'eter. An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.

psychrophil'ic. Fond of cold: said of bacteria which develop best between 15 and 20 C.

psychropho'bia (si-kro-fo'be-ab). Morbid dread of cold.

psychrophore (si'kro-för). Device for applying cold to the urethra.

psychrother'apy. Treatment of disease by applying cold.

- psyl'llum** (sil'e-um). The plant, *Planta'go psyllium*, whose seeds are used as a mild laxative, like bran, agar or other roughage.
- ptar'mic** (tar'mik). Causing sneezing; sternutatory.
- pte'rion** (te're-on). Point of junction of frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones.
- pteryg'lum** (ter-ij'e-um). Patch of thickened conjunctiva extending over a part of the cornea. **p. col'l**, a congenital deformity consisting of a band of tissue from the mastoid region to the region of the sternum. 1
- pter'ygoid** (ter'ig-oid). Shaped like a wing. **p. bones**, **p. processes**, two large processes of the sphenoid bone.
- pterygomax'llary**. Pertaining to a pterygoid process and the upper jaw.
- pterygopal'atine** (ter-ig-o-pal'at-in). Pertaining to a pterygoid process and the palate bone.
- ptilo'sis** (ti-lo'sis). Falling out, or loss, of the eyelashes.
- pti'san** (ti'zan). Barley water or any similar preparation.
- ptoma'ine** (to-ma'in). Any alkaloidal or basic product of putrefaction.
- ptomalne'mia** (to-ma-in-e'me-ah). The presence of ptomaines in the blood.
- ptomat'ropine** (to-mat'ro-pin). A ptomaine from decaying sausages.
- pto'sis** (to'sis). Paralytic drooping of the upper eyelid. **abdominal p.** See *splanchnoptosis*. **p. sympath'ica**, ptosis associated with myosis, vasomotor facial paralysis, and diseases of the cervical sympathetic system.
- ptyal'agoguo** (ti-al'ag-og). Same as *sialagogue*.
- pty'alín** (ti'al-in). A ferment found in saliva.
- ptyalín'ogen** (ti-al-in'o-jen). A hypothetical substance supposed to be intermediary in the formation of ptyalin.
- pty'allism** (ti'al-izm). Excessive secretion of spittle; salivation.
- pty'allith** (ti'al-ith). A salivary calculus.
- ptyal'ocele** (ti-al'o-sél). See *ranula*.
- ptyalogen'ic** (ti'al-o-jen'ik). Formed from saliva.
- ptyal'ogogue** (ti-al'o-gog). Sialogogue.
- ptyal'ogram**. An x-ray picture of the salivary glands.
- ptyalog'raphy**. x-Ray examination of the salivary glands and ducts.
- ptyal'olith** (ti-al'o-lith). A salivary calculus.
- ptyalolithot'omy**. Excision of a calculus from a salivary duct or gland.
- ptyaloreac'tion** (ti'al-o-re-ak'shun). A reaction occurring in or performed on the saliva, especially Zambrini's reaction, a color reaction of the saliva of pregnancy indicating the resistance of the patient.
- ptyalorrhe'a**. An abnormally copious flow of saliva.
- pty'ocrine** (ti'o-krin). Secreting by extruded granules.
- pu'beral** (pu'ber-al). Pertaining to puberty.
- pu'berty** (pu'ber-te). The age at which the generative power becomes established.
- pu'bes** (pu'béz). 1. The hair on the external genitalia, or the region covered with it. 2. The pubic bone.
- pubes'cence** (pu-bes'sens). 1. Puberty. 2. Lanugo.
- pubetrot'omy**. Section of the os pubis and the lower abdominal wall.
- pu'bic** (pu'bik). Relating to the pubes. **p. bone**, the lower front part of the innominate bone.
- publot'omy**. Cutting through the pubic bone.
- pu'bis** (pu'bis). The pubic bone.
- pubofem'oral**. Pertaining to the pubis and femur.
- puboprostát'ic**. Pertaining to the pubes and prostate.

puboves'ical. Pertaining to the pubes and bladder.

pu'den'da. The external genitalia (plural).

pu'dendag'ra. Pain in the pudendum.

pu'den'dal. Pertaining to the pudenda.

pu'den'dum. The external genital parts.

pu'dic (pu'dik). Same as *pudendal*.

pu'ericulture. Art of raising and training children.

pu'erile (pu'er-il). Pertaining to a child, or to children. **p. respiration,** exaggeration of breath sounds, such as is normal in healthy childhood.

pu'erillism. A condition in which a person's mind seems to return to the state of a child's mind.

pu'er'pera (pu'er'per-ah). A woman in childbed.

pu'er'peral. Pertaining to the puerperium or to childbirth. **p. convulsions,** convulsions in childbed. **p. fever, p. septicemia,** septicemic peritonitis and metritis occurring in childbed.

pu'er'peralism. Diseases incident to childbirth and the puerperium.

pu'er'perant. A puerperal woman.

pu'erpe'rium. The period or state of confinement following delivery.

pu'gill, pugil'lus (pu'jil). A handful.

Pu'lex. A genus of insects, including fleas and chigoes.

pulic'icide, pu'llicide (pu-lis'is-Id, pu'lis-Id). Anything which will destroy fleas.

pullula'tion. The act of sprouting, or of budding.

pulmo-aor'tic. Pertaining to the lungs and the aorta.

pulmo'meter (pul-mom'et-er). An apparatus for measuring the lung capacity.

pulmo'metry (pul-mom'et-re). Measurement of lung capacity.

pul'monary. Pertaining to the lungs

pul'monec'tomy. Pneumonectomy.

pulmon'ic (pul-mon'ik). Same as *pulmonary*.

pulmoni'tis (pul-mo-ni'tis). Inflammation of the lung.

pul'motor. Apparatus for producing artificial respiration by forcing oxygen into the lungs.

pulp. Any soft and juicy animal or vegetable tissue. **p. cavity,** space within a tooth containing dental pulp. **dental p.,** the soft vascular interior substance of a tooth. **digital p.,** soft cushion on the palmar or plantar surface of the last phalanx of the finger or toe.

pul'pal. Pertaining to the pulp.

pulpal'gia. Pain in the dental pulp.

pulpa'tion, pulp'ing. Reduction to a pulpy form.

pulpec'tomy. Removal of the dental pulp from a tooth.

pulpefac'tion. Conversion into pulp.

pulpl'tis. Inflammation of the dental pulp.

pulpo-ax'ial. Pertaining to the pulpal and axial walls of a cavity in a tooth.

pulpot'omy. Incision into the pulp of a tooth.

pul'py. Soft; pulaceous.

pul'satile (pul'sat-il). Characterized by a rhythmic pulsation.

pulsatill'a. The herb *Anemone pulsatilla*: alterative and depressant.

pulsa'tion (pul-sa'shun). A throb, or rhythmic beat, as of the heart.

pulse (puls). The expansion and contraction of an artery. **abdominal p.,** visible pulsation of the abdominal aorta. **abrupt p.,** a pulse which strikes the finger rapidly. **anacrotic p.,** one with two or more expansions to a beat. **ardent p.,** a pulse which appears to strike the finger at a single point. **bigeminal p.,** pulse in which two beats follow each other in rapid succession, each group of two being

- separated from the following by a longer interval. **capillary p.**, an intermittent filling and emptying of the skin capillaries. **caprizant p.** See *goat-leap p.* **catacrotic p.**, one which makes a break in the line of descent of the sphygmogram. **catadicrotic p.**, one with a primary and secondary expansion. **p. clock**, old device for determining pulse rate. **cordy p.**, a tense, firm pulse. **Corrigan's p.**, jerky pulse with full expansion and sudden collapse. **p. curve.** Same as *sphygmogram*. **dicrotic p.**, one with exaggerated recoil wave. **dropped-beat p.** See *intermittent p.* **entoptic p.**, illumination of visual field at each heart beat after violent exercise. **full p.**, one with copious volume of blood. **gaseous p.**, a very full soft pulse. **goat-leap p.**, an irregular bounding pulse. **hard p.**, one which is characterized by high tension. **hyperdicrotic p.**, one whose sphygmogram shows an aortic notch below the base line: a sign of extreme exhaustion. **infrequent p.**, abnormally slow pulse. **intermittent p.**, one in which various beats are dropped. **irregular p.**, one in which beats occur at irregular intervals. **jerky p.**, pulse in which the artery is suddenly and markedly distended. **jugular p.**, pulsation in jugular veins. **paradoxical p.**, one that is weaker during inspiration, as in some cases of adherent pericardium. **quick p.**, one which strikes the finger smartly and leaves it quickly. **Quincke's p.**, a reddening of the nail bed with each systole: seen in aortic insufficiency. **Riegel's p.**, diminution of the size of the pulse during respiration. **slow p.**, one of slow rate; also one of prolonged systole and diastole. **thready p.**, one that is very fine and scarcely perceptible. **tricrotic p.**, one which is marked by three sphygmographic waves to the pulse beat. **undulating p.**, a pulse giving the sensation of successive waves. **unequal p.**, one in which some of the beats are strong and others weak. **vagus p.**, a slow pulse caused by the influence of the vagus nerve on the heart. **venous p.**, that which occurs in a vein. **water-hammer p.** Same as *Corrigan's p.* **wiry p.**, a small tense pulse.
- pulsim'eter.** Apparatus for measuring force of pulse.
- pul'sus.** L. for *pulse*. **p. bigem'inus**, pulse with the beats occurring in pairs. **p. ce'ler**, a swift abrupt pulse. **p. paradox'us.** See *paradoxical pulse*. **p. ra'rus**, a slow pulse due to prolongation of the heart beat. **p. tar'dus**, an abnormally slow pulse.
- pulta'ceous** (pul-ta'shus). Like a poultice; pulpy.
- pul'ulate** (pul'u-lât). To germinate.
- pulv.** Abbreviation of L. *pulvis*, powder.
- pulveriza'tion.** The reduction of any substance to powder.
- pulver'ulent** (pul-ver'u-lent). Powdery; dusty.
- pulvi'nar** (pul-vi'nar). The posterior inner part of the optic thalamus.
- pul'vis** (pul'vis). L. for *powder*.
- pump.** Apparatus for drawing and removing liquid. **air p.**, one for exhausting or forcing in air. **breast p.**, pump for taking milk from the breast. **dental p.**, device for removing saliva during dental operation. **stomach p.**, pump for removing poisons from the stomach.
- punc'ta**, pl. of *punctum*. **p. doloro'sa**, painful points in course of nerves affected with neuralgia. **p. lacrima'lia**, outlets of lacrimal canaliculi. **p. vascul'osa**, minute red spots which mark the cut surface of white substance of brain.
- punc'tate.** Spotted; full of points or of punctures.
- punc'tiform.** Like a point or like points.
- punc'tograph.** An instrument for radiographical localization of foreign bodies in the tissues.

- punctom'eter.** An instrument for determining the range of accommodation.
- punc'tum.** L. for *point*. **p. cae'cum.** Same as *blind spot*. **p. lacrima'le,** one of the *puncta lacrimalia*. **p. prox'imum.** Same as *near point*. **p. remo'tum.** Same as *far point*.
- punc'ture.** An act of piercing; also, a wound made by a pointed instrument. **Bernard's p.,** puncture on a definite point of the floor of the fourth ventricle causing artificial diabetes. **cistern p.,** cisternal p., puncture of the *cisterna magna* through the atlanto-occipital ligament. **Corning's p.** Same as *Quincke's p.* **diabetic p.** Same as *Bernard's p.* **exploratory p.,** the piercing of a cavity or tumor and the removal of some portion of the contents for the purpose of examination. **Kronecker's p.,** puncture of the inhibitory nerve center of the heart by means of a long fine needle. **lum-bar p.,** *Quincke's p.,* the tapping of the spinal membranes in the lumbar region for the purpose of obtaining cerebrospinal fluid. **spinal p.** Same as *lumbar p.* **sternal p.,** removal by puncture of marrow from the sternum. **thecal p.,** spinal puncture through the meninges.
- punc'tured wound.** A wound made by a stab or prick.
- pun'gent.** Penetrating or sharp; somewhat acrid.
- pu'nica.** See *pomegranate*.
- pu'nicle.** Same as *pelletierin*.
- pu'nudos.** Pseudoleprosy; a disease of Guatemala resembling leprosy but without the leprosy bacilli.
- P. U. O.** Abbreviation for *pyrexia of unknown origin*, or trench fever.
- pu'pil.** The opening in the center of the iris. **Argyll Robertson p.,** one which is myotic and responds to accommodative effort, but not to light. **artificial p.,** one made by iridectomy. **cat's-eye p.,** one with a narrow vertical aperture. **Hutchinson's p.,** a condition in which one pupil is dilated and the other not. **pin-hole p.,** one which is extremely contracted.
- pu'pillary.** Pertaining to the pupil.
- pupillato'nia.** Failure of the pupil to react to light.
- pupillom'eter** (pu-pil-om'et-er). Apparatus for measuring the diameter of the pupil.
- pupillople'gia** (pu''pil-o-ple'je-ah). Pupillatonia.
- pupillos'copy.** Same as *skiascopy*.
- pupillostatom'eter.** An instrument to measure the distance between the pupils.
- pur'gatin.** Same as *purgatol*.
- purga'tion** (pur-ga'shun). Catharsis; purging effected by medicines.
- pur'gative** (pur'gat-iv). 1. Effecting a purgation; cathartic. 2. A medicine which produces active watery bowel movements.
- pur'gatol.** Acetyl ether of anthraquinon, a slow acting purgative.
- purge** (purj). 1. A purgative medicine or dose. 2. To evacuate the bowels by means of a medicine.
- pu'riform.** Like, or resembling, pus.
- pu'rine.** The crystalline compound $C_5H_4N_4$: it is the base of the uric acid group of compounds known as purines, purine bodies or purine bases such as uric acid, adenine, xanthine, guanidine, hypoxanthine and theobromine.
- purine'mia.** Presence of purine bodies in the urine in excess.
- Pur'kinje's cells.** Large branched cells of the cerebellar cortex.
- P.'s fibers,** moniliform fibers in the subendocardial heart tissue.

- P.'s figures**, shadows of retinal blood vessels. **P. vesicle**. Same as *germinal vesicle*.
- Pur'kinje-San'son's images** (pur-kin'je-san-sonz). Three pairs of images of one object seen in observing the pupil.
- purohepatit'is**. Suppurative inflammation of the liver.
- puromu'cous**. Consisting of pus and mucus together.
- pur'pura**. A disease characterized by formation of purple patches on the skin and in the mucous membranes. **p. angioneurot'ica**, a disease marked by cutaneous hemorrhages, angioneurotic edema, hyperesthesia, gastric crises, etc. **p. annula'ris telangiecto'des**, an eruption of purpuric spots grouped in ringlike areas attended with telangiectasia. **p. ful'minans**, a fatal purpura of young children. **p. haemorrha'gica**, severe purpura with copious hemorrhages. **p. rheumat'ica**, purpura with severe pains and fever. **p. sim'plex**, purpura with slight or trifling symptoms.
- purpu'ric**. Pertaining to, or affected with, purpura.
- pur'purin**. A red coloring matter, $C_{14}H_5O_2(OH)_3$, of the urine.
- purpurinu'ria**. Presence of purpurin in urine.
- pur'ring thrill**. Thrill comparable to a cat's purring, due to mitral stenosis.
- pu'rulence** (pu'ru-lens). The condition of being purulent.
- pu'rulent**. Containing or consisting of pus.
- pur'uloid**. Resembling pus; puslike.
- purupu'ru**. A contagious skin disease of Brazil in which the skin becomes whitened.
- pus**. A liquid inflammation product made up of cells and a thin fluid called liquid puris. **blue p.**, pus with a bluish tint produced by *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*. **curdy p.**, pus mixed with cheesy flakes. **ichorous p.**, thin, acrid pus. **laudable p.**, **p. laudan'dum**, whitish inodorous pus, regarded as indicative of less danger than the other varieties. **p. poultice**, a mass of pus formerly allowed to remain on the surface of a sore with the idea that it was the natural dressing for such a lesion. **sanious p.**, bloody pus. **p. tube**, pyosalpinx.
- pus'tulant** (pus'chu-lant). Causing pustulation.
- pus'tular**. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pustule.
- pustula'tion**. The formation of pustules.
- pus'tule**. An elevation of the cuticle filled with pus or lymph. **malignant p.**, true anthrax.
- pustulocrusta'ceous**. Characterized by pustules and crusts.
- pustulo'sis** (pus-tu-lo'sis). A condition marked by an eruption of pustules.
- puta'men**. The darker and outer part of the lenticular nucleus.
- putrefac'tion**. Decomposition of animal or vegetable matter effected largely by the action of micro-organisms.
- putrefac'tive**. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, putrefaction.
- putres'cent** (pu-tres'sent). Rotting; undergoing putrefaction.
- putres'cine** (pu-tres'in). A liquid ptomaine from decaying matter.
- pu'trid**. Characterized by putrefaction; rotten. **p. fever**, typhus or typhoid fever. **p. sore throat**, cynanche maligna; gangrenous sore throat.
- pu'trilage** (pu'tril-āj). Putrescent or putrid matter.
- pyae'mia** (pi-e'me-ah). See *pyemia*.
- pyarthro'sis**. The presence of pus in a joint cavity.
- pycne'mia**. Same as *pyknemia*.
- pycno'sis** (pik-no'sis). Same as *pyknosis*.
- pyec'chysis**. An effusion of purulent matter.

pyelec'tasis. Dilatation of the pelvis of the kidney.

pyelit'ic. Pertaining to or affected with pyelitis.

pyelit'is. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. **calculous p.** is due to calculi. **hemorrhagic p.** is attended with hemorrhage.

pyelocystit'is. Inflammation of the renal pelvis and bladder.

pyelocystomato'sis. Surgical anastomosis between the renal pelvis and the bladder.

py'elogram, pyelograph. An x-ray of the kidney and ureter.

pyelography. Roentgenography of the kidney and ureter after the structures have been filled with a contrast solution. **ascending p., retrograde pyelography.** **p. by elimination,** intravenous pyelography. **excretion p.** Same as *intravenous p.* **intravenous p.,** pyelography in which an intravenous injection is made of a contrast medium (iopax, thorotrast, etc.) which passes quickly into the urine. **lateral p.,** pyelography in which the patient lies in lateral position with his questionable side next to the film. **respiration p.,** pyelography with a diphasic film showing the kidney under several phases of the respiratory cycle. **retrograde p.,** pyelography in which the contrast fluid is injected into the renal pelvis through the ureter.

pyelolithot'omy. Excision of calculus from renal pelvis.

pyelom'eter (pi-el-om'et-er). A pelvimeter.

pyelom'etry. 1. Measurement of the pelvis of the kidney. 2. Pelvimetry.

pyelonephrit'is. Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis. **p. bacillo'sa bo'rum,** purulent inflammation of the renal pelvis in cows.

pyelonephro'sis. Any disease of the renal pelvis.

pyelop'athy. Any disease of the renal pelvis.

py'eloplasty. Plastic operation on the pelvis of the kidney.

pyeloplica'tion. Infolding of the wall of a dilated renal pelvis by sutures.

pyelos'copy. x-Ray examination of the pelvis of the kidney.

pyelos'tomy. The operation of forming an opening into the renal pelvis.

pyelot'omy. Incision of the pelvis of the kidney.

pyelove'nous backflow. The drainage from the pelvis of the kidney into the venous system under certain conditions of back pressure.

pyem'esis. The vomiting of pus.

pye'mia. Septic infection due to absorption of pyogenic germs. **arterial p.,** pyemia due to the dissemination of emboli from cardiac thrombosis. **cryptogenic p.,** pyemia the source of which is concealed in the deep tissues.

pye'mic (pi-c'mik). Pertaining to, or affected with, pyemia.

pye'mid. Any skin eruption developing during pyemia.

pyenceph'alus. Abscess of the brain.

pye'sis, pyo'sis. The formation of pus.

py'gal (pi'gal). Pertaining to the buttocks.

pygal'gia. Pain in the buttocks.

pygodid'ymsus. Fetus with double hips and pelvis.

pygom'elus. Fetus with extra limbs on the buttocks.

pygop'agus. Twin fetus joined at the buttocks.

py'ln. An albuminoid sometimes found in pus.

pykne'mia. Thickening of the blood.

pyk'nle (pik'nik). Having a short, thick, stocky build.

pyknocar'dia. Tachycardia.

pyknohe'mia. Same as *pyknemia*.

pyk'nolepsy. Cumulative epileptiform attacks in children.

- pyknom'eter.** 1. Instrument for measuring thickness of parts. 2. Instrument for determining specific gravity of urine.
- pyknomor'phous.** Having the stained portions of the cell body compactly arranged.
- pyknophra'sia.** Thickness of speech.
- pykno'sis** (pik-no'sis). Degeneration of a cell in which it becomes denser and smaller.
- py'la.** Passage from the third ventricle to the sylvian aqueduct.
- pylemphrax'is.** Obstruction of the portal vein.
- pylephlebec'tasis.** Dilatation of the portal vein.
- pylephlebi'tis.** Inflammation of the portal vein.
- pylethrombo'sis.** Obstruction of portal vein by a thrombus.
- pylom'eter.** Apparatus for measuring obstructions at the entrance of the bladder.
- pyloral'gia** (pi-lo-ral'je-ah). Pain and spasm of the pylorus.
- pylorece'tomy** (pi-lo-rek'to-me). Removal of the pylorus.
- pylor'ic** (pi-lor'ik). Pertaining to the pylorus.
- pyloristeno'sis.** Stenosis of the pylorus.
- pylori'tis.** Inflammation of the pylorus.
- pylorodilo'sis.** Dilatation of a stricture of the pylorus by the fingers.
- pyloroduodeni'tis.** Inflammation of the pyloric and duodenal mucosa.
- pylorogastree'tomy.** Excision of the pyloric pocket in cases of bilocular stomach.
- pyloromyot'omy.** Longitudinal incision and suture of the pyloric sphincter for pylorospasm.
- pylor'oplasty.** Plastic surgery of the pylorus.
- pylorop'tosis.** Displacement of the pyloric end of the stomach.
- pyloros'copy.** Inspection of the pylorus.
- pylo'rospasm.** Spasm of the pylorus.
- pylorosteno'sis.** Stenosis of the pylorus.
- pyloros'tomy.** Formation of an opening into the pylorus through the abdominal wall.
- pylorot'omy.** Incision of the submucosa of the pylorus for hypertrophic stenosis.
- pylo'rus.** The distal or duodenal aperture of the stomach.
- pyoca'llx, pyoca'lyx** (pi-o-ka'llix). The presence of pus in the calix of the pelvis of the kidney.
- py'ocele** (pi'o-sel). Hernia containing pus.
- pyoce'lla** (pi-o-se'lli-ah). Pus in the abdominal cavity.
- pyoceph'alus.** Abscess in the brain.
- pyoche'zia.** Presence of pus in the stools.
- pyococ'cus.** A micrococcus which causes suppuration.
- pyocol'pocle** (pi-o-kol'po-sel). A suppurating vaginal tumor.
- pyocol'pos.** A collection of pus in the vagina.
- pyoc'tanin.** Same as *pyoktanin*.
- py'oculture.** Comparative cultivation of bacteria from a wound, part being left in the collecting tube and part being cultivated on bouillon. If the development of the pus in the culture is more abundant the test is positive, and indicates a struggle between the bacteria and the body forces which needs therapeutic aid.
- pyocy'anase.** A ferment from cultures of *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*.
- pyocy'anine** (pi-o-si'an-in). A pigment, $C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$, from blue pus.
- py'ocyst** (pi'o-sist). A cyst containing pus.
- py'ocyte** (pi'o-sit). A pus corpuscle: said to be a true leukocyte
- pyodermati'tis.** Dermatitis from pyogenic infection.
- pyodermato'sis.** Any skin disease of pyogenic origin.

- pyoder'mia.** Any purulent skin disease.
- pyofe'cia** (pi-o-fe'se-ah). Pus in the feces.
- pyogen'esis** (pi-o-jen'es-is). The formation of pus.
- pyogen'ic** (pi-o-jen'ik). Producing suppuration.
- pyohae'mia, pyoh'e'mia** (pi-o-he'me-ah). Same as *pyemia*.
- pyohemotho'rax.** The presence of pus and blood in the cavity of the thorax.
- py'oid** (pi'oid). Resembling or like pus.
- pyok'tanin, blue.** Methyl violet: a germicide and stain. **p., yellow,** an amine, used as a stain.
- pyolabyrinthi'tis.** Suppuration of the labyrinth of the ear.
- pyome'tra, pyometri'tis** (pi-o-me'trah, pi-o-me-tri'tis). An accumulation of pus within the uterus.
- pyonephri'tis.** Purulent inflammation of the kidney.
- pyonephrolithi'asis.** Presence of pus and stones in the kidney.
- pyonephro'sis** (pi-o-nef-ro'sis). A collection of pus within the kidney.
- pyo-ova'rium** (pi-o-o-va're-um). An ovarian abscess.
- pyopericardi'tis.** Suppurative pericarditis.
- pyopericar'dium** (pi-o-per-ik-ar'de-um). The presence of pus in the pericardium.
- pyoperitone'um.** Pus in the peritoneal cavity.
- pyoperitoni'tis.** Suppurative inflammation of the peritoneum.
- pyophthalmi'tis.** Purulent inflammation of the eye.
- pyophylac'tic membrane.** The lining membrane of an abscess cavity.
- pyophysome'tra.** Presence of pus and gas in the uterus.
- pyopla'mia.** Wandering of pus from one place to another.
- pyopneumocholecysti'tis.** Distention of the gallbladder with pus and gas.
- pyopneumopericar'dium.** Presence of pus and gas in pericardium.
- pyopneumoperitoni'tis.** Peritonitis with presence of pus and gas.
- pyopneumotho'rax.** Pus and gas or air in the pleural cavity.
- pyopole'sis** (pi-o-poi-e'sis). Same as *pyogenesis*.
- pyop'tysis.** Spitting of purulent matter.
- pyopye'lec'tasis.** Dilatation of the renal pelvis with purulent fluid.
- pyorrh'e'a, pyorrh'e'a.** A copious discharge of pus. **p. alveola'ris,** purulent inflammation of the dental periosteum.
- pyosalpingi'tis.** Purulent salpingitis.
- pyosalpingo-oophori'tis.** Purulent inflammation of ovary and oviduct.
- pyosal'pinx.** An accumulation of pus in an oviduct.
- pyosapre'mia.** Infection of the blood with purulent matter.
- pyosepthe'mia, pyosepthae'mia.** Same as *septicopyemia*.
- pyoseptice'mia.** See *septicopyemia*.
- pyose'roculture.** A culture made by implanting pus into blood serum.
- py'osin** (pi'o-sin). A compound, $C_8H_{10}N_2O_{13}$, from plasma of pus cells.
- pyo'sis** (pi-o'sis). Suppuration.
- pyosper'mia.** Presence of pus in the semen.
- pyostat'ic.** Arresting suppuration.
- pyother'apy.** Treatment with pus.
- pyotho'rax.** An accumulation of pus in the thorax.
- pyotoxine'mia.** Presence of toxins of pus organisms in the blood.
- pyou'rachus.** The presence of pus in the urachus.
- pyoure'ter** (pi-o-u-ré'ter). Presence of pus in ureter.
- pyovesiculo'sis.** Accumulation of pus in the seminal vesicles.
- pyoxan'thine.** Brownish pigment from oxidation of pyocyanine.

- pyoxan'those** (pi-o-zan'thōs). A yellow pigment from pus.
- pyracon'itine**. A derivative of aconitine with action like that of aconitine.
- pyralox'in**. Pyrogallol oxide.
- pyr'amid** (pir'am-id). Any cone-shaped eminence upon an organ. **p. of the cerebellum**, a conical projection, the central portion of the inferior vermiform process. **p. of Ferrein**, any one of the intra-cortical prolongations of the malpighian pyramid. **Lalouette's p.** See *p. of the thyroid*. **malpighian p.**, any one of the conical masses of the medulla of the kidney. **p's of the medulla**, two anterior and two posterior columns within the oblongata. **renal p.** Same as *malpighian p.* **p. of the thyroid**, the third lobe of the thyroid body. **p. of tympanum**, the elevation in the middle ear which contains the stapedius. **Wistar's p's**, the sphenoturbinal bones.
- pyram'idal**. Shaped like a pyramid. **p. bone**, the cuneiform bone of the carpus. **p. tract**, a set of motor fibers going from the motor area and passing to the pyramids of the oblongata: they afterward become the pyramidal tracts of the spinal cord.
- pyramida'lis**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- pyram'idon**. An antipyretic and analgesic antipyrine derivative.
- py'ran**. An antirheumatic and antineuralgic compound of thymol, and benzoic and salicylic acids.
- pyran'tin**. An antipyretic substance, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$.
- py'razol** (pi'ra-zol). A compound, $C_3H_4N_2$: a nervous paralyzant.
- pyre'mia**. Excess of carbonaceous matter in the blood.
- pyrene'mia**. The presence of nucleated red corpuscles in the blood.
- pyre'nin**. The substance of a nucleolus.
- py'renoid**. A refringent body seen on the chromatophores of protozoa.
- py'renol**. An antirheumatic compound of salicylic and benzoic acid with thymol and a sodium salt.
- pyrenol'ysis**. The breaking down of a cell nucleus.
- pyrether'apy**. Same as *pyretotherapy*.
- pyre'thrine**. An anthelmintic substance isolated from pyrethrum.
- Pyre'thrum**. The root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, or pellitory: sialagogue and sedative.
- pyret'ic** (pi-ret'ik). Pertaining to, or characterized by, fever.
- pyretico'sis**. Any febrile affection.
- pyre'tin** (pi-re'tin). An analgesic and antipyretic preparation.
- pyretogen'esis** (pi-re-to-jen'es-is). The origination of fevers.
- pyretog'enin** (pi-re-toj'en-in). A base from bacterial cultures.
- pyretog'enous** (pi-re-toj'en-us). Producing or causing fever.
- pyretog'raphy** (pi-ret-og'raf-e). Description of fevers.
- pyretol'ogy** (pi-ret-ol'o-je). The sum of what is known regarding fevers.
- pyretol'ysis** (pi-ret-ol'is-is). Reduction of fever.
- pyretother'apy**. Treatment by raising the patient's temperature, especially by means of injecting fever-producing vaccines.
- pyretotypho'sis**. The delirium of fever.
- pyrex'ia** (pi-reks'e-ah). Fever; elevation of temperature.
- pyrex'ial** (pi-reks'e-al). Pertaining to fever.
- pyr'idine** (pir'id-in). An antispasmodic, C_4H_5N , from coal tar and tobacco.
- pyrid'ium**. A proprietary urinary antiseptic.
- py'riform**. Pear shaped. **p. fascia**, the fascia covering the pyriformis muscle.
- pyrifor'mis** (pir-if-or'mis). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- pyrim'idine**. An organic compound, $C_4H_4N_2$.

- pyrobo'rate** (pi-ro-bo'rāt). Any salt of pyroboric acid.
- pyrobo'ric acid**. The acid, $H_2B_4O_7$, obtained by heating boric acid.
- pyrocat'echin** (pi-ro-kat'e-chin). An antipyretic substance from catechu.
- pyrocatechinu'ria, pyrocatechu'ria**. The presence of pyrocatechin in the urine.
- pyr'odine**. A poisonous antipyretic; used in skin diseases.
- py'riform**. Compound of bismuth oxyiodide and pyrogallol.
- pyroga'lic acid, pyroga'lol**. See *acid*.
- py'rogen** (pi'ro-jen). A substance supposed to exist in bacteria and to cause fever when they invade the body.
- pyrogen'ic** (pi-ro-jen'ik). Inducing fever.
- pyrolag'nia**. Pyromania associated with sexual gratification.
- pyrolig'neous** (pi-ro-lig'ne-us). Obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.
- py'rolin**. A disinfectant preparation of magnesium acetate.
- pyrol'ysis**. Decomposition of organic substances under the influence of a rise in temperature.
- pyroma'nia** (pi-ro-ma'ne-ah). A morbid propensity to incendiarism.
- pyrom'eter** (pi-rom'et-er). A device for measuring high degrees of heat.
- py'ronine**. A red aniline histologic stain.
- pyronix'is**. Same as *ignipuncture*.
- pyropho'bia** (pi-ro-fo'be-ah). Morbid dread of fire.
- pyrophos'phate**. Any salt of pyrophosphoric acid.
- pyrophosphor'ic acid**. See *acid*.
- py'ropuncture**. Puncture with hot needles.
- py'rosal**. Antipyrine salicylate; used in arthritis, influenza, pleuritis, etc.
- pyro'sis**. Heart burn or water brash.
- Pyroso'ma bigem'inum**. A parasite of the red blood corpuscles causing Texas cattle fever.
- pyrot'ic** (pi-rot'ik). Caustic.
- pyrotox'in** (pi-ro-tok'sin). A toxin developed during a fever.
- pyrox'ylin** (pi-roks'il-in). Guncotton; cotton treated with nitric and sulfuric acids.
- py'rozele**. A proprietary coal tar antipyretic.
- py'rozone** (pi'ro-zōn). A proprietary preparation of hydrogen peroxide.
- pyr'rol**. An oily base, C_4H_5N , from various animal matters.
- pythogen'esis**. Production by means of filth.
- pythogen'ic** (pi-tho-jen'ik). Caused by filth or putrefaction.
- pyu'ria** (pi-u're-ah). The presence of pus in the urine.
- pyx'ol**. An antiseptic preparation resembling compound solution of cresol.

Q

- Q.** 1. Abbreviation for *electric quantity*. 2. Symbol for *coulomb*.
- Q. d., q. d.** Abbreviation for *L. qua'ter in di'e*, four times a day.
- Q. h., q. h.** Abbreviation for *L. qua'que ho'ra*, every hour.
- Q. i. d., q. i. d.** Abbreviation for *qua'ter in di'e*, four times a day.
- Q. L., q. l.** Abbreviation for *quan'tum li'bet*, as much as you please.
- Q. S., q. s.** Abbreviation for *quan'tum sufficit*, as much as will suffice.
- quack**. A charlatan; an ignorant or fraudulent empiric.
- quack'ery**. The practice or methods of a quack; charlatanry.

qua'der. The quadrate lobe of the cerebrum.

quadrang'ular (kwod-rang'u-lar). Having four angles.

quad'rant. 1. One quarter of the circumference of a circle. 2. Any one of four corresponding parts or quarters, as of the abdominal surface.

quadrantanop'sia. Loss of vision in one quarter of the visual field.

quad'rate (kwod'rāt). Square or squared. **q. lobe**, one of the smaller lobes of the liver. **q. lobule**, the precuneus; a part of the parietal lobe of the cerebrum.

quadra'tus lumbo'rum, etc. See *Muscles, Table of*.

quad'riceps. Latin for "having four heads"; a term applied to certain muscles. **q. fem'oris.** See *Muscles, Table of*.

qua'trigem'ina (kwod-rij-em'in-ah). The corpora quadrigemina.

quadrigem'inal (kwod-rij-em'in-al). Fourfold; in four parts. **q. bodies.** Same as *corpora quadrigemina*.

quadrilat'eral (kwod-ril-at'er-al). Having four sides.

quadriloc'ular (kwod-ril-ok'u-lar). Having four cavities.

quadrip'ara. A woman who has borne four children or who is bearing her fourth child.

quadripar'tite. Divided into four.

quadruple'gia. Paralysis of all four limbs.

quad'risect (kwod'ris-ekt). To cut into four parts.

quadrītuber'cular. Having four tubercles or cusps.

quadriv'alent (kwod-riv'al-ent). Having a valence of four.

quadroon'. A person who has one quarter Negro blood; the child of a mulatto and a white person.

quad'ruplet (kwod'ru-plet). Any one of four children born at one birth.

Quain's fatty heart. A heart with fatty degeneration of the muscle.

qua'le. The quality of a thing; especially the quality of a sensation.

qualim'eter. An instrument for measuring the hardness (penetrating power) of *x*-rays.

qual'itative, qual'itive. Pertaining to quality. **q. analysis.** See under *analysis*.

quan'ta. See *quantum*.

quantim'eter. An instrument for measuring the quantity of *x*-rays generated by a tube.

quanti-Pirquet (kwon-te-pēr'ka). A test for sensitiveness to tuberculin by the application of graduated dilutions.

quan'titative, quan'titive. Pertaining to quantity. **q. analysis.** See under *analysis*. **q. vision**, vision just sufficient to distinguish light from darkness.

quantiv'alence (kwon-tiv'al-ens). Chemical valence; atomicity or combining power.

quan'tum. 1. A definite amount. 2. A unit of radiant energy varying according to the frequency of the radiation. **q. lib'et**, Latin for "as much as is desired." **q. suff'cit**, Latin for "as much as may be needed." **q. theory**, the theory that the radiation and absorption of energy take place in discrete quantities (*quanta*) which vary in size with the frequency of the radiation.

quar'antine (kwar'an-tēn). 1. Place or period of detention of ships coming from infected or suspected ports. 2. Restrictions placed on the entrance to, or exit from, the premises where a case of communicable disease exists. **land q.**, quarantine against persons by land from an infected region. **shotgun q.**, forcible quarantine not legally authorized.

- quar'tan** (kwor'tan). Recurring every third (fourth) day.
- quar'ter**. The part of a horse's hoof between the heel and the toe.
q. cast, cut in the quarter of the hoof. **q. crack**, fissure of the hoof of a horse. **false q.**, a cleft in a horse's hoof from the top to the bottom.
- quar'tile** (kwar'til). The middle term of each half of a series of variables.
- quartip'ara** (kwor-tip'ar-ah). A woman who has had her fourth child.
- quassa'tion** (kwas-sa'shun). A crushing or shattering.
- quass'ia** (kwash'e-ah). Bitter tonic wood of *Picraena excelsa*.
- quas'sin** (kwas'sin). Bitter principle, $C_{32}H_{44}O_{10}$, from quassia.
- quater'nary** (kwah-ter'nar-e). Containing four elements; fourth.
- quat'tuor pills**. Pills of iron, quinine, nux vomica, and aloes.
- quebra'chine** (kwe-brah'shën). An alkaloid from quebracho: used in cardiac dyspnea.
- quebra'cho** (kwe-brah'tsho). Bark of tree *Aspidosperma quebracho blanco* of Chili: antiperiodic and tonic.
- Queckenstedt's sign or test** (kvenk'en-stets). Compression of the jugular vein causes increases in spinal fluid pressure in normal persons, but not in persons in whom the subarachnoid channels are blocked.
- quel'lung phenomenon**. Neufeld's reaction.
- Quer'cus al'ba**. White oak: the bark is a tonic astringent.
- quer'ulent**. A person who shows abnormal fretfulness and suspiciousness.
- quick'ening**. The first recognizable movements of the fetus in the uterus.
- quick'lime**. Caustic or unslaked lime.
- quick'silver**. Mercury.
- quil'gila**. An infectious disease resembling leprosy, occurring in Brazil.
- Quilla'la sapona'ria**. Chilean tree: its bark (soap-bark) is used in catarrhs, bronchitis, etc.
- quill'ed or quill'ted suture**. An interrupted suture with double thread, quill, and loops for lacerated intestine.
- quin'acrine** (kwin'ak-rin). Same as *atabrine*.
- quinal'gen** (kwin-al'jen). Same as *analgen*.
- quinasep'tol** (kwin-as-ep'tol). Same as *diaphthol*.
- qui'nate** (kwi'nât). Any salt of quinic acid.
- quin'bi** (kwin'be). A proprietary brand of quinine bismuth iodide: used in the treatment of syphilis.
- quince**. Fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*: a demulcent.
- Quinck'e's disease** (kving'kez). Urticaria oedematosa. **Q.'s puncture**, the tapping of the spinal membranes to obtain cerebrospinal fluid for examination.
- quin'ia** (kwin'e-ah). See *quinine*.
- quin'ic acid** (kwin'ik). An acid, $C_7H_{12}O_6$, from cinchona bark.
- quin'ietine** (kwin'is-in). An amorphous alkaloid isomeric with quinine.
- quin'idine** (kwin'id-in). Alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, from cinchona: used like quinine.
- quin'ine** (kwin'in). A bitter white alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 + 3H_2O$, from cinchona: used as a tonic and antiperiodic. **q. fever**, fever with eruption on the skin from an overdose of quinine. **q. and urea hydrochloride** is used in the injection treatment of hemorrhoids.
- q. sulfate**, the most widely used salt of quinine.
- quin'insm** (kwin'in-izm). Same as *cinchonism*.

quin'isal. A proprietary antipyretic.

quin'obin. A quinine bismuth iodide preparation for syphilis.

quinochlo'ral. An antiseptic product of the treatment of quinine with chloral.

quin'oform. A compound of formaldehyde and quinine.

quinoi'dine (kwin-oi'din). Same as *chinoidine*.

quin'oline (kwin'ol-in). An oily liquid, C_6H_7N , from quinine.

quin'one. A principle, $C_6H_4O_2$, obtained by oxidizing quinic acid.

quinopro'pyline. An antiperiodic homologue of quinine.

quin'osol. An antiseptic oxyquinoline preparation.

quino'vine. A glucoside, $C_{30}H_{48}O_8$, from cinchona.

quinox'in. Nitrosophenol, $C_6H_4(NO)OH$.

quinox'yl. A proprietary ameobicide.

quinqul'na (kwin-kwi'nah). Same as *cinchona*.

quinq'ivalent. Same as *pentavalent*.

quin'sy (kwin'ze). Acute suppurative inflammation of the tonsil and the surrounding tissue.

quin'tan (kwin'tan). Recurring every fifth (fourth) day.

Quintin treatment (kan-tan'). Treatment by the injection of sea water.

quintip'ara. A woman who has borne five children.

quin'tuplet (kwin'tu-plet). One of five children born at one birth.

quol'nine. Tasteless quinine.

quit'ter, quit'tor (kwit'or). A fistulous sore on the quarters or the coronet of a horse's foot. **simple q.**, local inflammation resulting in a slough with formation of pus immediately above the hoof. **skin q.**, a very painful ulcer of the skin above the hoof. **subhorny q.**, inflammation beginning at the coronary band and extending beneath the hoof and producing pus formation in the sensitive tissue. **tendinous q.**, a condition in which the inflammation of quitter has extended into the tendons of the leg and the ligaments of the joint.

quiz. Instruction by questions and answers. **q. class**, a class of students banded together for the purpose of being questioned by a teacher.

quotid'lan. Recurring every day.

quo'tient (kwo'shent). A number obtained as the result of division.

achievement q., the quotient obtained by dividing the achievement age by the mental age: this indicates the progress in learning.

albumin q., the amount of albumin in the blood divided by the amount of albumin present. **blood q.**, the number obtained by dividing the amount of hemoglobin in a specimen of the blood by the number of erythrocytes contained in it; it indicates the percentage of hemoglobin in the erythrocytes.

caloric q., the quotient obtained by dividing the heat evolved (expressed in calories) by the oxygen consumed (expressed in milligrams) in a metabolic process.

D q., the ratio of glucose to nitrogen in the urine. **growth q.**, that portion of the entire food energy which is utilized for the purpose of growth.

Intelligence q., the measure of intelligence obtained by dividing the patient's mental age, as ascertained by the Binet-Simon scale, by his actual age.

protein q., the number obtained by dividing the quantity of globulin of the blood plasma by the quantity of albumin.

respiratory q., the ratio between the volume of carbon dioxide expired and the volume of oxygen inspired in a given time.

q. v. Abbreviation for *L. quan'tum vis*, as much as you like, and for *quod vi'de*, which see.

R

- R.** Abbreviation for *Réaumur*, *roentgen*, *punc'tum remo'tum*, *respiration*, *right*, *Rickettsia*; also symbol (R) for *re'cipe*, to take.
- Ra.** The chemical symbol for *radium*.
- Raabe's test.** A test for the presence of albumin.
- rabela'lsin.** A glucoside from the Philippine Islands; it is a heart stimulant.
- rah'ellon.** A proprietary preparation of belladonna used in paralysis agitans.
- rah'etting.** Interlocking of the broken surfaces of a fractured bone.
- ra'biatic.** Affected with rabies.
- ra'biator.** A person or animal affected with rabies.
- ra'biic.** Pertaining to rabies.
- rabici'dal.** Destructive to the infective agent of rabies.
- rah'id.** Affected with hydrophobia or rabies.
- ra'bies** (ra'be-ēz). Hydrophobia; an acute infectious disease communicated to man by the bite of an infected animal, usually a dog. It is marked by spasm of the muscles of deglutition and respiration, fever, delirium, and coma.
- rac'ahout** (rak'ah-hoot). A meal made from edible acorn.
- race'mic** (ra-se'mik). A term applied to an optically inactive form of a compound containing dextro- and levorotary elements.
- racemiza'tion** (ra-se-miz-a'shun). The changing of an optically active substance into an optically inactive one.
- rac'emose** (ras'e-mōs). Shaped like a bunch of grapes.
- raceph'edrine** (ra-sef'ed-rin). Racemic ephedrine: used like ephedrine in doses of 30-50 milligrams.
- rachialbuminim'eter.** An apparatus for measuring the albumin in a specimen of the cerebrospinal fluid.
- rachialbuminim'etry.** The measurement of the amount of albumin in the spinal fluid.
- rachial'gia** (ra-ke-al'je-ah). Pain in the spinal column.
- rachianalge'sia.** Same as *rachianesthesia*.
- rachianesthe'sia.** Anesthesia produced by injections into the spinal canal.
- rachicente'sis.** Lumbar puncture of the spinal canal.
- rachid'ian.** Pertaining to the spine.
- ra'chigraph.** An instrument for recording the outlines of the spine and back.
- rachil'ysis** (ra-kil'is-is). Correction of lateral curvature of spinal column by combined traction and pressure.
- rachlocamp'sis.** Spinal curvature.
- rachloch'ysis.** Dropsy of the spinal canal.
- rachiodyn'ia.** Pain in the spinal cord.
- rachlom'eter.** Apparatus for measuring spinal curvatures.
- rachlomyell'itis.** Myelitis.
- rachlople'gia.** Spinal paralysis.
- ra'chlotope** (ra'ke-ot-ōm). Instrument for cutting into the spinal column.
- rachlot'omy** (ra-ke-ot'e-me). The cutting into, or through, the spinal column.
- rachlresis'tant.** Insensible to spinal anesthetics.
- ra'chis** (ra'kis). The vertical or spinal column.
- rachis'chisis** (ra-kis'kis-is). Congenital fissure of spinal column.
- rachistovalniza'tion.** Injection of stovaine into the spinal canal for the production of anesthesia.

rachit'ic (ra-kit'ik). Affected with, or pertaining to, rickets. **r. rosary**, a succession of beadlike prominences along costal cartilages.

rachi'tis (ra-ki'tis). See *rickets*.

rachitogen'ic (ra-kit-o-jen'ik). Causing rickets.

rach'itome (rak'it-ōm). An instrument for opening the spinal canal.

rachit'omy (rak-it'o-me). The operation of opening the spinal canal.

radec'tomy (rad-ek'to-me). Excision of a part of the root of a tooth.

radesy'ge (rah-de-se'geh). Ulcerative skin disease formerly prevalent in Scandinavia.

radiabil'ity. The property of being readily penetrated by the x-ray.

ra'diad. Toward the radial side or aspect.

ra'dial (ra'de-al). Pertaining to the radius.

ra'diant, ra'diate. Diverging from a center.

radia'tion. 1. Divergence from a center. 2. Structure made up of divergent elements. **optic r.**, strand of fibers continuous with those of corona radiata, derived mainly from pulvinar, geniculate bodies, and optic tract. **striothalamic r.**, fiber system which links the thalamus to the subthalamic radiation. **thalamic r.**, tracts of fibers from optic thalami radiating into hemisphere.

rad'ical (rad'ik-al). 1. Directed to the cause; going to the root or source of a morbid process. 2. Atom or group of atoms which may be combined with other atoms or groups. **r. operation**, one intended to effect a complete cure.

rad'icle (rad'ik-i). One of the smallest branches of a vessel or nerve.

radicot'omy. Same as *radiculetomy*.

radicul'gia. Neuralgia of the nerve roots.

radic'ular. Pertaining to a root or radicle. **r. fibers**, fibers connected with roots of spinal nerves. **r. vessels**, arterial branchlets which supply roots of cerebral and spinal nerves.

radiculec'tomy. Resection of a spinal nerve root.

radiculit'is. Inflammation of the nerve roots.

radiculoganglionit'is. Inflammation of the posterior spinal nerve roots and their ganglia.

radiculomed'ullary. Affecting the nerve roots and the spinal cord.

radiculomeningomyel'itis. Inflammation of the nerve roots, the meninges, and the spinal cord.

radlec'tomy. Excision of the root of a tooth.

radioactive. Having the property of radioactivity.

radioactiv'ity. The property existing in certain substances of giving off particles of matter with the power of penetrating solid matter.

radio-anaphylax'is. Sensitization to the x-ray or other form of radiant energy.

radiobicip'ital. Pertaining to the radius and the biceps muscle.

radiobiol'ogy. That branch of radiology which deals with the effect of radiation on living cells.

radiocar'pal. Pertaining to the radius and carpus.

radiochem'istry. The chemistry of radioactive substances.

radiochro'ism. The capacity of a substance to absorb certain radioactive rays.

radiochrom'eter. An instrument for measuring the penetrative power of x-rays.

ra'diode. An apparatus for applying radioactive matters in therapeutics.

radiodermati'tis. Dermatitis caused by some radioactive substance.

radiodlagn'o'sis. Diagnosis by the x-ray.

- radiodon'tia.** That department of dentistry which deals with radiography of the teeth.
- radiodon'tist.** A specialist in dental radiography.
- radio-el'ement.** A radioactive element.
- radio-epidermi'tis.** Epidermitis produced by irradiation of the skin.
- radio-epitheli'tis.** Destruction of epithelium caused by irradiation.
- ra'diogen** (ra'de-o-jen). Any radioactive substance.
- radiogen'ic.** Produced by irradiation.
- radioge'nol.** A preparation of radioactive substances for injection into tumors.
- ra'diogram.** An x-ray picture.
- ra'diograph** (ra'de-o-graf). Same as *skiagraph*.
- radiog'raphy** (ra-de-og'raf-e). Same as *skiagraphy*.
- radiohu'meral.** Pertaining to the radius and humerus.
- radiol'ogist.** One who is skilled in the use of x-rays and other radiant matters.
- radio'ogy.** That branch of medical science which deals with the use of radiant energy in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.
- radiolu'cent.** Transparent to the x-ray.
- radi'olus.** A probe or sound.
- radiometallog'raphy.** The radiography of metals.
- radlom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the penetrating power of radioactive rays.
- ra'dion.** One of the particles given off by radioactive matter.
- radioneuro'sis.** Destruction of tissue by radiant energy.
- radioneuri'tis.** Neuritis from exposure to radioactive rays.
- radiopaque'.** Opaque to the x-ray.
- radiopar'ent.** Transparent to the roentgen rays.
- radiopathol'ogy.** The pathology of radiation effects on tissues.
- radiopelvim'etry.** Measurement of the pelvis by x-ray examination.
- radiophylax'is.** The modifying effect of a small dose of radiation on the reaction to a large subsequent radiation.
- radioprax'is.** Diagnosis or treatment by some radioactive substance.
- radiorecep'tor.** A receptor for stimuli which are excited by radiant energy.
- radiosclerometer.** Same as *penetrometer*.
- radios'copy.** Examination of the body by means of roentgen rays.
- radiosensibil'ity.** Sensibility to irradiation.
- radiosen'sitive.** Sensitive to radiant energy, such as the x-ray.
- radiosur'gery.** Surgical treatment by the use of radium.
- radiotherapeu'tist.** A specialist skilled in radiotherapy.
- radiother'apy.** Treatment by means of radioactive substances.
- radiothermi'tis.** Dermatitis caused by irradiation.
- radiother'my.** The therapeutic use of radiant heat.
- radfotoxe'mia.** Toxemia produced by radioactive treatment.
- radiotranspar'ent.** Permitting the passage of x-ray or other forms of radiation.
- radiotrop'ic.** Influenced by radiation.
- radlo-ul'nar.** Pertaining to the radius and ulna.
- ra'dium.** A rare metal obtained from pitchblende. Radium salts emit, besides heat and light, three distinct kinds of radiation, which are distinguished as α -, β -, and γ -rays, and also a radioactive gas called *radium emanation*. The γ -rays are similar to roentgen rays, passing through many substances opaque to light. The β -rays are similar to cathode rays, and have less penetrating power than γ -rays. The α -rays have very slight penetrating power. Radium rays have

- been used in the treatment of lupus and other skin diseases, as well as in sarcoma and carcinoma. **r. emanation.** See *radon*.
- radiumiza'tion.** Application of radium rays to a part.
- radiumol'ogist.** A practitioner who specializes in treatment by radium.
- radiumol'ogy** (ra-de-um-ol'o-je) The branch of radiology which deals with radium therapy.
- ra'dius.** The bone of the thumb side of the forearm. **r. flx'us,** straight line from humion to union.
- 'ra'dix,** pl. *radices.* L. for *root*.
- ra'don.** Radium emanation; a heavy radioactive gas given off by the disintegration of radium salts.
- raf'finase** (raf'in-as). An enzyme which splits up raffinose.
- raf'finose** (raf'in-ös). A sugar, melitose occurring in cotton seed and in beet molasses.
- rag'sor'ters' disease.** A febrile disease of bacterial origin in persons who assort paper rags.
- rail'way kidney.** A kidney disease ascribed to the jar of railway travel. **r. spine,** a complication of nervous and myelonic symptoms caused by injuries received in railway accidents.
- ra'l'sins** (ra'zinz). Dried grapes; passulac or uvae passac.
- râle** (rahl). Any abnormal respiratory sound heard in auscultation. [See *Table of the Râles*, pp. 801, 805.]
- ra'mi.** Plural of *ramus*. **r. communican'tes,** bundles of nerve fibers connecting the spinal cord with the sympathetic ganglia.
- ramifica'tion.** Distribution in branches.
- ram'ify.** To branch; to diverge in different directions.
- ramise'ction.** The operation of cutting the rami communicantes of the sympathetic: done for the relief of spastic paralysis.
- ramise'ctomy** (ram-is-ek'to-me). Ramisection.
- rami'tis** (ram-i'tis). Inflammation of a nerve root.
- ram'ogen.** A proprietary modified milk preparation.
- ramollissement** (ra-mol-lees-maw'). Fr. for *softening*.
- ra'mus.** A branch, as of a nerve, vein, or artery. **r. commu'nicans,** a branch which connects a spinal nerve with a sympathetic ganglion.
- ran'cid.** Having a musty rank taste or smell.
- range of accommoda'tion.** Difference in diopeters between the accommodation of the eye at its near point and at its far point.
- ra'nine** (ra'nin). Pertaining to a ranula or to the lower surface of the tongue.
- ran'ula.** A cystic tumor beneath the tongue.
- Ranvier's nodes** (rah-ve-äz'). Constrictions on nerve fibers at about the interval of 1 mm.
- rape.** Coitus without the consent of the woman.
- rapha'nia** (raf-a'ne-ah). 1. Nervous disease said to be caused by eating wild or black radishes. 2. Pellagra. 3. Ergotism.
- ra'phe** (ra'fe). Ridge that marks the line of union of the halves of a symmetrical organ.
- rapp'ort** (rap-ort'). A relation of harmony and accord between patient and physician.
- rarefac'tion.** Condition of being or becoming less dense.
- ra'efying osteitis.** See under *osteitis*.
- rash.** A temporary eruption on the skin, as in urticaria or strophulus. **canker r.,** popular name for *scarlatina*. **caterpillar r.,** local eruption attributed to poisoning by hairs of caterpillars. **drug r.,** medicinal r., one caused by medication. **mulberry r.,** peculiar eruption of typhus fever looking like the eruption of measles.

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL RÂLES.

NAME.	HEARD IN.	HOW PRODUCED.	QUALITIES.	SIGNIFICANCE.
Amphoric.	Expiration and Inspiration.	By air in cavity communicating with a bronchus.	Musical, large, tinkling.	Shows a cavity from tubercle or abscess.
Bubbling, large.	Expiration and Inspiration.	Passage of air through mucus in a bronchus or trachea.	Large and moist.	Lung - congestion and bronchitis.
Bubbling, medium.	Expiration and Inspiration.	Air passing through mucus in the bronchia.	Smaller than in next above; moist.	Capillary and other bronchitis.
Bubbling, small.	Expiration and Inspiration.	Air passing through mucus in bronchioles.	Moist, small, and almost crepitant.	Capillary bronchitis of children.
Cavernous.	Expiration and Inspiration.	Air passing through small cavities which collapse in expiration.	Metallic and hollow.	Third stage of tuberculosis.
Clicking.	In Inspiration.	Air passing through soft material in the small bronchia.	Sticky and small.	Early stages of tuberculosis.
Consonanting.	Expiration and Inspiration.	Air passing through bronchioles in consolidated tissue.	Clear and ringing.	Tuberculous pneumonia.
Crackling, dry.	Inspiration.	By broken-down lung-tissue.	Short, sharp, and loud.	Second stage of tuberculosis; gangrene of lungs.
Crackling, medium.	Mainly in Inspiration.	By fluids in smaller bronchia.	Dry and somewhat small.	Softening of a pulmonary exudate or of a tuberculous deposit.
Crackling, small.	Mainly in Inspiration.	By fluids in bronchioles.	Dry, small, and almost crepitant.	Softening of a pulmonary exudate or of a tuberculous deposit.
Crepitant.	End of Inspiration.	Entrance of air into collapsed vesicles, usually near base of lung.	Small; sounds like hair rubbed between the fingers.	Early pneumonia; hypostatic pneumonia; edema of lungs; local deposit of tubercle.

Dry.	Inspiration and expiration.	Narrowing of bronchial tubes by thickening of the mucous lining; spasm of the muscular coat; mucus within or without; pressure from outside.	Large and sometimes small and hissing, or whistling.	In asthma, bronchitis, and in localized incipient tuberculosis.
Extra-thoracic.				
Friction.	Expiration and inspiration; chiefly near end of inspiration.	In larynx or trachea.		
Gurgling.	Expiration and inspiration.	By the rubbing together of serous surfaces, roughened or dried by inflammation.	Crackling, breaking, grating, grazing, rubbing.	Pericarditis and pleurisy.
Guttural.		Passage of air through fluid in cavities on coughing.	Large and moist like the bursting of large bubbles.	Advanced stages of tuberculosis.
Moist.		In the throat.		
Mucous.		Air going through fluids in a bronchus.		
Redux.	Expiration and inspiration.	Bursting of viscid bubbles in the bronchia.	A variety of subcrepitant.	Emphysema of lungs.
Sibilant.	Expiration and inspiration.	Air going through a fluid in a bronchial tube.	Unequal and crackling.	Stage of resolution in pneumonia.
Sonorous.	Expiration and inspiration.	Narrowing of bronchia by adherent mucus, by spastic contraction or thickening of the lining membrane.	High-pitched, piping, or hissing.	Asthma, bronchitis, and local in incipient tuberculosis.
		From reduced caliber of a bronchus, from spasm, external pressure, or tumefaction of its substance.	Snoring; low in pitch.	Frequent in asthma and in bronchitis.
Subcrepitant.	Expiration and inspiration.	Air passing through mucus in bronchioles.	Moist and small.	Capillary bronchitis.

- nettle r.** See *urticaria*. **rose r.** See *roseola*. **serum r.**, a rash following the injection of antitoxic sera. **tooth r.** See *strophulus*. **wildfire r.** See *strophulus*.
- ras'patory.** A file or rasp for surgeon's use; xyster.
- rasu'ra.** Filings or scrapings.
- ratan'hia** (rat-an'he-ab). See *krameria*.
- rat-bite fever.** An infectious disease following the bite of a rat, and caused by *Spirochaeta morsus-muris*.
- Rath'ke's pouch** (raht'kiz). Diverticulum from embryonic buccal cavity whence the anterior lobe of the pituitary body is developed.
- rat'icide** (rat'is-id). A substance that kills rats; a rat poison.
- rat'ion** (rash'un). Fixed daily allowance of food granted to a soldier or sailor.
- ra'tional** (rash'un-al). Accordant with reason. **r. symptom.** Same as *subjective symptom*.
- rationaliza'tion.** A mental mechanism by which a plausible explanation is invented to explain behavior which is really based on unconscious causes.
- rats'hane.** Arsenic trioxide or arsenous anhydride, As_2O_3 .
- rat-tails.** A swollen condition of the hair papillae over the flexor tendons of a horse's leg.
- rat'tle.** A r  le. See also *death rattle*.
- rat'tlesnake.** See *Crotalus*.
- rat-tooth forceps.** Forceps with teeth that interlock.
- Rau's apophysis** (rawz). Same as *processus gracilis*.
- Rau'her's layer.** The external layer of flat cells covering the ectoderm of the blastodermic vesicle at an early stage.
- Rausch'brand** (rowsh'brahnt). Black leg or quarter evil.
- ray.** A line of light or heat. **actinic r.**, a light ray which produces chemical changes. **alpha r's**, emanations of the lowest velocity and penetrating power. **Becquerel's r's**, the emanations given off by radium, uranium, and other radioactive substances. **beta r's**, emanations with moderate velocity and power. **Blondlot r's**. Same as *n r's*. **border r's**. Same as *grenz r's*. **canal r's**, rays formed when a discharge is passed through a vacuum tube having a perforated cathode. **cathode r.**, a ray resembling roentgen rays, but carrying negative electricity and capable of being deflected by the magnet. **cosmic r's**. Same as *Millikan r's*. **delta r's**, ether waves of high penetration given off by radioactive substances. **dynamic r's**, rays which are active physiologically or therapeutically. **r. fungus**. Same as *Actinomyces*. **gamma r's**, emanations of the highest velocity and penetration. **Goldstein's r's**, rays formed in passing x-rays through a transparent medium. **grenz r's**, electromagnetic vibrations of wavelength of about 2   ngstr  m units; they lie between the roentgen rays and the ultraviolet rays. **medullary r.**, any cortical extension of a bundle of tubules from a malpighian pyramid of the kidney. **Millikan r's**, electromagnetic waves of an unknown source; their wavelength is shorter and their penetrating power greater than that of gamma rays. **n r's**, nonluminous rays having a wavelength below that of light and above that of electricity. **r r's**, rays given off by muscle and by other animal tissues. **roentgen r.** See *roentgen r.* **Sagnac r.**, secondary beta rays formed when gamma rays emerge from a metal surface. **transition r's**. Same as *grenz r's*. **ultraviolet r's**, those rays of the spectrum which are beyond the violet rays. **x-r's**. See *roentgen r.*
- Raynaud's disease** (ra-n  z'). Same as *acro-asphyxia*.

Rb. Symbol for *rubidium*.

R. C. P. Royal College of Physicians.

R. C. S. Royal College of Surgeons.

R. D. A. The right dorso-anterior position of the fetus.

R. D. P. The right dorsoposterior position of the fetus.

R. E. Abbreviation for *radium emanation* and *right eye*.

reaction. 1. Opposite action or counteraction. 2. Phenomena caused by chemical action of substances on each other. **Abderhalden's r.** See under *Abderhalden*. **Abelen's r.,** a reaction for ascertaining the presence of salvarsan in the urine. **Adamkiewicz's r.,** violet coloration and slight fluorescence, caused by the addition of concentrated sulfuric acid to a solution of albuminoids in glacial acetic acid. **amphoteric r.,** alteration of color of both blue and red litmus. **antitryptic r.,** the reaction produced by blood upon mixture of trypsin and casein solutions: such reactions are modified by various diseased conditions. **Ascoli's r.** Same as *miostagmin r.* **biuret r.,** biuret dissolved in water and heated with Fehling's solution gives a violet reaction. **Calmette's r.** Same as *ophthalmic r.* **Cambridge's r.,** a reaction for determining the presence of pancreatic disease. **cutireaction of von Pirquet,** reaction of the skin following inoculation with tuberculosis toxins; more marked in tuberculous than in normal subjects. **r. of degeneration,** loss of response to faradic stimulus in a muscle, and to galvanic and faradic stimulus in a nerve. **desmold r.,** a test for gastric secretion and mobility. **electric r.,** response to electric stimulation. **epiphanin r.,** a reaction for the determination of antibodies in the blood, especially in the diagnosis of syphilis. **Ficker's r.,** the clumping of dead typhoid bacilli by the serum of persons with typhoid fever. **r. formation,** the development of attributes which hold in check and repress the components of infantile sexuality. **Gubler's r.,** formation of a brown color on gradually adding nitrosonitric acid to urine; indicative of hemapheic jaundice. **hemlopic pupillary r.,** reaction in hemianopia in which the stimulus of light upon one side of the retina causes the iris to contract, while light thrown upon the other side arouses no response. **Herxheimer r.,** accentuation of symptoms following the first dose of arsphenamine in syphilis. **Klausner's r.,** formation of a flocculent precipitate when distilled water is added to fresh blood serum in certain stages of syphilis and other infectious diseases. **luetin r.** See *Noguchi r.*, 2d def. **miostagmin r.,** a blood serum test to confirm the diagnosis of malignant tumors, syphilis, typhoid, etc., based on the surface tension of the mixture of antibodies and their corresponding antigens. **Moro's r.,** a red eruption on the skin after rubbing in tuberculin ointment. **Much-Holzmann r.,** inhibition of the hemolytic action of cobra venom on the red corpuscles, seen in dementia præcox and manic-depressive insanity. **Müller's r.,** a conglobation reaction in syphilis. **myotonic r.,** increase in faradic excitability, as in Thomsen's disease. **ninhydrin r.,** a reaction for detecting the presence of peptone or amino-acid in a test for pregnancy. **Noguchi's r.** 1. A modification of the Wassermann reaction for syphilis. 2. In syphilis, on the injection of a drop of luetin a distinct papule is formed. **ophthalmic r.,** local reaction of the conjunctiva following instillation into the eye of toxins of typhoid fever and tuberculosis. **pancreatic r.,** a test for recognizing pancreatic disease. **Pirquet's r.** See *cutireaction* above. **r. period, r. time,** time elapsing between stimulating and the consequent reaction. **Rivalta's r.,** a reaction for distinguishing fluids

of transudation and exudation. **Russo's r.**, a color reaction in the urine on treating the latter with methylene blue. **Schick r.**, a local inflammation on the skin following the injection of a definite amount of diphtheria toxin: indicative of the degree of immunity to diphtheria. **Schultz-Dale r.**, smooth muscle fiber contracts when brought into contact with suitable antigens: a test for anaphylaxis. **Sgambati's r.**, a reaction of the urine seen in peritonitis. **Wassermann's r.**, when the blood serum of a syphilitic patient is mixed with an extract of the liver of a stillborn syphilitic child, no reaction takes place; but if the patient is not syphilitic, hemolysis occurs. **Weil-Felix r.**, agglutination in the blood serum of typhus patients of a bacillus (Weil-Felix bacillus) of the proteus group from the urine and feces. **Wildbolz r.**, a few drops of the patient's urine are injected intradermally, when a local reaction follows if the patient is tuberculous. **Wolff-Eisner r.**, ophthalmic reaction. **Zambrini's r.** See *pyaloreaction*.

rea'gent (re-a'jent). Substance employed to produce chemical reaction.

real'gar (re-al'gar). Arsenic disulfide, As_2S_2 .

reality principle. The influence of the ego for self-preservation in controlling the demands of pleasure.

reamputa'tion. Repeated performance of an amputation.

rea'pers' kerati'tis. Keratitis in harvesters produced by awns and dust from grain.

reattach'ment. 1. The replacing of a dental crown or bridge. 2. The attachment of the alveolus of a tooth that has been loosened or replanted.

Réaumur's scale (re-o-murz'). Thermometer scale with melting point of ice at 0° and boiling point of water at 80° .

reba'sing. The repairing of the base of an artificial denture.

rebreath'ing. The breathing of fresh oxygen by the patient during the administration of an anesthetic for the purpose of securing rapid elimination of the anesthetic from the system.

recapitula'tion. Repetition in the individual in its development and growth of the evolutionary stages through which the species evolved.

recei'ver. A vessel for collecting a gas or a distillate.

receptac'ulum chy'li. Expansion at lower end of thoracic duct.

recep'tor (re-sep'tor). 1. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*. 2. The peripheral apparatus which receives a stimulus.

recess'us. A cavity or recess. **r. pharyn'geus**, fossa in nasopharynx on either side of the eustachian tubes.

rec'i'pe (res'ip-e). 1. L. for *take*. 2. A prescription or formula.

recip'lent. The person who receives the blood in transfusion.

recip'rocal reception. Articulation in which each surface is convex in one way and concave in another.

reclination. The turning of the eye lens over on its back for the cure of cataract.

Reclus's disease (rek-looz'). A cystic disease of the mammary gland.

rec'rement (rek'rem-ent). Saliva or other secretion which is reabsorbed into the blood.

recrementi'f'lous. Of the nature of a recrement.

recrudes'cence (re-kru-des'ens). Recurrence of symptoms after temporary abatement.

recrudes'cent (re-kru-des'ent). Breaking out anew.

rec'tal (rek'tal). Pertaining to the rectum. **r. crisis**, severe pains of the rectum in locomotor ataxia. **r. reflex**, the reflex by which the accumulation of feces in rectum excites defecation.

rectal'gia (rek-tal'je-ah). Pain in the rectum.

- rectec'tomy.** Excision of the rectum.
- rectifica'tion.** The process of purifying or correcting.
- rect'ified.** Brought to an established standard of purity. **r. spirit,** alcohol freed from fusel oil and containing but 16 per cent of water.
- recti'tis.** Inflammation of the rectum.
- rec'tocele** (rek'to-sēl). Hernia of the rectum through the vagina.
- rectoc'lysis** (rek-tok'lis-is). Same as *proctoclysis*.
- rectococ'cypexy** (rek-to-kok'sip-eks-e). Fixation of rectum to the coccyx.
- rectocoli'tis.** Inflammation of the rectum and the colon.
- rectocystot'omy.** Vesical incision through the rectum.
- rec'topexy** (rek'to-pek-se). Surgical fixation of rectum.
- rectopho'hia** (rek-to-fo'be-ah). Morbid foreboding in patients with rectal disease.
- rec'toplasty.** Same as *proctoplasty*.
- rectoroman'oscope.** An instrument for examining the upper rectum.
- rector'rhap'hy.** Same as *proctorrhaphy*.
- rec'toscope** (rek'tos-kōp). Speculum for rectal examination.
- rectosig'moid.** The portion of the intestinal tract made up of the terminal 2 inches of the sigmoid and the proximal 1½ inches of the rectum.
- rectosteno'sis.** Stricture or narrowing of rectum.
- rectos'tomy.** Surgical formation of a permanent opening into the rectum.
- rectot'omy** (rek-tot'o-me). Same as *proctotomy*.
- recto-ure'thral.** Pertaining to the rectum and urethra.
- recto-u'terine.** Pertaining to rectum and uterus.
- rectovag'inal** (rek-to-vaj'in-al). Pertaining to rectum and vagina.
- rectoves'ical** (rek-to-ves'ik-al). Pertaining to rectum and bladder.
- rec'tum.** Distal portion of large intestine.
- rec'tus muscles.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- recum'bent** (re-kum'bent). Lying down.
- recupera'tion.** Recovery of health and energy.
- recur'rence** (re-ker'ens). The return of symptoms after a remission.
- recur'rent.** Returning after a remission. **r. sensibility,** sensibility remaining in a nerve after its section.
- recurrentother'apy.** Inoculation with organisms of recurrent fever in fever therapy.
- recurved** (re-kervd'). Bent backward.
- red blindness.** Inability to discern red tints. **r. gum.** Same as *strophulus*. **r. lead,** lead tetroxide, Pb_3O_4 ; minium. **r. nucleus,** a mass of gray matter in the tegmentum. **r. pepper.** See *Capsicum*. **r. softening,** a form of degeneration of the brain and cord.
- re'dia.** The second larval stage of certain trematode worms.
- redintegra'tion** (red-in-teg-ra'shun). Restitution of a part.
- redresse'ment forcé.** Forcible correction of knock knee.
- reduce** (re-dūs'). To replace in normal position.
- redu'cible.** Susceptible of being reduced.
- redu'cine** (re-du'sin). A leukomaine, $C_{12}H_{26}N_6O_9$, from urochrome.
- reduc'tase.** A ferment that has a reducing action on chemicals.
- reduc'tion** (re-duk'shun). Correction of a fracture, luxation, or hernia.
- redu'plicated.** Doubled; bent back.
- reduplica'tion.** A doubling back.
- refine** (re-fin'). To purify or free from foreign matter.
- reflec'tion** (re-flek'shun). A turning or bending back.
- reflec'tor** (re-flek'tor). A device for reflecting light or sound.

reflex (re-fleks'). 1. Reflected. 2. A reflected action or movement.

abdominal r., contractions about navel on downward friction of abdominal wall. **Achilles r.** See *tendo achillis r.* **acromial r.**, slight flexion of the forearm and inward rotation of the hand on tapping the acromion. **ankle clonus, ankle r.**, pressure on sole with flexion of foot causes clonic contraction of *tendo achillis*.

r. arc, an afferent nerve, a nerve center, an efferent nerve, and a muscle. **Babinski's r.**, dorsal extension of the great toe on tickling the sole of the foot. **Beehterew's r.** 1. Plantar flexion of the foot on tapping the *dorsum*; seen in organic nervous diseases. 2. Passively flexing the toes and foot in a plantar direction is followed by flexion in a dorsal direction and by movements of the knee and hip. 3. Contraction of the muscles of the lower abdomen on stroking the skin of the inner surface of the thigh. 4. Dilatation of the pupil on exposure to light. **biceps r.**, tap on tendon of biceps of arm causes it to contract. **bulbocavernous r.**, tap on *dorsum* of penis retracts the bulbocavernous portion. **carotid sinus r.**, pressure over the carotid sinus causes slowing of the heart, fall in arterial pressure and sometimes loss of consciousness. **r. center**, nerve center where sensory impressions give rise to involuntary motor impulses. **chin r.**, jaw jerk, stroke on lower jaw causes clonic movement. **cilio-spinal r.**, stimulus of skin of neck dilates pupil. **corneal r.**, eyelid closure, irritation of conjunctiva closes lids. **cranial r.**, any reflex whose paths are connected with the brain. **cremasteric r.**, stimulation of skin of thigh retracts testis. **crossed r.**, stimulation of one side of body makes a reflex on other side. **Davidsohn's r.**, light seen through pupil when electric light is held in mouth. **deep r.**, any reflex elicited by irritating a deep structure. **dorsal r.**, stimulating of skin along erector spinae contracts muscles of back. **elbow-jerk r.** See *biceps r.* **epigastric r.**, stimulation in fifth and sixth intercostal spaces near axilla dimples the epigastrium. **faucial r.**, irritation of fauces causes vomiting. **femoral r.**, irritation of skin on upper anterior aspect of thigh flexes foot and first three toes and extends knee. **front-tap r.**, tap on shin muscles of extended leg contracts gastrocnemius. **gluteal r.**, stroke over skin of buttock contracts the glutei muscles. **Hirschberg's r.**, tickling of the sole at the base of the great toe causes adduction of the foot. **inter-scapular r.**, **scapular r.**, stimulus between scapulae contracts scapular muscles. **Jaw-Jerk r.** See *chin r.* **knee-Jerk r.**, **patellar r.**, Westphal's sign, stroke on tense patellar tendon contracts the quadriceps and jerks the foot. **Kocher's r.**, contraction of abdominal muscle on compression of the testicles. **laryngeal r.**, irritation of fauces and larynx causes cough. **lumbar r.** Same as *dorsal r.* **mandibular r.** Same as *chin r.* **McCarthy's r.**, contraction of the orbicularis oculi muscle on tapping the supra-orbital nerve. **nasal r.**, irritation of schneiderian membrane provokes sneezing. **obliquus r.**, stimulus of skin below Poupart's ligament contracts part of external oblique. **oculocardiac r.**, slowing of the rhythm of the heart following compression of the eyes. **Oppenheim's r.**, extension of the great toe on stroking downward the median side of the tibia: seen in pyramidal tract disease. **palatal r.**, stimulation of palate causes swallowing. **palmar r.**, tickling of palm flexes fingers. **paradoxical patellar r.**, stroke on patellar tendon, the patient lying on his back, contracts the adductor muscles; also, forcible flexion and sudden relaxation of leg contracts anterior muscles. **paradoxical pupillary r.**, stimulation of retina by light dilates pupil. **patellar r.** See *knee jerk*. **penis r.** Same

- as *bulbocavernous r.* *periosteal r.*, tap on bones of leg or forearm causes muscular contraction. *peroneal r.*, stroke on tense peroneal muscles or when foot is turned in causes reflex movements. *pharyngeal r.*, stimulus to pharynx causes swallowing. *plantar r.*, irritation of sole contracts the toes. *platysmal r.*, nipping the platysma myoides contracts pupil. *pressor r.*, increased activity of a motor center as a reflex to stimulation, especially a rise in arterial blood pressure. *pupillary r.*, stimulus of light contracts pupil. *scapular r.* Same as *interscapular r.* *Schäffer's r.*, flexion of the foot and toes on pinching the Achilles tendon: seen in hemiplegia. *skin r.* See *platysmal r.* *sole r.* See *plantar r.* *spinal r.*, any reflex emanating from a center in spinal cord. *superficial r.*, any reflex provoked by a superficial stimulation. *tendo achillis r.*, plantar flexion of the foot on striking the tendo achillis. *toe r.*, strong flexion of great toe flexes all muscles of lower extremity. *virile r.* Same as *bulbocavernous r.* *wrist-clonus r.*, extreme extension of hand causes local jerking movements.
- reflexogen'ic** (re-fleks-o-jen'ik). Producing reflex action.
- reflex'ograph** (re-fleks'o-graf). An instrument for recording a reflex.
- reflexom'eter**. Instrument for measuring force required to produce myotactic contraction.
- reflex'ophill** (re-fleks'o-fil). Marked by activity of reflexes.
- reflexother'apy**. Treatment applied to an area of the body distant from the seat of the lesion.
- re'flux** (re'flux). A return flow.
- refract'**. To ascertain errors of ocular refraction.
- refrac'ta do'si**. In repeated and divided doses.
- refrac'tion** (re-frak'shun). The deviation of light in traversing obliquely a medium of differing density. **double r.**, refraction in which incident rays are divided into two refracted rays. **dynamic r.**, refraction of the eye when at rest. **r. index**, refringent power of any body as compared with air. **static r.**, refraction of the eye when its accommodation is paralyzed.
- refrac'tionist**. One skilled in correcting errors of refraction of the eye.
- refrac'tive** (re-frak'tiv). Pertaining to refraction.
- refractom'eter**. Apparatus for measuring refraction.
- refrac'tory**. Not readily yielding to treatment.
- refrac'toscope**. An apparatus for auscultation of heart sounds.
- refrac'ture**. Operation of breaking an improperly treated fracture.
- refran'gible** (re-fran'jib-l). Susceptible of being refracted.
- refresh** (re-fresh'). To freshen or make raw again.
- refrig'erant** (re-frij'er-ant). Relieving fever and thirst.
- refrigera'tion** (re-frij'er-a'shun). Therapeutic reduction of a high temperature.
- refu'sion** (re-fu'zhun). The returning of blood to the vessels.
- regenera'tion** (re-jen-er-a'shun). Renewal; repair of injured tissue.
- reg'imen** (rej'im-en). Methodical system of diet and habits.
- re'gion** (re'jun). Any particular part of the body. **axillary r.**, the axilla and its borders. **ciliary r.**, part of eye occupied by ciliary body and its adjuncts. **clavicular r's**, right and left, regions of the clavicles. **epigastric r.**, median region of abdomen between hypochondriac regions. **hypochondriac r's**, right and left, regions of abdomen on either side below ribs. **hypogastric r.**, lowest median abdominal region between inguinal regions. **infra-axillary r.**, situated below axilla. **infraclavicular r.**, space on either side of chest below clavicle. **inframammary r.**, below the mamma and above lower border of twelfth rib. **Infrascapular r.**,

- below scapula on either side of vertebral column. **infraspinous r.**, below spine of scapula. **inguinal r.**, the groin. **inguinal r's**, right and left, lowest abdominal on either side below lumbar regions. **interscapular r.**, space between scapulae. **ischio-rectal r.**, region between ischium and rectum. **lumbar r's**, right and left, on either side of umbilical region. **mammary r.**, on either side of chest between third and sixth ribs. **motor r.**, rolandic r., ascending frontal and parietal convolutions. **precordial r.**, region of heart and pit of stomach. **scapular r.**, region of the back over the scapula. **sensory r.**, a parietotemporal region of cortex. **supraclavicular r.**, space above clavicle. **supraspinous r.**, above spine of scapula. **umbilical r.**, medial abdominal region between lumbar regions.
- re'gional** (re'jun-al). Pertaining to a region.
- reg'istrant** (rej'is-trant). A nurse who is registered in the books of a registry office.
- reg'istrar** (rej'is-trar). The manager or head of a registry.
- reg'istry** (rej'is-tre). An office in which is kept a list of nurses available for nursing duty.
- regres'sion** (re-gresh'un). 1. A return of symptoms. 2. Retrograde metamorphosis. 3. In biology, the tendency in successive generations toward mediocrity. 4. The turning backward of the libido to an early fixation at infantile levels because of inability to function in terms of reality.
- regres'sive** (re-gres'siv). Going back; retreating.
- reg'ular**. Normal; conforming to rule. **r. practitioner**, a physician of the scientific and more generally recognized school. **r. school**, system of medicine based upon scientific facts and the knowledge gained by experience.
- reg'ulin**. A proprietary constipation remedy.
- regur'gitant** (re-gur'jit-ant). Flowing back.
- regurgita'tion**. 1. The casting up of undigested food. 2. A flowing backward of the blood.
- rehala'tion** (re-ha-la'shun). Rebreathing.
- Rel'chart's cartilage** (ri'karts). The cartilage of the hyoid arch of the embryo whence the styloid process, stylohyoid ligaments, etc., are developed.
- Reich'mann's disease** (rik'mahnz). Same as *gastrorrhea*.
- Reid's base line** (reedz). See *base line*, under *line*.
- Reil's Island** (rilz). See *island of Reil*.
- reimplanta'tion**. Replacement of what has been taken out.
- reinsec'tion**. A second infection by a similar agent.
- reinforcement**. The increasing of a reflex response by causing the patient to perform some action during the eliciting of the reflex.
- reinnerva'tion**. Restoration of nerve supply of an organ by anastomosis with a living nerve.
- reinocula'tion**. An inoculation that follows a previous one.
- Reinsch's test** (rinsh'ez). Test for arsenic with copper and hydrochloric acid.
- reinvert'sion**. Restoration to normal place of an inverted organ.
- Reiss'ner's canal** (ris'nerz). Same as *cochlear canal*. **R.'s membrane**, thin membrane between Reissner's canal and scala vestibuli.
- rejuvenes'cence**. A return to youth.
- relapse** (re-laps'). Return of a disease after its apparent cessation.
- relap'sing fever**. See *fever*.
- rel'ative near point**. See *near point*.
- relax'ant** (re-laks'ant). Causing a relaxation.

relaxa'tion. A lessening of tension.

relax'in. A fraction from extract of corpora lutea which produces relaxations of the pelvic ligaments characteristic of pregnancy.

relief' incision. A cut made to relieve tension or congestion.

Remak's fiber (re-maks'). A nonmedullated nerve fiber. **R.'s ganglion**, a ganglion in the wall of the right auricle. **R.'s symptom**, abnormal lapse of time before a painful sensation is perceived.

reme'dial (re-me'de-al). Curative; acting as a remedy.

rem'edy (rem'ed-e). Anything that cures, palliates, or prevents disease.

remis'sion (re-mish'un). A diminution or abatement of symptoms.

remit'tent (re-mit'ent). Having periods of abatement and of exacerbation, as a certain form of malarial fever.

ren. L. for *kidney*.

ren'aden. A proprietary extract of the kidney: used in Bright's disease.

renaglan'din. A hemostatic preparation from the adrenals.

re'nal (re'nal). Pertaining to the kidney.

ren'atone. A proprietary diuretic and urinary disinfectant.

ren'culin. An albuminoid said to exist in the suprarenal bodies.

renicap'sule. The suprarenal body.

renifleur (ren-if-ler'). A person who is sexually stimulated by odors.

ren'iform. Shaped like a kidney.

ren'in. An extract prepared from the kidneys.

renipor'tal. Pertaining to the portal system of the kidney.

ren'ipuncture. Surgical incision of capsule of kidney.

ren'net. Preparation of calf's stomach which coagulates milk.

ren'nin. A milk-curdling ferment from gastric juice.

rennin'ogen (ren-in'o-jen). A milk-curdling ferment found in the gastric juice, pancreatic juice, and testes.

ren'nogen. A substance from which rennin is developed.

renogas'tric. Pertaining to the kidney and the stomach.

renog'raphy. Radiographical study of the kidney.

reno-intestinal. Pertaining to the kidney and the intestine.

renop'athy (re-nop'ath-e). Any disease of the kidneys.

repel'ent. Capable of dispersing a swelling.

repercola'tion. Second or repeated percolation with same materials.

repercus'sion (re-per-kush'un). 1. The driving in of an eruption or scattering of a swelling. 2. Ballottement.

reple'tion (re-ple'shun). Condition of being full.

reposit'ion. Replacement in the normal position.

reposit'or. Instrument for replacing displaced parts.

repres'sion (re-presh'un). The thrusting back from consciousness into the unconscious sphere of ideas or perceptions of a disagreeable nature. **reactive r.**, a psychosis based on sadness, depression, bereavement, etc.

reproduc'tion. Production of offspring by organized bodies.

reproduc'tive. Serving for purposes of reproduction.

resal'dol. A proprietary intestinal astringent and antiseptic.

resal'gin (re-sal'jin). A compound of antipyrine and resorcin.

resec'tion. Excision of a part of an organ. **submucous r.**, **window r.**, excision of a portion of a deflected nasal septum after first laying back a flap of mucous membrane.

resec'toscope. An instrument for transurethral prostatic resection.

resectos'copy. Transurethral resection of the prostate.

reserve' air. Air left in the lungs at end of expiration that may be partly expelled by forced expiration.

res'ervoir of Pecquet. Same as *receptaculum chyli*.

- resid'ual.** Remaining; left behind. **r. air**, air that cannot be expelled from the lungs by forced respiration.
- resid'uum** (re-zid'u-um). A residue or remainder. **r. ova'ril**, the dried, powdered ovary of cattle, sheep, or swine, with corpus luteum removed.
- resil'ience** (re-sil'e-ens). Elasticity; quality of rebounding.
- resil'ient** (re-sil'e-ent). Elastic; inclined to contract after dilatation.
- res'in** (rez'in). 1. An inflammable amorphous substance of many kinds, obtained from plants and trees. 2. Same as *rosin*. **r. plaster.** See *plaster*.
- res'inol** (rez'in-ol). Same as *retinol*.
- res'inous** (rez'in-us). Of the nature of a resin.
- resis'tance.** 1. The opposition by a conductor to the passage of an electric current. 2. Opposition to the coming into consciousness of repressed material. **r. coil**, a coil of wire introduced into an electric circuit to increase the resistance.
- re'sol.** Antiseptic solution of wood tar and soap.
- resol'dol.** A product of saloform and resorcin: intestinal tonic and astringent.
- resolu'tion** (rez-o-lu'shun). Subsidence of inflammation; softening and disappearance of a swelling.
- resol'vent** (re-zol'vent). Promoting resolution.
- res'onance** (rez'on-ans). Sound elicited by percussion. **amphoric r.**, sound as of blowing over an empty bottle. **cracked-pot r.**, a peculiar sound elicited over a pulmonary cavity by percussion. **hydatid r.**, peculiar sound in combined auscultation and percussion of a hydatid cyst. **osteal r.**, the sound obtained by percussing over a bony structure. **skodale r.**, increased percussion resonance at upper part of chest with flatness below it. **tympanic r.**, drumlike reverberation of a cavity filled with air. **tympanitic r.**, peculiar sound elicited by percussing a tympanitic abdomen. **vesicular r.**, normal pulmonary resonance. **vesiculotympanic r.**, resonance partly vesicular and partly tympanic. **vocal r.**, sound of ordinary speech as heard through the chest wall. **whispering r.**, auscultatory sound of whispered words heard through chest wall.
- res'onant** (res'on-ant). Giving a vibrant sound on percussion.
- res'onator** (rez'o-na-tor). An instrument used to intensify sounds. In electricity, an electric circuit in which oscillations of a certain frequency are set up by oscillations of the same frequency in another circuit.
- resopy'rine.** A mixture of resorcin and antipyrine.
- resor'bin.** Mixture of oil, wax, soap, gelatin, and lanolin.
- resor'cin, resor'cinol.** A crystalline principle, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$: antiseptic and antipyretic.
- resor'cinism.** Chronic poisoning by resorcin.
- resoreyl'algin.** A combination of resorcin and antipyrine.
- resorp'tion** (re-sorp'shun). Removal by absorption of excreted matter.
- res'pirable** (res'pir-a-bl). Suitable for respiration.
- respira'tion** (res-pir-a'shun). The act or function of breathing.
- abdominal r.** is chiefly kept up by abdominal muscles and diaphragm. **absent r.**, that in which respiratory sounds are suppressed. **accelerated r.** is that which exceeds 25 respirations a minute. **amphoric r.** is characterized by *amphoric resonance*. **artificial r.** is maintained by artificial means. **Blot's r.** Same as *meningitic r.* **bronchial r.** Same as *tubular r.* **bronchocavernous r.**, that which is both cavernous and tubular. **broncho-vesicular r.**, intermediate between bronchial and vesicular respiration. **cavernous r.**, marked by a peculiar resonance, usually due

to cavity in lung. **Cheyne-Stokes r.** is characterized by rhythmic alterations of intensity. **cog-wheel r.** has peculiarly broken or jerky inspiration. **costal r.**, performed mainly by rib muscles. **cutaneous r.**, exhalation of vapors and absorption of oxygen by skin. **divided r.**, respiration marked by a pause between the inspiratory and expiratory sounds. **forced r.** takes in more air than is needed. **interrupted r.**, breathing in which the sounds are not continuous. **labored r.**, that which is performed with difficulty. **meningitic r.**, short and rapid breathing interrupted by pauses. **metamorphosing r.** Same as *bronchocavernous r.* **puerile r.**, breathing sounds too intense, or like those of children. **rude r.**, bronchovesicular respiration. **slow r.**, less than 12 respirations per minute. **stertorous r.** is accompanied by abnormal snoring sounds. **tubular r.** has high-pitched sounds, as if made by blowing through a tube. **vesicular r.**, the natural breathing of a sound and healthy person. **vesiculocavernous r.**, cavernous respiration with a vesicular quality.

respirator. Apparatus to qualify the air that is breathed through it. **respiratory** (res'pir-at-o-re). Pertaining to respiration. **r. bundle, r. column.** See *solitary fasciculus*. **r. quotient**, quotient obtained by dividing quantity of carbon dioxide exhaled by quantity of oxygen inhaled in breathing.

respirom'eter. Instrument for determining the character of the respiration.

rest. 1. Repose after exertion. 2. A fragment of embryonic tissue that has been retained within the adult organism; called also *embryonal, epithelial, and fetal r.* **adrenal r.** Same as *suprarenal r.* **r. cure**, the treatment of disease by prolonged rest, chiefly in bed, with isolation, full diet, massage, and electricity. **embryonal r., epithelial r., fetal r.** See *rest*, 2d def. **occlusal r.**, a metallic part extending from a partial denture which engages on the whole or a part of the occlusal surface of a tooth to aid in supporting the denture. **suprarenal r.**, an accessory suprarenal body; a suprarenal exclave.

restibra'chium. Inferior peduncle of cerebellum.

res'tiform. Shaped like a rope. **r. body**, lateral column of the oblongata passing to the cerebellum.

res'tis (res'tis). Same as *restiform body*.

restitu'tion. Rotation of presenting part of fetus outside the vagina.

restor'ative. 1. Promoting a return of health. 2. A remedy that aids in restoring the health.

restraint (re-strānt'). Forcible confinement in violent mental disease. **chemical r.**, controlling the behavior of a disturbed psychotic patient by means of sedatives.

restrop'ic. Acting on the reticulo-endothelial system.

restrop'in. A factor in the blood which stimulates the reticulo-endothelial system.

resuscita'tion. Restoration to life of one apparently dead.

resyl (res'il). A proprietary solution of glycerol-guaiacol-ether in syrup.

retarda'tion (re-tar-da'shun). Delay, hindrance.

retar'din. A hormone from the pancreas which regulates fat metabolism.

ret'ching (ret'ching). Strong involuntary effort to vomit.

re'te. A network or net. **r. malpighi, r. muco'sum**, the innermost stratum of epidermis. **r. mirab'ile**, a network of small anastomosing blood vessels, chiefly from a single trunk. **r. muco'sum**,

- the lower epidermic layer. **r. tes'tis**, the network formed in the mediastinum of the testis by the vasa recta.
- reten'tion** (re-ten'shun). The persistent keeping within the body of matters normally excreted. **r. cyst**, a tumor-like accumulation of secretion whose natural outlet is blocked. **r. defect**, a defect in the mental power of attention and remembrance.
- retic'ular** (re-tik'u-lar). Resembling a network. **r. formation**, a network of fibers in the oblongata passing into the pons. **r. lamina**, **r. membrane**, the membrane which covers the organ of Corti.
- retic'ulated**. Same as *reticular*.
- reticula'tion**. The formation of, or the presence of, a network.
- retic'ulin**. An albuminous substance from the connective fibers of reticular tissue.
- reticuli'tis**. Inflammation of the reticulum of a ruminant animal.
- retic'ulocyte**. A reticulated red blood cell.
- reticulocytogen'ic**. Causing the formation of reticulocytes.
- reticulocytopen'ia**. Decrease in the reticulocytes of the blood.
- reticulocytosis**. Reticulosis.
- reticulo-endothelial system**. A cell group or system with endothelial and reticular attributes and exhibiting a common phagocytic behavior. It includes endothelial and reticular cells of the spleen, lymph and hemolymph glands, the Kupffer cells of the liver, the clasmatocytes and certain parts of the bone marrow.
- reticulo-endothelio'ma**. A tumor of the reticulo-endothelial system.
- reticulo-endothelio'sis**. Hyperplasia of reticulo-endothelial tissue.
- reticulo-endothe'llum**. The tissue of the reticulo-endothelial system.
- reticulo'ma** (re-tik-u-lo'mah). A tumor composed of cells of reticulo-endothelial origin (monocytes).
- reticulone** (re-tik'u-lon). A proprietary preparation containing extract of reticulo-endothelial tissue, spleen, and lymph gland.
- reticuloplasmocytoma**. A tumor containing reticulocytes and plasmocytes.
- reticulo'sis**. Presence of more than the normal percentage of reticulocytes in the blood.
- retic'ulum** (re-tik'u-lum). 1. *L.* for *network*. 2. The second stomach of a ruminant animal.
- ret'iform** (ret'if-orm). Same as *reticular*.
- ret'ina**. The innermost tunic and perceptive structure of the eye, formed by the expansion of the optic nerve.
- retinae'ulum**. A band or cord holding any organ in its place. **r. ligamen'ti arcua'ti**, short external lateral ligament of knee joint. **r. morgag'ni**, ridge formed by the coming together of segments of ileocecal valve. **r. peroneo'rum infe'rius**, band across peroneal tendons on outside of calcaneum. **r. peroneo'rum supe'rius**, external annular ligament of ankle. **r. ten'dinum**, an annular ligament of the ankle or wrist. **r. of Weitbrecht**. See *Weitbrecht's retinacula*.
- ret'inal**. Pertaining to the retina.
- ret'ineine**. Visual yellow; a pigment which is transformed into visual purple under the influence of light.
- retini'tis**. Inflammation of the retina. **actinic r.**, retinitis due to exposure to strong light. **r. albuminu'rica**, that which is associated with kidney disease. **apoplectic r.**, that which is characterized by extravasations of blood within the retina. **central angiospastic r.**, **r. centra'lis sero'sa**, an acute edema of the macula with hyper-

- metropia and recovery. **circinate r.**, a form characterized by brilliant white spots arranged in a wreathlike form near the macula or disk. **exudative r.**, a retinal disease characterized by areas of exudation beneath the retinal vessels: called also *r. haemorrhagica externa* and *Coats's disease*. **gravidic r.**, retinitis occurring along with the albuminuria of pregnancy. **r. haemorrha'gica**, retinitis marked by profuse retinal hemorrhage. **hypertensive r.**, retinitis occurring in the course of arterial hypertension. **r. pigmento'sa**, retinal sclerosis with pigmentation and atrophy.
- retinoblasto'ma**. Glioma of the retina.
- retinochoroidi'tis**. Inflammation of the retina and choroid.
- retinocysto'ma**. Glioma of the retina.
- ret'inoid**. Resembling the retina.
- ret'inol**. A hydrocarbon, $C_{27}H_{56}$, obtainable from rosin: solvent.
- retinopapilli'tis**. Inflammation of retina and optic papilla.
- ret'inoscope**. An instrument for performing retinoscopy.
- retinos'copy** (ret-in-os'kop-e). Same as *skiascopy*.
- retino'sis**. Any degenerative condition of the retina.
- retisolu'tion** (re-te-so-lu'shun). Dissolution of the Golgi apparatus.
- retisper'sion**. Migration of the Golgi apparatus from its normal position to the periphery of the cell.
- retort'**. A globular long-necked vessel used in distillation.
- retothelio'ma**. A tumor composed of retothelium.
- retothe'lium**. Reticulo-endothelium.
- retrac'tile** (re-trak'til). Susceptible of being drawn back.
- retrac'tion**. The act of drawing back; condition of being drawn back.
- retrac'tor**. Instrument for drawing apart the lips of a wound.
- ret'rahens au'rem**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- retro-auric'ular**. Behind the auricle.
- retrobu'cal**. Behind the mouth or in the back of the mouth.
- retrobul'bar**. Situated or occurring behind the eyeball.
- retroce'dent**. Going back; coming back or returning. **r. gout**, gout of which the outward symptoms disappear and are replaced by severe visceral affections.
- retrocer'vical**. Behind the cervix uteri.
- retroces'sion** (re-tro-sesh'un). A going back or return.
- retroclu'sion**. Acupressure by means of a pin passed over, back of, and under a vessel.
- retroco'lic**. Behind the colon.
- retrocol'lic**. Pertaining to the back of the neck.
- retrocol'lis**. Spasmodic wryneck in which the head is drawn back.
- retrocur'sive**. Marked by stepping backward.
- retrodevia'tion**. A bending backward.
- retrodisplace'ment**. Backward displacement.
- retro-esopha'geal**. Behind the esophagus.
- re'troflexed**. Bent back; sharply recurved.
- retroflex'ion** (re-tro-flek'shun). The bending of an organ so that its top is thrust back.
- retrogasse'rian**. Pertaining to the posterior root of the gasserian ganglion.
- ret'rograde** (ret'ro-grād). Going backward; retracing a former course. **r. metamorphosis**. Same as *catabolism*.
- retrogr'aphy** (re-trog'raf-e). Writing looking like ordinary writing seen in a mirror: it is seen in certain brain diseases.
- retro-infec'tion**. Infection of a mother by the fetus *in utero*.
- retro-in'sular**. Behind the island of Reil.
- retrolabyrin'thine**. Behind the labyrinth of the ear.

- retrollin'gual.** Behind the tongue.
- retromam'mary.** Situated behind the mammary gland.
- retromandib'ular.** Behind the lower jaw.
- retromas'toid.** Behind the mastoid process.
- retromorpho'sis.** Retrograde metamorphosis.
- retro'na'sal** (re-tro-na'zal). Pertaining to the back part of the nose.
- retro-oc'ular** (re-tro-ok'u-lar). Situated behind the eye.
- retroperitone'al.** Situated behind the peritoneum.
- retroperitone'um.** The retroperitoneal space.
- retroperitoni'tis.** Inflammation in the space behind the peritoneum.
- retropharyn'geal** (re-tro-far-in'je-al). Occurring behind the pharynx.
- retropharyngi'tis.** Inflammation of posterior part of the pharynx.
- retropla'sia.** Change of a cell to an earlier type.
- retroposed'.** Displaced backward.
- retropul'sion** (re-tro-pul'shun). 1. A driving back, as of the fetal head in labor. 2. Tendency to walk backward, as in some cases of locomotor ataxia.
- retroster'nal pulse.** Venous pulse felt over the suprasternal notch.
- retrotar'sal** (re-tro-tar'sal). Situated behind tarsus of the eye.
- retro-u'terine.** Occurring behind the uterus.
- retrovaccina'tion.** Inoculation of cow with human vaccine virus.
- retrover'sion.** The tipping of an entire organ backward.
- Ret'zius, lines of.** Brownish lines in the enamel of a tooth. **R., space of,** succession of areolar spaces in front of bladder. **R., veins of,** veins which connect the branches of the portal vein with the postcava.
- Reuss's test** (rois'ez). Test for atropine with sulfuric acid and an oxidizing agent.
- revel'lent** (re-vel'ent). Causing revulsion.
- revivifica'tion.** The refreshing of a wound.
- revul'sant.** An agent causing revulsion.
- revul'sion** (re-vul'shun). Derivation of blood from a diseased part to another part.
- revul'sive.** 1. Effecting a revulsion. 2. A derivative agent.
- Rhabdi'tis** (rab-di'tis). A genus of parasitic nematode worms.
- rhab'docyte** (rab'do-sit). A staff cell. See under *cell*.
- rhabdomyo'ma.** Myoma of striated muscular elements.
- Rhabdone'ma.** A genus of minute parasitic nematode worms.
- rhabdopho'bia.** Morbid fear of a stick or of a beating.
- rhabdosarco'ma.** A sarcoma containing striated muscle fibers.
- rhach'al'gia** and other words in **rhach-**. See *rachialgia*, etc.
- rhaco'ma.** 1. Excoriation. 2. A pendulous scrotum.
- rhag'ades** (rag'ad-ēz). Painful fissures in the skin.
- rhagid'i'form.** Fissured; containing cracks.
- Rham'nus.** Genus of trees; buckthorns. See *cascara sagrada* and *frangula*.
- rhaphia'nia** (raf-n'ne-ah). Same as *raphania*.
- rhaph'e** (ra'fe). Same as *raphc*.
- rhat'any** (rat'an-e). See *krameria*.
- rhe'obase, rheob'asis.** The minimum potential of electric current necessary to produce stimulation.
- rhe'ochord** (re'o-kord). Same as *rheostat*.
- rheom'eter** (re-om'et-er). 1. Same as *galvanometer*. 2. Instrument for measuring rapidity of the blood current.
- rhe'onome** (re'o-nōm). Apparatus for determining the effect of irritation on a nerve.
- rhe'ophore** (re'of-ōr). Same as *electrode*.

- rhe'oscope** (re'os-kōp). Device indicating the presence of an electric current.
- rhe'ostat** (re'o-stat). Appliance for regulating the resistance in an electric circuit.
- rheosto'sis**. A condensing osteitis occurring in streaks, especially in the long bones.
- rheotach'ygraphy** (re-o-tak'ig-raf-e). Photographic record of the curve of variation in the electromotive action of muscles.
- rheotax'is**. Movement of a body in a direction contrary to that of the fluid in which it lies.
- rhe'otome** (re'ot-ōm). A device for breaking an electric circuit.
- rhe'otrope**. An instrument for reversing a current.
- rhestocythe'mia**. Occurrence of degenerated red blood corpuscles in the blood.
- Rhe'um** (re'um). See *rhubarb*.
- rheum** (rūm). A watery discharge from the nose, eyes, or sores.
- rheumarthro'sis**. Articular rheumatism.
- rheumatal'gia**. Rheumatic pain.
- rheumat'ic**. Pertaining to, or affected with, rheumatism. **r. fever**, acute inflammatory rheumatism.
- rheumatico'sis**. The general condition seen in rheumatism of childhood.
- rheu'matid**. A skin lesion occurring in rheumatism.
- rheu'matin**. A proprietary salicylate of salicylic acid ester of quinine for use in rheumatism.
- rheu'matism** (ru'mat-izm). A disease marked by pain in joints or muscles, usually recurrent, and often due to exposure. **acute articular r.**, inflammatory r. **gonorrhœal r.**, arthritis associated with gonorrhœal urethritis. **inflammatory r.**, acute rheumatism with fever and a marked tendency to heart complications. **muscular r.**, rheumatism of voluntary muscles and their fibrous structures.
- rheumatism'al edema**. Rheumatism with painful subcutaneous swellings.
- rheu'matoid arthritis**. See *arthritis*.
- rheumatol'ogist** (ru-mat-ol'o-gist). A specialist in rheumatism and rheumatic conditions.
- rheumatol'ogy**. The study of rheumatic conditions.
- rheumatop'ya** (ru-mat-op'ir-ah). Rheumatic fever.
- rheumato'sis**. Any disorder of rheumatic origin.
- rheum'ic**. Pertaining to a rheum or flux.
- rhex'is** (reks'is). The rupture of a blood vessel.
- rhig'olene** (rig'ol-ên). An inflammable liquid: used as a local freezing anesthetic.
- rhigo'sis**. The perception of cold; the cold sense.
- rhi'nal** (ri'nal). Pertaining to the nose.
- rhinal'gia** (ri-nal'je-ah). Pain in the nose.
- rhinal'gin**. Compound of alumnol, oil of valerian, menthol, and cocoa butter: used in rhinal and lacrimal inflammations.
- rhinenceph'alon** (ri-nen-sef'al-on). The portion of the brain which has to do with the sense of smell, consisting of the olfactory lobe, the anterior perforated substance, the subcallosal gyrus, and the parolfactory area.
- rhinesthe'sia**. The sense of smell.
- rhi'neurynter** (ri'nu-rin-ter). Dilatable bag for plugging a nostril.
- rhin'ion** (rin'e-on). Lower end of the suture between nasal bones.
- rhini'tis**. Inflammation of nasal mucous membrane. **acute r.**, coryza or cold in the head. **atrophic r.** is marked by wasting of

mucous membrane and glands. **r. caseo'sa**, rhinitis with gelatinous and fetid discharge. **fibrinous r.**, a form with development of false membrane. **hypertrophic r.**, that in which mucous membrane thickens and swells. **membranous r.**, chronic rhinitis with a fibrinous exudate. **purulent r.**, chronic rhinitis with the formation of pus. **vasomotor r.**, hay fever.

rhino-antri'tis. Inflammation of the nasal cavity and the antrum of Highmore.

rhino'byon. A nasal tampon.

rhinocanthee'tomy. Same as *rhinomectomy*.

rhinoceph'alus. Fetus with a nose like a proboscis.

rhinochl'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the nose and lip.

rhinocle'lsis. Obstruction of the nasal passages.

rhino'coele (ri'no-sel). The ventricle of the olfactory lobe of the brain.

rhinodac'ryolith (ri-no-dak're-o-lith). Lacrimal concretion in the nasal duct.

rhinodyn'ia. Pain in the nose.

rhinog'enous (ri-noj'en-us). Arising in the nose.

rhinola'lia (ri-no-la'le-ab). Nasal twang from a defect or disease of the nasal passages. **r. aper'ta** is due to excessive patulousness of the posterior nares. **r. clau'sa** is due to too great closure of the same.

rhinolaryngi'tis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of nose and larynx.

rhin'olin. A proprietary antipyretic and antiseptic.

rhin'olite, **rhin'olith**. Nasal calculus or concretion.

rhinolith'asis. The formation of rhinoliths.

rhinol'ogist (ri-nol'o-jist). An expert in diseases of the nose.

rhinol'ogy (ri-nol'o-je). The sum of knowledge regarding the nose and its diseases.

rhinomanom'eter. An instrument for measuring the amount of nasal obstruction.

rhinomee'tomy (ri-nom-ek'to-me). Excision of the inner canthus.

rhinom'eter (ri-nom'et-er). Apparatus for measuring the nose.

rhinomlo'sis. Operative reduction of size of nose.

rhinommee'tomy. See *rhinomectomy*.

rhinomyco'sis. The presence of fungi in the nose.

rhinonecro'sis. Necrosis of the nasal bones.

rhinop'athy. Any disease of the nose.

rhinopharyngi'tis. Inflammation of nasopharynx.

rhinopharyn'gocele. A tumor of the nasopharynx.

rhinopharyn'golith. Calculus of the nasal pharynx.

rhinopho'nia (ri-no-fo'ne-ab). Nasal twang or quality of voice.

rhinophy'ma (ri-no-fi'mah). Nodular congestion and swelling of the nose.

rhinoplasty (ri'no-plas-te). The forming of a new nose from tissue from some other part.

rhinopol'ypus (ri-no-pol'ip-us). Nasal polypus.

rhinoreac'tion. The nasal tuberculin reaction.

rhinorrha'gia (ri-no-ra'je-ab). Copious hemorrhage from nose.

rhinorrhe'a. A nasal mucous discharge.

rhinosalpingi'tis. Inflammation of the nasal mucosa and the eustachian tube.

rhinoscle'rin. A preparation of the bacillus of rhinoscleroma used in treating that disease.

rhinosclero'ma. A hard growth in the nasal mucous membrane.

- rhí/noscope** (rí'no-sköp). Speculum for nasal examination.
- rhínos'copy**. Specular examination of the nose.
- Rhinosporid'ium kíneal'yi**. A parasite found in tumors of the nose in India.
- rhínostegno'sis**. Obstruction of the nasal passages.
- rhínot'omy**. Incision into the nose.
- rhínovaccína'tion**. The application of vaccine to the mucous membrane of the nose.
- Rhipiceph'alus**. A genus of cattle ticks, some of which transmit the piroplasma of cattle fever and other diseases.
- rhítidec'tomy**. Same as *rhytidectomy*.
- rhítido'sis** (rit-id-o'sis). Same as *rhytidosis*.
- rhízodon'tropy**. Fixing an artificial crown to a root of a tooth.
- rhízodon'trypy**. Perforation of the root of a tooth for the escape of morbid matter.
- rhí'zoid, rhízoí'dal**. Resembling a root.
- rhízo'ma, rhí'zome** (rí-zo'mah, rí'zōm). The subterranean root stem of a plant.
- rhízomel'ic**. Pertaining to the hips and shoulders (the roots of the limbs).
- rhízomeníngomyell'itis**. Same as *radiculomeningomyelitis*.
- rhí'zoneure** (rí'zo-nūr). A nerve cell forming a nerve root.
- Rhízop'oda** (rí-zop'o-dah). A division of protozoa which includes the amebae.
- rhízot'omy**. Cutting of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves for pain or paralysis.
- rho'dagen** (ro'daj-en). Same as *rodagen*.
- rho'dallín** (ro'dal-in). Same as *thiosinamine*.
- rho'dan**. A sulfocyanic salt found in the nasal secretion.
- rho'docyte** (ro'do-sít). A red blood corpuscle.
- rhodogen'esis** (ro-do-jen'es-is). Regeneration of rhodopsin after its bleaching by the light.
- rho'dophane** (ro'do-fān). A red pigment from retinal cones.
- rhodophylax'is** (ro-do-fil-aks'is). Same as *rhodogenesis*.
- rhodop'sin** (ro-dop'sin). Visual purple; pigment of outer segment of retinal rods.
- rhombenceph'alón**. The portion of the brain below the isthmus, including the medulla oblongata and the cerebellum.
- rhóm'bocoele** (rom'bo-sēl). The terminal distention of the canal of the spinal cord.
- rhóm'bold**. Shaped like a rhomb or kite. **r. fossa, r. sinus**. Same as *fourth ventricle*.
- rhombol'deus** (rom-boi'de-us). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- rhon'chial** (rong'ke-al). Pertaining to a rhonchus.
- rhon'chus** (rong'kus). A coarse dry rāle in the bronchial tubes.
- rho'tacism** (ro'tas-ism). Incorrect utterance of *r* sounds.
- rhú'barb** (roo'barb). Root of *Rheum officinale*: purgative and astringent.
- Rhus** (rus). A genus of trees and shrubs, many of them poisonous.
- R. aromat'ica**, a shrub of North America, is tonic and stimulant in incontinence of urine and hematuria. **R. diversilo'ba** is poison oak. **R. gla'bra**, sumac, a nonpoisonous species, is astringent and refrigerant, and is used in aphthae and pharyngitis. **R. toxicoden'dron**, or poison ivy, a poisonous species of sumac. The leaves or juice, when applied to the skin, cause a severe dermatitis and internal poisoning: used principally for rheumatism and in homeopathic practice. **R. venena'ta**, swamp sumac, or poison sumac, acts in the

- body like *R. toxicodendron*. **R. vernicifera** is the poisonous lacquer plant of Japan and China.
- rhú'sin** (ru'sin). A powdered concentration prepared from the bark of *Rhus gla'bra*: astringent.
- rhystomatúria** (ri''o-sto-mat-u're-ah). The excretion of urinary elements by the salivary glands.
- rhypa'ria** (ri-pa're-ah). Sordes; also filth.
- rhypoph'agy** (ri-pof'aj-e). The eating of fish.
- rhypopho'bia** (ri-po-fo'be-ah). Morbid fear of filth.
- rhythm** (rith'um). A measured movement. **alpha r.**, Berger rhythm; a uniform rhythm of waves in the normal electro-encephalogram, showing an average frequency of 10 per second. **Berger r.** See **alpha r.** **beta r.**, a rhythm in the electro-encephalogram consisting of waves smaller than those of the alpha rhythm, having a frequency of 25 per second. **cantering r.**, a heart rhythm resembling the cantering of a horse. **coupled r.**, an abnormal relation between the pulse and heart beat in which every other beat of the heart produces no pulse at the wrist. **gallop r.** Same as **cantering r.** **idloventricular r.**, an automatic rhythm developed in the ventricles of the heart in complete heart block. **nodal r.**, heart rhythm initiated by the auriculoventricular node of the heart. **pendulum r.**, alternation in the rhythm of the heart sounds in which the diastolic sound is equal in time, character, and loudness to the systolic sound, the beat of the heart resembling the tick of a watch. **sinus r.**, the normal heart rhythm originating in the sino-auricular node. **ventricular r.**, the ventricular contractions which occur in cases of complete heart block.
- rhythmother'apy**. Treatment of disease by the use of rhythm.
- rhytidec'tomy**. Removal of wrinkles by surgical operation.
- rhytido'sis** (rit-id-o'sis). A wrinkling, as of the cornea.
- rib**. Any one of the twenty-four bones of the sides of the chest. **false r's**, the ribs not attached directly to the sternum. **floating r's**, the last two pairs of ribs. **true r's**, the ribs that are attached to the sternum.
- Ribes' ganglion** (rëbz). Supposed cephalic end of the sympathetic nervous system.
- ribofla'vin** (ri-bo-fla'vin). 6,7-dimethyl-9-[d, l-ribityl]-iso-alloxazin, $C_{17}H_{23}N_4O_6$, formerly called lactoflavin, vitamin B₂, and vitamin G. It occurs in milk, muscle, liver, kidney, eggs, grass, malt, and various algae. Riboflavin deficiency is marked by characteristic lesions of the lips, mouth and face and by keratitis attended by photophobia. For human beings, from 2 to 3 mg. seems to be the average dosage.
- rice**. The cereal plant *Oryza sativa*; also, its seed or grain.
- rice polishings**. See *tikitiki*.
- rice-water stools**. Stools of cholera which look like water in which rice has been boiled.
- Rich'ter's hernia** (rik'terz). Hernia which involves only a part of the lumen of the gut.
- ri'cin** (ri'sin). A poisonous principle from the seed of castor oil plant.
- ric'inine** (ris'in-in). Alkaloid from castor oil plant.
- ricino'leated**. Treated with sodium ricinoleate; said of vaccines detoxicated thereby.
- Ric'inus commu'nls**. Plant whose seeds afford castor oil.
- rick'ets**. A deficiency disease of infancy and childhood in which the normal process of ossification is disturbed: the bones become crooked and deformed. There is also delayed closure of the fontanels, pain in the muscles, sweating of the head and degeneration of the liver and

spleen. **acute r.**, infantile scurvy. **adult r.**, a disease resembling rickets affecting adults. **fat r.**, rickets in which the infant is plump and seems well nourished. **fetal r.**, achondroplasia. **hemorrhagic r.**, infantile scurvy. **renal r.** See *renal infantilism*, under *infantilism*. **tardy r.**, adult rickets.

Rickett'sia. A group of minute organisms, found in typhus fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tsutsugamushi disease, and trench fever.

'ricket'tsial. Caused by Rickettsia.

rickettsio'sis. Infection with Rickettsia; any disease caused by Rickettsia.

rick'ety. Affected with rickets; rachitic.

ri'ders' bone (ri'derz). Same as *cavalry bone*. **r. leg, r. sprain**, sprain of the adductor leg muscles which takes place in riding on horseback.

ridge (rij). A crest or elevated border. **basal r.**, a U-shaped ridge at the base of the posterior surface of the crown of a tooth: called also *cingulum*. **bicipital r's**, the edges of the bicipital groove. **buccocervical r.**, a ridge in the buccal surface of a deciduous molar tooth near the cervix. **buccogingival r.**, a ridge in the buccal surface of a deciduous molar tooth. **deltoid r.** Same as *crest*, *deltoid*. **dental r's**, the projecting borders of the dental groove. **epicondylar r's**, the two edges dividing the anterior and posterior faces of the humerus, starting from the condyles. **gastrocnemial r.**, a ridge on the posterior surface of the femur for the attachment of the gastrocnemius muscles. **gluteal r.**, a ridge on the anterior surface of the femur for the attachment of the gluteus maximus muscle. **interosseous r.**, a ridge along the entire length of the inner surface of the fibula. **linguogingival r.**, a ridge in the lingual surface of the incisor and canine teeth near the gums. **marginal r's**, the ridges on the outer margins of the occlusal surfaces of molars or bicuspid teeth. **oblique r.**, the ridge running obliquely across the occlusal surface of upper molar teeth. **pectoral r.**, the external bicipital ridge. **pronator r.**, the ridge on the anterior surface of the ulna, which marks the attachment of the pronator quadratus. **pterygoid r.**, a ridge at the angle of junction of the temporal and infratemporal surface of the great wing of the sphenoid bone. **superillary r.**, **supra-orbital r.**, the prominence of the frontal bone over the supra-orbital arch. **supra-condylar r.** Same as *epicondylar r.* **tentorial r.**, a ridge on the upper inner surface of the cranium to which the tentorium is attached. **transverse r.**, a transverse ridge extending across the occlusal surface of a molar tooth. **trapezoid r.**, an oblique ridge on the superior surface of the clavicle for the attachment of the trapezoid ligament. **triangular r.**, a ridge on the occlusal surface of a molar tooth from the point of a cusp to the center of the crown. **wolffian r.**, a prominence in the embryo which develops into the wolffian body.

ridg'ling. A man or animal with one testicle removed.

Ri'ga's disease (re'gahz). Cachectic aphthae, a fatal inherited and microbic disease.

Riggs's disease (rigz). Alveolodental periostitis.

ri'gor (ri'gor). 1. A chill; rigidity. **r. mortis**, rigidity or stiffening after death.

ri'ma. A crack or chink. **r. glot'tidis**, the chink between the vocal cords. **r. o'ris**, the opening of the mouth. **r. palpebra'rum**, the slit between the eyelids. **r. puden'di**, the space between the labia minora. **r. respirato'ria**, the space behind the arytenoid cartilages.

rim'mose. Marked by cracks and fissures.

ri'mous. Full of cracks or fissures.

rim'ula. A minute fissure of the cord or brain.

rin'derpest. The cattle plague, a contagious disease of cattle.

ring. Any circular or ring-shaped structure. **Abbe's r's,** catgut rings used in performing anastomosis of the intestine. **Bandl's r.,** a ring-shaped thickening of the uterus during labor, just above the internal os. **benzene r.,** the hexagon of carbon atoms in benzene from which the different benzene compounds are derived by replacement of the hydrogen atoms. **Brokaw's r.,** a ring for intestinal anastomosis made of portion of a rubber tube threaded with catgut. **external abdominal r.,** opening in aponeurosis of external oblique for spermatic cord or for round ligament. **internal abdominal r.,** aperture in transversal fascia for spermatic cord or for round ligament. **Löwe's r.,** ring in visual field caused by macula lutea. **Maxwell's r.,** a ring resembling Löwe's, but smaller and fainter. **Müller's r.,** muscular ring surrounding cervical canal and body of uterus at an advanced stage of pregnancy. **Newton's r's,** concentric colored rings reflected from very thin transparent surfaces. **spermatorrheal r.,** a ring worn on the penis to prevent erections.

ring-bone. Enlargement of some part of the pastern bone in horses.

Rin'ger's solution. Sodium chloride, 1.8; calcium chloride, 0.048; potassium chloride, 0.084; sodium bicarbonate, 0.06; distilled water, 200.

ring'worm. Parasitic skin disease in circular patches.

Rinne's test (rin'ez). A tuning-fork test for air and bone conduction.

ri'nolite (ri'no-lit). See *rhinolite*.

Ri'olan's houquet (re'o-lanz). Cluster of ligaments and muscles attached to styloid process. **R.'s muscle,** ciliary part of orbicularis palpebrarum.

ri'pa (ri'pah). The line of reflection of the ependyma of the ventricles of the brain over a plexus.

Ripault's sign (re-pöz'). Change in shape of pupil on pressure upon the eye, transitory during life, but permanent after death.

riso'rius (ri-so're-us). See *Muscles, Table of*.

ris'us sardon'leus. Grinning expression produced by spasm of facial muscles.

Rit'ter-Vallé law. See *law*.

Rit'ter's disease. See *disease*.

ri'valry stripe. A flickering sensation in the eyes when the fields of vision are too different to be combined in one visual image.

Rival'ta's disease. Actinomycosis.

ri'vanol (ri'van-ol). A chemical disinfectant used in streptococcal infection.

Rive'rius's draft. The solution of sodium citrate.

Riv'nus, ducts of. Ducts of sublingual gland. **Ligament of R.** Same as *Shrapnell's membrane*.

riz'iform (riz'if-orm). Resembling grains of rice.

RLS person. A person who stammers and usually mispronounces these letters.

R. M. A. Right mento-anterior position of the fetal face presentation.

R. M. P. Right mentoposterior position of the fetal face presentation.

R. N. Abbreviation for *Registered Nurse*.

roar'ing. A condition in the horse marked by a rough sound on inspiration and sometimes on expiration.

rob. A jelly or confection, as of mulberries, etc.

Rob'ertson's pupil. Same as *Argyll Robertson pupil*.

rob'orant. Conferring strength.

ro'burite. A substance $C_6H_5.NO_2$, a derivative of nitric acid and benzene.

Rochelle salt (ro-shel'). Sodium and potassium tartrate.

rock crystal. A variety of quartz used in making spectacle lenses.

r. fever. Same as *Mediterranean fever*.

ro'dagen (ro'daj-en). A preparation of the milk of goats deprived of their thyroids.

ro'dent. 1. Gnawing or corroding. 2. An animal of the order which includes rats, mice, squirrels, rabbits, etc. **r. ulcer**, a spreading sluggish sore, chiefly of the face.

rodonal'gia. Same as *erythromelalgia*.

roent'gen (rent'gen). The international unit of roentgen radiation.

roentgen rays (rent'gen). Species of energy generated by an electric current, Ruhmkorff coil, and vacuum tube, and used in taking photographs through the flesh and through opaque objects.

roent'genism. Disease induced by injudicious use of roentgen rays.

roentgeniza'tion. Subjection to the action of roentgen rays.

roentgenocinematog'raphy. Roentgen-ray photography of movements of the internal organs.

roentgen'ogram. A roentgen-ray photograph.

roentgenog'raphy. Photography by the roentgen rays.

roentgenol'ogist. A physician who specializes in the use of roentgen rays.

roentgenol'ogy. The science of roentgen rays.

roentgenolu'cent. Allowing roentgen rays to pass through.

roentgenom'etry. Measurement of the penetrating power of the x-ray.

roentgenopar'ent. Visible by means of the roentgen ray.

roentgenopaque'. Not allowing roentgen rays to pass through.

roent'genoscope. An instrument for examining directly by the x-ray.

roentgenos'copy. Examination by means of roentgen rays.

roentgenother'apy. Treatment by the roentgen rays.

roentog'raphy (ren-tog'raf-e). Same as *skiagraphy*.

Rokitan'sky's disease. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

rolan'dic. Described by, or named in honor of, Rolando. **r. area**, excitomotor area of the cerebrum. **r. fissure.** See *fissure*. Cleft between ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

roll'er. A cylinder of cotton, linen, or flannel rolled up for surgeon's use.

roman'opexy. Same as *sigmoidopexy*.

roman'oscope. A speculum for examining the sigmoid flexure.

Rom'berg's symptom. Difficulty in standing when the eyes are shut; a sign of locomotor ataxia.

rongeur (roh-zher'). Gouge forceps or nippers.

roof nu'cleus. A nucleus of the middle lobe of the cerebellum above the roof of the fourth ventricle.

root. 1. The descending and subterranean part of a plant. 2. That portion of an organ, such as a tooth, a hair or a nail that is buried in the tissues. **anterior r., ventral r.,** the motor root of a spinal or cranial nerve. **posterior r., dorsal r.,** the sensory root of a spinal nerve.

root ar'teries. Same as *radicular vessels*.

root canal. See under *canal*.

root sheath. The epidermic layer of the hair follicle.

- root zone.** That part of the white matter of the myelon connected with the anterior and posterior nerve roots.
- R. O. P.** Right occipitoposterior position, i. e., with the fetal occiput in relation to the right sacro-iliac joint of the mother.
- Rorschach test** (rôr'shahk). See *inkblot test*.
- ro'sa.** L. for *rose*.
- rosa'cea** (ro-za'se-ah). Same as *acne rosacea*.
- rosan'iline** (ro-zan'il-in). A substance, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3$, from coal tar: from it dyes and stains are prepared.
- rose.** A plant of the genus *Rosa*. **r. catarrh**, **r. cold**, a variety of hay fever occurring when roses bloom. **r. rash.** Same as *roseola*.
- rose'mary.** The plant *Rosmarinus officinalis*: its oil is emmenagogue, anodyne, and stimulant.
- Ro'senmüller's body.** Same as *parovarium*. **R.'s cavity**, **R.'s fossa**, fossa on either side of nasopharyngeal orifice of eustachian tubes.
- rose'ola.** A noncontagious rose rash; rubeola. **r. choler'ica**, eruption sometimes seen in cholera. **syphilitic r.**, eruption of rose-colored spots in early secondary syphilis. **r. typho'sa**, the eruption of typhoid or typhus fever. **r. vacci'na**, a rash sometimes occurring after vaccination.
- Ro'ser's method**, **R.'s position.** The position of the patient with head downward in operations on the air passages.
- ros'in.** The product that remains after the distillation of oil of turpentine.
- Rosmari'nus.** See *rosemary*.
- rosol'ic acid** (ro-sol'ik). See *acid*.
- Ross'bach's disease** (ros'bahks). Same as *hyperchlorhydria*.
- Rossie'lla.** A genus of protozoan organisms parasitic in the blood of certain animals.
- Ross-Jones test.** A test for globulin in the spinal fluid.
- Rossolimo's reflex** or sign (ros-o-le'môz). Plantar flexion of the toes following stroking or tapping of their plantar surfaces.
- rostel'lum.** The hook-bearing part of the head of worms.
- ros'tral.** Resembling a rostrum; directed toward the front end of the body.
- ros'trate.** Beaked; having a beak.
- ros'trum.** A beak-shaped process. **r. of the corpus callosum**, the anterior part of the callosum.
- ros'ulate** (rôs'u-lât). Rosette shaped.
- rot.** 1. Decay. 2. A disease of sheep.
- rota'tion.** Process of turning around an axis. **r. joint**, a variety of ginglymus.
- rotato'res spinæ.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- rû'theln** (ruh'teln). Same as *rubeola*.
- rot'terin.** A disinfectant mixture of citric acid, thymol, salicylic acid, boric acid, zinc chloride, and zinc sulfocarbolate.
- rot'ula** (rot'u-lah). 1. The patella. 2. A lozenge or troche.
- rot'ular** (rot'u-lar). Pertaining to the patella.
- rotz.** Glanders in horses.
- rouget du porc** (roo-zha duh pork'). Same as *swine erysipelas*.
- roughage** (ruf-âj). Anything in the diet such as bran, cereals, fruit, and vegetable fiber, etc., which acts as an intestinal irritant to stimulate intestinal evacuation.
- rouleau** (roo-lo'). A roll of red blood corpuscles resembling a pile of coins.
- round ligament.** See *ligament*. **r.-worm**, a parasite of the genus *Ascaris*.

- roup** (roop). An infecting disease of fowls.
- rub'ber-dam**. Sheet of India rubber used by dentists in mouth work.
- rub'ber tissue**. Gutta-percha in sheets.
- rube'do** (ru-be'do). Redness of the skin.
- rubefa'cent**. 1. Reddening the skin. 2. An agent that reddens the skin, such as mustard, capsicum, turpentine, arnica, and flaxseed.
- rubel'la**. Epidemic roseola; r  theln, or German measles; an acute exanthematous febrile disease not unlike measles. After an incubation period of from one to three weeks the disease begins with slight fever and catarrhal symptoms, sore throat, pains in the limbs, and the appearance of an eruption of red papules similar to those of measles, but lighter in color, not arranged in crescentic masses, and disappearing without desquamation within a week. **r. scarlatino'sa**, a disease attended with eruption, sore throat, and desquamation, somewhat resembling scarlet fever but much milder; called also *fourth disease*.
- rube'ola** (ru-be'o-lah). 1. Measles. 2. Rubella.
- rubes'cent** (ru-bes'ent). Growing red.
- Ru'bia** (ru'be-ah). See *madder*.
- rubid'ium**. Rare metal, not unlike potassium: its bromide, RbBr, and iodide, RbI, are medicinal.
- rub'i'go** (ru-bi'go). L. for *rust*.
- Ru'bin's test**. A test for the patency of the fallopian tubes made by transuterine inflation with carbon dioxide.
- Rub'ner's test**. 1. A test for glucose. 2. A test for carbon monoxide in the blood.
- ru'bor**. Redness due to inflammation.
- rubrospi'nal**. Pertaining to the red nucleus and the spinal cord.
- ru'brum**. The nucleus ruber or red nucleus. **r. scarlati'num**, scarlet red.
- Ru'bus**. A genus of plants: *R. villosus*, and other species called blackberry, have astringent root bark.
- ruc'tus**. Belching of wind; eructation.
- rude respiration**. See *respiration*.
- rudimen'tary** (ru-dim-en'tar-e). Incompletely developed.
- rue**. The herb *Ruta graveolens*: abortifacient and emmenagogue, and having a poisonous oil.
- ru'ga** (ru'gah). A ridge or fold.
- ru'gose** (ru'g  s), **ru'gous**. Ridgy; wrinkled.
- rugos'ity**. 1. Condition of being rugose; roughness. 2. A ridge or ruga.
- Ruhm'korff coil** (room'korf). A powerful form of induction coil.
- rum**. Alcoholic spirit from the refuse of sugar making.
- rum'batron**. A high efficiency radio oscillator in which atoms are shattered by employing electrons as the bombarding particles.
- rumec'tomy**. Excision of a foreign body from the rumen of an animal.
- ru'men**. The first stomach of a cud-chewing mammal.
- rumen'i'tis**. Inflammation of the rumen.
- Ru'mex cris'pus**. A plant—yellow dock: root tonic and astringent.
- ru'minant**. Any one of the animals which have a stomach with four complete cavities: rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum.
- ru'mination**. See *merycism*.
- rump**. The buttock or gluteal region.
- run**. To discharge pus or mucus.
- run'round**. Superficial felon or whitlow seated at the edge of the nail.
- ru'pia**. An eruption in tertiary syphilis marked by the formation of bullae.

- rupopho'bia.** Unreasonable fear of dirtiness.
- rup'ture.** 1. *Hernia*. 2. The bursting or breaking of a part.
- Rus'sell's bodies.** See under *body*.
- Rus'sian bath.** See *bath*.
- Rust's disease.** Tuberculous spondylitis of the cervical vertebrae.
- rus'ty sputum.** Sputum colored with blood, seen in pneumonia.
- rut.** The state of being in heat.
- rut formation.** A tendency for affective interest to be limited to a narrow track or rut.
- ru'ta.** L. for *rue*.
- ruthe'nium.** A rare, very hard metallic element.
- rutido'sis.** Same as *rytidosis*.
- ru'tilizm.** Red-headedness.
- ru'tin.** A crystalline substance from *rue*.
- ru'tinose.** A disaccharide occurring in rutin and datisein.
- ru'tonal.** A proprietary sedative preparation, phenyl-methyl-malonyl urea.
- rut'ting.** Sexual excitement in the female of animals.
- ruys'chian membrane, r. tunlc.** Same as *entochoroidea*.
- ryc.** The cereal plant *Secale cereale*, and its nutritious seed. **r. smut,** *ergot*.
- rytldo'sis.** Wrinkling of the cornea after death.
- ry'zamin B.** A proprietary vitamin B₁ preparation.

S

- S.** Abbreviation for *sig'na*, mark; *sinister*, left; *spherical* or *spherical lens*; and symbol of *sulfur*.
- S. angle.** Angle between radius fixus and a line joining basion and staphylion.
- sabadil'la.** The poisonous seed of *Veratrum sabadilla*: used to destroy parasites.
- sa'bal.** The fruit of *Serenoa*.
- Sabatier's suture** (sab-at-e-üz'). See *suture*.
- saber shin.** A tibia with a marked anterior convexity: seen in hereditary syphilis.
- sabl'na** (sab-i'nah). L. for *satin*.
- sabro'min.** A proprietary bromine preparation.
- sab'ulous** (sab'u-lus). Gritty or sandy.
- sabur'ra.** Sordes or foulness of the mouth or of the stomach.
- sabur'ral.** 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of *saburra*. 2. Gritty; gravelly.
- sac.** A baglike organ. **abdominal s.,** the one of the four sacs of the embryo which forms the abdominal cavity. **air s.,** an alveolus of the lung. **conjunctival s.,** the space between the bulbar and palpebral conjunctiva. **dental s.,** the sac of a dental follicle enclosing the embryonic tooth. **hernial s.,** peritoneal pouch which encloses protruding intestine. **lacrimal s.,** dilated upper end of the lacrimal duct. **yolk s.,** the umbilical vesicle.
- sac'cate** (sak'üt). 1. Shaped like a sac. 2. Contained in a sac.
- sac'charate.** A salt of saccharic acid.
- sac'charated.** Sugary; charged with sugar.
- saccharephldro'sis** (sak-ar-ef-id-ro'sis). Sweet perspiration.
- sac'charide.** One of a series of carbohydrates including the sugars.
- sacchariferous** (sak-ar-if'er-us). Containing sugar.
- saccharifica'tion.** Change into sugar.

saccharim'eter. Same as *saccharometer*.

sac'charin (sak'ar-in). Very sweet coal-tar product, $C_7H_5SO_3N$.

sac'charine (sak'ar-in). Sugary; sweet.

saccharogalactorrh'e'a. Secretion of milk containing an excess of sugar.

saccharolyt'ic. Capable of splitting up sugar.

saccharometabol'ic. Pertaining to the metabolism of sugar.

saccharometab'olism (sak''ar-o-met-ab'o-lism). The metabolism of sugar.

saccharom'eter. Polarimeter or other device for measuring proportion of sugar in a solution.

Saccharom'yces. A genus of protophytes, the yeast fungi.

saccharomycetol'ysis. The destruction of saccharomycetes.

saccharomyc'o'sis. 1. Any disease due to yeast fungi. 2. A skin disease marked by presence of nodules containing saccharomycetes.

saccharorrh'e'a (sak-ar-o-re'ah). Glycosuria.

sac'charose (sak'ar-ös). Ordinary cane or beet sugar.

saccharosu'ria. Presence of saccharose in urine.

sac'charum (sak'ar-um). *L.* for *sugar*. *s. lac'tis*, milk sugar or lactose.

saccharu'ria. The presence of sugar in the urine.

sacchola'ctin (sak-o-lak'tin). Sugar of milk.

sac'cliform (sak'sif-orm). Shaped like a bag or sac.

sac'culated (sak'u-la-ted). Containing sacculi.

sac'cule (sak'ül). 1. A small sac. 2. Part of the membranous labyrinth of the vestibule communicating with the ductus communis.

sacculococh'lear canal. Canal connecting saccule and cochlea.

sac'culus (sak'u-lus). A saccule. *s. laryn'gis*, fovea on outside of either false vocal cord.

sac'eus (sak'us). A sac. *s. endolymphat'icus*, sac of dura in the aqueduct of the vestibule. *s. lacrima'llis.* See *lacrimal sac*.

Sachs'se's solution. Solution of potassium iodide, potassium hydrate, and red iodide of mercury in water.

sa'cra me'dia. Middle sacral artery.

sa'crad. Toward the sacrum.

sa'cral. Pertaining to the sacrum. *s. canal*, extension of the vertebral canal through the sacrum. *s. grooves*, extensions of the vertebral grooves on the back of the sacrum. *s. nerves*, spinal nerves which emerge from the sacral foramina.

sacral'gia (sa-kral'je-ah). Pain in the sacrum.

sacraliza'tion. Fusion of the sacrum with the fifth lumbar vertebra.

sacrec'tomy. Excision of sacrum for cancer of rectum.

sacri'ficial operation. Operation by which some organ is sacrificed for the good of the patient.

sacro-ante'rior. Having the sacrum directed forward.

sacrocoainiza'tion. Injection of cocaine into the spinal cord through the sacrolumbar space.

sacrocoecy'gal. Pertaining to the sacrum and coccyx.

sacrocoxal'gia (sa''kro-koks-al'je-ah). Same as *sacrocoxitis*.

sacrocox'i'tis (sa''kro-koks-i'tis). Inflammation of the sacro-iliac joint.

sacrodyn'ia. Pain in the sacral region.

sacro-il'iac. Pertaining to the sacrum and ilium: noting the articulation between the sacrum and the ilium. *s.-i. disease*, painful inflammation of sacro-iliac articulation.

sacro-ili'i'tis. Inflammation of the sacro-iliac joint.

sacrolisthe'sis. A condition in which the sacrum lies anterior to the fifth lumbar vertebra.

sacrolumba'lis. See *Muscles, Table of.*

sacrolum'bar. Of, or pertaining to, the sacrum and loins.

sacroposte'rior. Having the sacrum directed backward.

sacroscat'ic (sa-kro-si-at'ik). Pertaining to the sacrum and ischium.

sacrospi'nal. Pertaining to the sacrum and the spinal column.

sacrot'omy. Excision of lower end of sacrum.

sacro-u'terine. Pertaining to the sacrum and uterus.

sacrover'tebral. Pertaining to the sacrum and the vertebrae.

sa'crum. The triangular bone between and behind the two ilia.

sactosal'pinx. Dilatation of an oviduct from retention of secretions.

sad'dle joint. Articulation in which the articulating surfaces are convex in one direction and concave in the other. **s. nose,** a nose with a sunken bridge.

sa'dism. Sexual perversion in which satisfaction is derived from the infliction of cruelty upon another.

sa'dist. A person who practices sadism.

sadis'tic. Characterized by sadism.

sadomasochis'tic. Characterized by both sadism and masochism.

Sae'misch's ulcer (sa'mish-ez). Infectious corneal ulcer.

saep'tum (sep'tum). See *septum.*

safe'ty tube. Open part of the eustachian tube.

saff'lower (saff'low-er). A composite plant, *Carthamus tinctorius*; also, a drug and dyestuff consisting of the dried florets.

saff'ron. A product consisting of the dried stigmas of the flowers of the autumnal crocus, *Crocus sativus.*

safranine (saff'ran-in). A poisonous substance, $C_{15}H_{15}N_4$; used as a pink stain.

safran'ophil (saff-ran'o-fil). Readily stained with safranine.

saf'rol. Anodyne, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, from sassafras oil.

sagape'num. Fetid gum-resin much like galbanum.

sage (sāj). *Salvia officinalis*, a labiate plant: aromatic, astringent, and stimulant.

sag'ittal (saj'it-al). Like an arrow. **s. section,** anteroposterior vertical section of the head. **s. suture,** suture between the two parietal bones.

sa'go. Starch from pith of various palm trees. **s. spleen,** spleen with amyloid degeneration, in which the malpighian corpuscles look like grains of sago.

sagra'din. A proprietary extract from *cascara sagrada.*

Saint An'thony's fire. Erysipelas; also contagious anthrax. **St. Gothard's disease.** See *ankylostomiasis.* **St. Vitus's dance.** See *chorea.*

sa'odin, saj'odin. An iodine preparation, $(C_2H_5O_2I)_2Ca$, used like potassium iodide.

sal. L. for *salt.* **s. acra'tus,** sodium bicarbonate. **s. alem'broth.** See *alembroth.* **s. ammoni'acus,** ammonium chloride. **s. com-mu'nis,** common salt; sodium chloride. **s. de duo'bus,** potassium sulfate. **s. enlx'um,** potassium bisulfate. **s. pol'ycrest,** potassium sulfate with sulfur. **s. prunel'la,** potassium nitrate in balls. **s. so'dae,** sodium carbonate. **s. volat'ilis,** ammonium carbonate.

salaam convulsion (sa-lahm'). Same as *nodding spasm.*

salace'tin. Phenylamine acetosalicylate; analgesic, antiseptic, and antirheumatic.

salace'tol. An antirheumatic compound of acetone and salicylic acid.

sala'clous (sal-a'klus). Full of lust.

- salac'tol.** A compound of sodium salicylate, sodium lactate, and hydrogen peroxide: useful in diphtheria.
- salamand'erin.** Poisonous base from skin of a salamander.
- salan'tol.** A proprietary compound of acetone and salicylic acid.
- salbo'rol.** Antirheumatic and antiseptic compound of boric acid and salol.
- salbro'malid.** Antirheumatic compound of salicylic acid, ammonium bromide, and acetanilid.
- sal'danine.** A locally anesthetic alkaloid from *Datura arboreum*.
- sa'lep.** Tubers of various orchids: nutritious and demulcent.
- salera'tus.** Potassium bicarbonate.
- sal'fene.** A proprietary analgesic, antiseptic, and antispasmodic.
- salhyp'none.** Benzoylmethylsalicylic ester: antiseptic.
- salicamar'** (sal'ik-am-ar'). An antirheumatic and stomachic liquid; a glycerin ester of glycerolsalicylic acid.
- sal'icin** (sal'is-in). Tonic and antiperiodic glucoside, $C_{15}H_{18}O_7$, from willow and poplar.
- salicylac'etol** (sal-is-il-as'et-ol). Same as *salacetol*.
- salicylam'ide.** A yellow germicidal principle, $C_7H_7NO_2$.
- salic'ylate** (sal-is'il-ät). Any salt of salicylic acid.
- salic'ylated.** Impregnated or charged with salicylic acid.
- salicylbroman'ilide.** Same as *salbromalide*.
- salicyl'ic acid** (sal-is-il'ik). See *acid*.
- salic'ylide** (sal-is'il-id). An anhydride of salicylic acid.
- salic'yllism.** Toxic symptoms caused by salicylic acid.
- salicylresor'cinol.** An analgesic, antipyretic, and antiseptic compound.
- salicylsulfo'nic acid.** See *acid*.
- salicylther'apy** (sal'is-il-ther'ap-e). Treatment with salicylic acid and the salicylates.
- salicylu'ric acid.** Compound of glycol and salicylic acid, obtained from urine after administration of salicylic acid.
- salife'brin.** Acetanilid salicylate, $C_{12}H_{11}NO_2$: anodyne and antipyretic.
- sal'ifiable.** Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.
- salifer'min.** Salicylate of formin: a uric acid solvent.
- saligal'ol.** Disalicylate of pyrogallol: used in skin diseases.
- salig'enin** (sal-ij'e-nin). A principle, $C_7H_5O_2$, obtainable from salicin: used in rheumatism, typhoid, and malaria.
- salimen'thol.** A salicylic-acid ester of menthol; anodyne.
- salim'eter.** A hydrometer for determining the strength of saline solutions.
- salinaph'thol.** Same as *betol*.
- sa'line** (sa'lin). Salty; of the nature of a salt. **s. purgative**, any salt having purgative properties, such as Epsom salt, Rochelle salt, etc. **s. solution**, a solution of a salt, especially a solution of sodium chloride in distilled water. *Normal* or *physiologic saline* contains 0.9 per cent of the salt. It resembles animal fluids and is used for intravenous injections.
- sal'iphen.** Salicyl phenetidin, a colorless antipyretic substance.
- salipy'rin** (sal-ip-i'rin). Antipyrine salicylate, $C_{15}H_{13}N_2O_3$: anodyne and antipyretic.
- salire'tin.** Resinous substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$.
- Salis'bury treatment** (sawlz'ber-e). Treatment of obesity by use of large amounts of beef, codfish, and hot water.
- sal'it.** Borneol salicylate: used locally in neuralgia and rheumatism.
- salitan'nol.** An antiseptic compound, $C_{14}H_{10}O$.

- salithy'mol** (sal-ith-i'mol). Thymol salicylate: anodyne and antipyretic.
- sal'i'va** (sa-li'vah). The fluid secreted by the salivary glands; spittle.
- sal'ivant**, **sal'ivatory**. Causing an excessive flow of saliva.
- sal'ivary** (sal'iv-er-e). Pertaining to the saliva.
- saliva'tion**. Excessive discharge of saliva; ptyalism.
- sa'lix** (sa'liks). L. for *willow*.
- sal'lenders**. Same as *mallanders*.
- salmon patch** (sam'un). Dull red patch formed in cornea in interstitial keratitis.
- Salmonel'la**. A genus of bacteria. **S. a'ertrycke** is found in meat poisoning and in infectious conditions. **S. enterit'idis**, Gärtner's bacillus, a species causing food poisoning. **S. hirschfel'dii**, found in type C paratyphoid fever. **S. paraty'phi**, a species causing type A paratyphoid fever. **S. psittaco'sis**, a species found in sick parrots. **S. schottmül'leri** causes type B paratyphoid fever.
- salmonello'sis**. Infestation with *Salmonella*.
- Sal'mon's operation** (sah'munz). See *back-cut of Salmon*.
- sal'ocoll**. Phenocoll salicylate: antipyretic and anodyne.
- sal'ol**. Phenyl salicylate, $C_{13}H_{10}O_3$: antirheumatic and antipyretic.
- acetyl s.** See *spiroform*. **s. camphor**, a mixture of 3 parts of phenyl salicylate and 1 part of camphor: used as a local antiseptic.
- s. chloral**, a compound of salol and hydrated chloral, used as a hypnotic and antiseptic.
- salop** (sal'op). Same as *salep*.
- salophen** (sal'o-fen). See *phenetsal*.
- salophenin** (sal-o-fe'nin). Phenetsal.
- saloquinine** (sa-lo-kwin'in). The salicylic acid ester of quinine: used like quinine in rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, typhoid fever, etc. **s. salicylate**. Same as *rheumatin*.
- salosan'tal**. A compound of salol and santal oil: used in gonorrhea, cystitis, and nephritis.
- salpingec'tomy** (sal-pin-jek'to-me). Surgical removal of an oviduct (fallopian tube).
- salpingemphrax'is**. 1. Obstruction of an oviduct. 2. Obstruction of a eustachian tube.
- salpin'gian** (sal-pin'je-an). Pertaining to an oviduct.
- salpin'gion** (sal-pin'je-on). A point at the apex of the petrous bone on lower surface.
- salpingi'tis** (sal-pin-ji'tis). Inflammation of the fallopian tube or of the eustachian tube. **s. pro'fluens**, a form in which the secretions gather in the tube and are discharged suddenly.
- salpingocath'eterism**. Catheterization of the eustachian tube.
- salpin'gocoele** (sal-pin'go-sel). Hernial protrusion of a fallopian tube.
- salpingocye'sis**. Pregnancy in an oviduct.
- salpingo-oophorec'tomy**. Surgical removal of an oviduct and ovary.
- salpingo-oophori'tis**, **salpingo-ovari'tis**. Inflammation of an ovary and oviduct.
- salpingo-ooph'orocele**. Hernia containing the ovary and fallopian tube.
- salpingo-ootheci'tis**. Same as *salpingo-oophoritis*.
- salpingo-oothec'ocoele**. Hernia of the ovary and oviduct.
- salpingo-oothec'tomy**. Same as *salpingo-oophorectomy*.
- salpingo-ovariot'omy**. Salpingo-oophorectomy.
- salpin'gopexy**. The operation of fixing the fallopian tube.
- salpingopharyn'geus**. The levator palati muscle.

salpingor'rhaphy. Suture of oviduct to ovary after excision of a portion of the ovary.

salpingosalpingos'tomy. The operation of implanting a fallopian tube into its fellow.

salpin'goscope. An instrument for exploring the nasopharynx and eustachian tube.

salpingostaphyll'nus. The tensor palati muscle.

salpingostomat'omy. Resection of the oviduct with the formation of a new abdominal ostium.

salpingos'tomy (sal-pin-gos'to-me). Formation of an opening to the oviduct.

salpingot'omy (sal-pin-got'om-e). Surgical incision of oviduct.

salpingo-ureteros'tomy. The operation of making an anastomosis between the ureter and the fallopian tube.

salpingysteroecy'sis. Pregnancy partly in the oviduct and partly in the uterus.

sal'pinx. 1. An oviduct. 2. A eustachian tube.

salpy'rin (sal-pi'rin). Same as *salipyrin*.

salt (sawlt). 1. Sodium chloride. 2. Any compound of a base or radical and acid; any compound of an acid only a part of whose replaceable hydrogen atoms have been substituted. **s. action**, a reaction produced in the body cells by concentrated solutions of salts circulating in the body. **basic s.**, any salt with more than the normal proportion of the basic element. **bay s.**, common salt from sea water. **buffer s.**, a salt in the blood which is able to absorb slight excesses of acid or alkali. **common s.**, sodium chloride. **double s.**, any salt in which the hydrogen atoms of the acid have been replaced by two metals. **Epsom s.**, magnesium sulfate. **s. frog**, Cohnheim's frog; frog from whose vessels all blood has been artificially removed and replaced by a salt solution. **Glauber's s.**, sodium sulfate. **s. glow**, a rubbing of the entire body with moistened salt. It produces a vivid pinkish glow of the skin, and has a gently stimulating tonic effect. **haloid s.**, any binary compound of a halogen—i. e., of chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, or cyanogen. **Monsel's s.**, iron sulfate: chiefly used as a styptic. **neutral s.**, **normal s.**, one which is neither acid nor basic. **normal or physiologic s. solution**, sodium chloride (0.6 to 0.75 per cent) dissolved in water: restorative, and used in physiologic experiments. **Plim'-mer's s.**, antimony sodiotartrate: used in trypanosome infection. **Preston s.** See *smelling s.* **salt-rheum**, chronic eczema. **Rochelle s.**, potassium and sodium tartrate. **smelling s.**, aromatic ammonium carbonate.

salta'tion (sal-ta'shun). Dancing.

sal'tatory spasm. See *palmus*.

Sal'ter's swing (sawlt'erz). A form of sling or swing for suspending a fractured leg.

saltpe'ter. Potassium nitrate, KNO_3 .

salts. See *Epsom s.*, *Glauber's s.*, *Rochelle s.*, under *salt*.

sal'ubrin. A proprietary antiseptic substance.

salu'brious. Conducive to health; wholesome.

sal'ubrol. An iodoform substitute made by action of bromine on a compound of methylene and antipyrine.

salu'fer. Sodium silicofluoride: antiseptic and germicide.

sal'umin. Aluminum salicylate: astringent and disinfectant.

salun'guene. A salicylic ester salve, used in veterinary practice.

sal'utary (sal'u-ta-re). Healthful.

sal'varsan (sal'var-san). See *arsphenamine*.

- salvarsanna'trium.** Sodium salvarsan; a recent salvarsan preparation.
- salvatel'la.** A small vein of the dorsum of the hand.
- salve** (sahv). A thick ointment or cerate. **fetron s.**, a salve of 3 to 5 per cent of anilide of stearic acid with vaselin.
- Sal'via** (sal've-ah). See *sage*.
- salyr'gan** (sal-er'gan). A proprietary diuretic and antisyphilitic preparation.
- sal'ysal** (sal'is-al). The salicyl ester of salicylic acid; it is used like the salicylates.
- sambu'cin.** A diuretic preparation from *Sambucus*.
- Sambu'eus.** A genus of shrubs; elder: flowers of various species are sudorific.
- samshu** (sam-shiu'). Chinese spirit distilled from the fermented liquor of boiled rice.
- san'ative** (san'at-iv). Curative; healing.
- sanat'ogen.** A proprietary food preparation of milk casein with sodium glycerophosphate.
- san'atol.** Thick, brown liquid from carbolic and sulfuric acids: disinfectant and antiseptic.
- sanato'rium.** An establishment for the treatment of sick persons, especially a private hospital for convalescents or those who are not extremely ill.
- san'atory** (san'at-o-re). Conducive to health.
- sand bath.** 1. Use of sand in heating glass vessels. 2. Therapeutic application of hot sand.
- sand crack.** A crack in a horse's hoof, sometimes causing lameness.
- sand flea.** See *chigo*.
- sand tumor.** Same as *psammoma*.
- san'dalwood.** 1. Wood of *Santalum album*; white sandalwood: its oil is used like copaiba. 2. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*; red saunders.
- san'darac.** The resin of *Callitris quadrivalvis*, an African tree.
- sand'fly.** See *Phlebotomus*.
- sandop'tal.** A proprietary hypnotic, isobutylallyl barbituric acid.
- Sand'with's bald tongue.** An unusually clean tongue seen in pellagra.
- sane** (sān). Sound in mind.
- Säng'er's operation** (säng'erz). A form of cesarean section.
- sanguic'olous** (sang-gwik'o-lus). Living in the blood.
- sanguifa'cient** (sang-gwif-a'shent). Forming blood.
- sanguifica'tion.** The conversion of food materials into blood.
- sanguimo'tor, sanguimo'tory.** Pertaining to the circulation of the blood.
- san'gūnal.** A blood preparation used in anemia.
- Sanguina'ria canadensis.** A plant, bloodroot: the rhizome is used in bronchitis, etc.
- sanguina'rine.** An alkaloid from sanguinaria.
- san'guine.** 1. Abounding in blood. 2. Ardent, hopeful.
- sanguin'eous** (san-gwin'e-us). Bloody; abounding in blood.
- sanguin'olent** (san-gwin'o-lent). Of a bloody tinge.
- sanguinopolet'ic.** Forming blood.
- sanguine'al.** Pertaining to the blood and the kidneys.
- san'guls** (sang'gwis). L. for *blood*.
- sanguisu'ga** (sang-gwis-u'gah). A leech.
- sa'nles** (sa'ne-ēz). A fetid ichorous discharge containing serum, pus, and blood.

- saniopu'rulent.** Partly sanious and partly purulent.
- saniose'rous.** Partly sanious and partly serous.
- sa'nious** (sa'ne-us). Of the nature of sanies.
- sanita'rium.** An incorrect form of the word *sanatorium*.
- san'itary.** Promoting, or pertaining to, health.
- sanita'tion.** The establishment of conditions favorable to health.
- san'ity** (san'it-e). Soundness; especially soundness of mind.
- sanmet'to.** Proprietary compound of saw palmetto and santal oil: used for bladder affections.
- sanocal'cin.** Calcium glycerinolactophosphate: used in infectious diseases.
- sanocrys'in.** Sodium auric thiosulfate, $\text{Au}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2\text{Na}_3$: used by intravenous and intramuscular injection in tuberculosis.
- san'oform.** Colorless crystalline substance, di-iodomethyl salicylate: used as a substitute for iodoform.
- san'talol.** A compound, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}$, found in oil of santal.
- san'talum** (san'tal-um). See *sandalwood*.
- san'tol.** 1. A compound, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$, from red saunders. 2. A proprietary sandalwood preparation for gonorrhea.
- san'tolin.** A proprietary preparation for urethritis and cystitis.
- santon'ica.** Dried flowers of *Artemisia maritima*, levantine wormseed or cina: vermifugal, etc.
- san'tonin.** A poisonous active principle, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3$, from *santonica*.
- Santori'ni's cartilage.** The corniculum laryngis. **S.'s duct**, an accessory pancreatic duct. **S.'s fissures**, clefts in the fibrocartilage of the pinna. **S.'s muscle**, the risorius. **S.'s veins**, emissary veins of the head.
- san'tyl.** Salicylic ester of santalol: used in gonorrhea.
- saphe'na** (sa-fe'nah). A saphenous vein.
- saphe'nous nerves.** Two nerves that accompany each saphenous vein. **s. opening**, passage in fascia lata for long saphena. **s. veins**, two important veins (long and short saphenous) of the thigh.
- sap'id** (sap'id). Having taste or flavor.
- sa'po** (sa'po). L. for *soap*.
- sapocar'bol.** Antiseptic solution of cresol in potassium soap.
- sapocri'nin.** The secretion obtained by applying soap to the intestinal mucous membrane.
- sapona'ceous** (sa-po-na'shus). Soapy; of soaplike feel or quality.
- saponifica'tion.** The conversion of a fat or oil into a soap.
- sapo'nin.** A poisonous glucoside, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_{18}$, from various plants.
- saporif'ic.** Producing taste or flavor.
- sapotox'in.** Poisonous glucoside found in quillaia bark.
- sap'phism** (saf'fizm). Sexual relations between women; tribadism.
- sapre'mia, saprae'mia.** Poisoning of blood from entrance of septic products.
- sa'prine.** A ptomaine, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$, of decaying viscera.
- saprodon'tia** (sap-ro-don'she-ah). Caries of the teeth.
- sap'rogen.** Any saprogenic micro-organism.
- saprogen'ic, saprog'enous** (sa-proj'en-us). 1. Causing putrefaction. 2. Arising from putrefaction.
- sap'rol.** Antiseptic mixture of crude cresols in hydrocarbons.
- saproph'ilous.** Living on dead matter.
- sap'rophyte** (sap'rof-it). A plant organism that grows upon decaying matter.
- saprophyt'ic** (sap-rof-it'ik). Of the nature of a saprophyte.
- sapropy'ra, saproty'phus.** Typhus fever.
- saprozo'ic.** Living in decayed organic matter.

sar'aka. A proprietary preparation of the sap of an Indian tree: used as a lubricant in constipation.

sar'cin (sar'sin). Same as *hypoxanthine*.

Sar'cina (sar'sin-ab). A genus of schizomycetes. *S. ventriculi*, a variety found in stomach of man and animals.

sarcl'itis (sar-si'tis). Inflammation of muscle tissue.

sarco-adenoma. Same as *adenosarcoma*.

sar'coblast. One of the primitive cells which develop into a muscle cell.

sarcocarcinoma. A mixed sarcoma and carcinoma.

sar'cocele (sar'ko-sel). A fleshy swelling of the testis.

sar'cocoll, sarcocolla. A gum from Africa and another from Asia: now discarded as medicines.

Sarcoeys'itis. A genus of micro-organisms found in the muscles of swine and other animals.

sar'coeyte (sar'ko-sit). The middle layer of the ectoplasm of protozoans.

sar'code (sar'kod). Same as *protoplasm*.

sarcod'ina. The lowest class of protozoa.

sarco-enchondroma. Sarcoma blended with enchondroma.

sarcogen'ite (sar-ko-jen'ik). Forming flesh.

sarcog'illa (sar-kog'le-ab). Matter composing the eminences of Doyen.

sarcoid (sar'koid). 1. Resembling flesh; fleshy. 2. A sarcoma-like tumor. *s. of Boeck*, a type of multiple benign sarcoid characterized by its superficial nature and showing a predilection for the face, arms, and shoulders. *Darier-Roussy s.*, a type of multiple benign sarcoid, characterized by the large size of its nodules and its subcutaneous location. *multiple benign s.*, a condition marked by the presence of nodules on the skin, caused by proliferation of connective tissue surrounding the blood vessels, the lesions being of a tuberculous nature. *Schaumann's s.*, a form called benign lymphogranulomatosis by Schaumann. *Spiegler-Fendt s.*, a sarcoid in the subcutaneous tissue in the form of a circumscribed cellular mass containing reticulated cells and lymphocytes.

sarcoidosis (sar-koi-do'sis). The general name for a group of diseases marked by nodular lesions.

sarcolac'tic acid. See *acid*.

sarcolema. Elastic sheath that encloses each fiber of striated muscle.

sarcology. The science of the soft tissues of the body.

sarcolysis. Disintegration of the soft tissues.

sarcolyte (sar'ko-lit). A cell concerned in the disintegration of the soft tissues.

sarcolytic. Disintegrating flesh.

sarcoma (sar-ko'mah), pl. *sarcomata*. A tumor made up of a substance like the embryonic connective tissue; often highly malignant. *adipose s.* contains a copious element of fat. *alveolar s.*, that in which groups of sarcoma cells are enclosed in alveolar spaces. *angiolithic s.* Same as *psammoma*. *chondrosarcoma*, one which contains cartilaginous elements. *fibrosarcoma* contains also fibrous tissue. *giant-celled s.*, a variety named from its containing large multinucleated cells. *lymphosarcoma*, round-celled sarcoma, with the cells in a reticulum. *melanotic s.*, variety with cells containing melanin. *myeloid s.* See *giant-celled s.* *myxosarcoma*, that which has partly undergone a mucous degeneration. *osteogenic s.*, a sarcoma occurring in bone and arising from bone cells of osteogenic tissue. *osteosarcoma*, a sarcoma involving a

- bone or containing bony elements. **round-celled s.**, a variety named from the form of its cells. **spindle-celled s.**, a form with spindle-shaped cells; recurrent fibroid.
- sarco'matoid.** Resembling a sarcoma.
- sarcomato'sis.** Condition characterized by development of sarcoma.
- sarcom'atous.** Of the nature of, or resembling, a sarcoma.
- sar'comere** (sar'ko-mēr). Any one of the segments into which the lines of Krause divide a muscular fibrilla.
- sarcomphal'ocele** (sar-kom-fal'o-sēl). Fleishy tumor of the umbilicus.
- sar'coplasia.** Interfibrillary matter of striated muscles.
- sar'coplast.** An interfibrillar cell of a muscle itself capable of being developed into a muscle.
- sarcopole'tic** (sar'ko-poi-et'ik). Forming muscle.
- Sarcop'tes.** A genus of itch mites or acarids. **S. hom'ulus**, the species that produces scabies.
- sarco'sin.** A substance, $C_3H_7NO_2$, from the decomposition of caffeine and creatine.
- sarco'sis.** 1. The presence of multiple fleshy tumors. 2. Abnormal increase of flesh.
- sar'cosome.** The darker contractile part of a muscle fibril.
- Sarcosporid'ia.** Minute parasites in the muscles of cattle, sheep, and other animals.
- sarcosporidio'sis.** Infection with sarcosporidia.
- sarcosto'sis** (sar-kos-to'sis). Ossification of fleshy tissue.
- sar'costyle** (sar'kos-til). Any one of the fibrillae of an elementary muscle fiber.
- sarcotherapeu'tics.** Treatment of disease with animal extracts.
- sarcother'apy.** Same as *sarcotherapeutics*.
- sarcot'ic** (sar-kot'ik). Producing blood.
- sar'cous** (sar'kus). Pertaining to flesh or muscle tissue. **s. element**, any one of the minute elements into which a sarco'style may be divided. **s. substance**, porous material of a sarco's element.
- sardon'ic laugh.** Same as *risus sardonius*.
- sar'kin** (sar'kin). Same as *hypoxanthine*.
- sarsaparil'ia** (sar'sap-ar-il'ah). The root of *Smilax officinalis*; alterative and diuretic.
- sar'tian disease** (sar'shun). Infectious disease of Turkestan, like oriental boil.
- sarto'rius** (sar-to're-us). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Sas'safras variiflo'rum.** Tree of North America; bark of root is an aromatic astringent.
- sat'ellite veins.** The veins that accompany certain arteries.
- satellit'o'sis.** A gathering of free cell nuclei around the ganglion cells of the brain cortex in general paresis.
- sat'urated compound.** A compound that has all the chemical affinities of its elements satisfied.
- satura'tion.** The state of a solvent when it holds in solution all it can possibly contain.
- sat'urnine.** Pertaining to, or produced by, lead.
- sat'urnism** (sat'ern-izm). Lead poisoning.
- saturnother'apy.** Treatment with salts of lead.
- satyri'asis.** Excessive venereal impulse in the male.
- satyroma'nia** (sat'ir-o-mu'ne-ah). Same as *satyriasis*.
- sauceriza'tion.** 1. In wound treatment, the excavation of tissue so as to form a shallow depression. 2. A depression on the upper surface of a vertebra which has suffered a crush fracture.

Sau'erbruch's cabinet. A cabinet within which the air pressure can be increased or diminished: used in chest operations, the patient's head being outside the cabinet and his body and the surgeon within it.

saun'ders, red (sahn'derz). Wood of *Santalum rubrum*.

saurider'ma. A variety of ichthyosis.

sau'ridon. A disinfectant substance distilled from fossil shells.

saurio'sis (saw-re-o'sis). Darier's disease.

sau'sage poison (saw'sej). Same as *allantotoxicon*.

Sa'vill's disease. An epidemic skin disease with papular rash.

sa'vin. The shrub *Juniperus sabina*, whose oil is a poisonous emmenagogue.

Saviot'ti's canals. Artificially formed slits between glandular cells of pancreas.

sa'vory. Having an agreeable taste or odor.

saw. Cutting instrument with a toothed or serrated edge. **Adam's s.**, a small saw for osteotomy. **Butcher's s.**, one in which the blade can be set at various angles. **chain s.**, one in which the teeth are set in links, the saw being moved by pulling upon one or the other handle. **crown s.**, a form of trephine. **Gigli's s.**, a wire with saw teeth for cutting bone. **hemp s.**, a hempen cord used in cutting soft tissues. **Hey's s.**, a very small saw for enlarging orifices in bones. **s. palmetto**, the palm *Serenoa serrulata*: diuretic, sedative, analeptic. **string s.**, a string used in cutting esophageal strictures.

saxif'ragrant. Dissolving or crushing calculi.

sax'ol. A proprietary liquid paraffin.

Sayre's jacket (sairz). A plaster-of-paris jacket worn in Pott's disease.

SbCl₃. Antimony trichloride.

Sb₂O₃. Antimonic oxide.

Sb₂O₄. Antimonious oxide.

scab. The crust of a superficial sore.

scab'les. Itch; contagious skin disease due to the itch mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

scable'helde. Any drug that cures scabies by killing the mite *Sarcoptes*.

scabopho'bia (ska''be-o-fo'be-ah). Morbid dread of scabies.

scabrit'ies (ska-brish'e-ez). Scabby or rough state.

sc'a'la (ska'lah). L. for *staircase*; *ladder*. **s. me'dia**, space in ear between membrane of Reisser and membrana basilaris. **s. tym'pani**, part of spiral canal below the lamina spiralis. **s. vestib'ull**, part of spiral canal above the lamina spiralis.

scald (skawld). A burn caused by a hot liquid or hot moist vapor.

s. head, a crusty disease of the scalp, as favus.

scal'ene tubercle (ska'lën). Same as *Lisfranc's tubercle*.

scalenot'omy. The operation of dividing the scalenus muscle for the relief of tuberculosis of the apex of the lung.

scale'nus. See *Muscles, Table of*. **s. syndrome**, **s. anticus syndrome**, pain over the shoulder, often extending down the arm or up the back of the neck due to pressure of a cervical rib.

scal'er. A dental instrument for removing calculus and tartar from the teeth.

scall (skawl). A crusty disease, as of the scalp.

scal'ma. A contagious febrile disease of horses marked by coughing, difficult breathing, and fever.

scalp. The hairy part of the head.

scal'pel. A straight knife with convex edge.

scal'priform. Shaped like a chisel.

scal'prum (skal'prum). A raspatory or xyster.

scal'y (ska'le). Characterized by scales.

scam'mony. Resinous exudate from root of *Convolvulus scammonia*: purgative.

scan'ning utterance, s. speech. Separation of spoken syllables by decided pauses.

Scanzo'ni's maneuver or operation. Double application of the forceps blades for the delivery of an occiput posterior position.

scap'pha (ska'fab). The curved depression which separates the helix from the anthelix.

scaphoceph'al'ic, scaphoceph'alous. Having a boat-shaped or keeled head.

scap'hold (ska'foid). Shaped like a boat. **s. abdomen.** See *abdomen*. **s. bone.** 1. The outer bone of the first row of carpal bones. 2. A bone on the inner side of the tarsus before the astragalus and behind the cuneiform bone.

scaphoidi'tis. Inflammation of the scaphoid bone.

scap'ula. The shoulder; flat triangular bone behind the shoulder.

scapula'gia (skap-u-lal'je-ah). Pain in the scapula.

scap'ular. Of, or pertaining to, the scapula.

scap'ulary. A shoulder bandage bifurcated in front.

scapulec'tomy. Excision of the scapula.

scapuloclaric'ular. Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle.

scap'ulopexy. The operation of fixing the scapula to the ribs.

scapulothorac'ic. Pertaining to the scapula and the thorax.

scar (skahr). Same as *cicatrix*.

scarf-skin. The epidermis or cuticle.

scarifica'tion. The making of small superficial incisions.

scar'ificator. An instrument for scarifying.

scarlati'na. Scarlet fever; an acute contagious disease due to a hemolytic streptococcus and characterized by fever and a rash of thickly set red spots which is followed by desquamation of the skin in scales or flakes. **s. angino'sa,** scarlatina with severe throat symptoms. **s. haemorrha'gica,** a form in which there is extravasation of blood into the skin and mucous membranes. **s. la'tens,** a form without rash, but marked by nephritis. **s. maligna,** a variety with severe symptoms and great prostration. **s. rheumat'ica,** dengue.

scarlat'inal. Pertaining to, or due to, scarlatina.

scarlatinel'la. Same as *rubella scarlatinosa*.

scarlatin'iform, scarlat'inoid. Resembling scarlatina.

scar'let fever. Same as *scarlatina*.

scarlet R, scarlet red. A dye used in the differential staining of fat and in medicine as a vulnerary.

Scar'pa's fascia. Part of deep layer of superficial abdominal fascia crossing Poupart's ligament. **S.'s foramen,** passage in upper jaw bone for nasopalatine nerve. **S.'s ganglion,** a ganglion on the vestibular nerve near the external auditory meatus. **S.'s liquor.** Same as *endolymph*. **S.'s membrane,** membrane that closes the fenestra rotunda. **S.'s triangle,** triangle bounded by inner edge of sartorius, Poupart's ligament, and outer edge of adductor longus.

scatacra'tia (skat-ak-ra'she-ah). Incontinence of feces.

scate'mia (skat-e'me-ah). Intestinal toxemia.

sca'tol. Same as *skatol*.

scatol'ogy. Study and analysis of the feces.

scatoph'agy (ska-tof'aj-e). The eating of dung.

scatos'copy. Diagnostic examination of the feces.

scav'enger cells. Lymph cells of neuroglia believed to aid in removing effete matter.

scelal'gia (ske-lal'je-ah). Pain in the leg.

Scha'cher's ganglion (shah'kerz). The ciliary ganglion.

Schacho'wa's spiral tube (shah-ko'vahz). Spiral part of a urinfertous tubule.

Schae'fer's method. Artificial respiration with the patient face down, the operator astride the patient's hip makes intermittent pressure with both hands over the lower ribs.

Schüffer's reflex. See under *reflex*.

Schede's method (shēdz'). Treatment of necrosis of bone by removing dead bone and keeping the cavity filled with an aseptic clot.

Schee'le's green (ska'lez). Copper arsenite, $\text{Cu}_2\text{As}_2\text{O}_5$.

schemat'ic eye (ske-mat'ik). A diagram or model of the eye.

scherrle'vo (skür-le-a'vo). A contagious disorder formerly prevalent in Austria.

Scheur'len's bacillus (shur'lenz). A bacillus of carcinoma.

Schick reaction or test (shēk). See under *reaction*.

Schiller's test. A test for early squamous-cell cancer, especially of the uterine cervix.

schindyle'sis (skin-dil-e'sis). An articulation in which one bone is received into a cleft in another.

schis'tasis. A splitting; specifically, any congenital split condition of the body.

schistoc'e'lia. Congenital fissure of the abdomen.

schistoceph'alus. A fetus born with a cleft head.

schistocor'mus. A monster fetus in which the trunk is cleft.

schis'tocyte. A blood corpuscle undergoing segmentation.

schistocyto'sis. Accumulation of schistocytes in the blood.

schistoglos'sia (skis-to-glos'e-ah). Cleft tongue.

schistom'e'lus. A monster fetus with a cleft limb.

schistoproso'pla. Congenital fissure of the face.

schistoproso'pus. Fetus born with a cleft face.

schistor'hachis. Same as *spina bifida*.

Schistosoma. A genus of trematode parasites or flukes. **S. haema-to'blum**, a parasite of tropical countries found in dilatation of veins, especially the cystic vein, causing irritability of the bladder, hematuria, and dysentery. **S. japon'icum**, the Asiatic blood fluke. **S. manso'ni**, a species found in the feces.

schistosom'i'asis (skis-to-so-mi'as-is). Infestation with *Schistosoma*.

schistosom'us. A fetus with a fissured abdomen.

schistotho'rax. Fissure of the chest or sternum.

schizax'on. An axon which is divided into two nearly equal branches.

schiz'ocyte (skiz'o-sit). Same as *schistocyte*.

schizocyto'sis. Same as *schistocytosis*.

schizogy'ria (skiz-o-ji're-ah). A cracked condition of the cerebral convolutions.

schiz'oid (skiz'oid). Resembling schizophrenia; a term applied to the shut in, unsocial introspective type of personality.

Schizomyce'tes. Group of plant micro-organisms to which the bacteria or microbes belong.

schizomyco'sis. Any disease due to the presence of schizomycetes.

schizont (ski'zont). One of the developmental forms of a protozoan.

schizonychia (skiz-o-nik'e-ah). Splitting of the nails.

schizoph'ia. Incomprehensible, disordered speech; seen in schizophrenia.

schizophre'nia. Dementia praecox.

- schizophren'ic.** Pertaining to or affected with schizophrenia.
- schizophreno'sis.** Any disease of the dementia praecox group.
- schizoth'e'mia.** A mental condition in which the patient interrupts an argument by reminiscences.
- schizotrich'ia** (ski-zo-trik'e-ah). Splitting of the hairs at the ends.
- schlammfie'ber.** A disease seen in children in flooded districts of Breslau in 1891.
- Schlemm's canal.** A minute annular vein at junction of sclera and cornea. **S.'s ligament,** two ligamentous bands of the capsule of the shoulder joint.
- Schmidt-Strassburger test meal.** A test meal for intestinal motility.
- schneider'ian membrane.** The mucous membrane that lines the nasal cavity.
- Schön'lein's disease.** See *purpura rheumatica*.
- Schott treatment.** Treatment of heart disease by medicated baths and exercise.
- Schrä'ger's lines** (shra'gerz). Lines on the dentin of the teeth.
- Schuel'ler's glands.** The urethral glands.
- Schultze's granule masses.** Collections of blood plaques in the blood. **S.'s primitive fibrillae,** minute fibrillae into which the axis-cylinder of a nerve sometimes divides.
- Schwabach's test** (shvah'bahks). A tuning-fork test for middle ear disease.
- Schwann's sheath.** Same as *neurilemma*. **S.'s white substance.** Same as *myelin*, 1st def.
- schwanno'ma.** A tumor arising from the sheath of Schwann.
- Schweinfurth's green.** Copper aceto-arsenite.
- schwelle** (shwel'eh). Ger. for *threshold*.
- sciage** (se-ahzh'). A sawing process in massage.
- sci'agram, sci'agraph, etc.** See *skiagram, skiagraph, etc.*
- sciat'ic** (si-at'ik). Pertaining to the ischium. **s. nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of*.
- sciat'ica** (si-at'ik-ah). Neuralgia and neuritis of the sciatic nerve.
- sciero'pia.** Defect of vision in which objects appear in a shadow.
- scil'la** (sil'lah). L. for *squill*.
- scil'laren.** A mixture of the glucosides of squill.
- scillipic'rin.** A diuretic principle from squill.
- scillitox'in.** A diuretic principle from squill.
- scil'lonin.** A proprietary squill preparation with an action similar to that of digitalis.
- scintil'lascope.** Same as *spinthariscopes*.
- scintilla'tion.** Sensation of sparks before the eyes.
- scir'rhoid.** Like, or resembling, scirrhus.
- scirrho'ma.** Same as *scirrhus*.
- scirrhosar'ca** (skir-o-sar'kah). Same as *scleroderma*.
- scir'rhus** (skir'rus). Of the nature of scirrhus.
- scir'rhus.** Hard cancer with predominance of connective tissue.
- scis'sor leg** (siz'zer). A crossing of the legs from deformity.
- scl'e'ra** (skle'rah). Same as *sclerotic coat*.
- scleradeni'tis.** Inflammation and hardening of a gland.
- scl'e'ral** (skle'ral). Pertaining to the sclera.
- sclerecta'sia.** A bulging state of the sclera.
- sclerecto-iridec'tomy.** Excision of a portion of the sclera and of the iris for glaucoma.
- sclerecto-iridodial'ysis.** An operation for glaucoma, combining sclerectomy and iridodialysis.

- sclerec'tomy.** Excision of a portion of the sclera.
- scle're'ma.** Same as *scleroderma*. **s. neonato'rum,** a disease of early infancy with hardening and tightness of the skin.
- scleri'asis** (skle-ri'as-is). Same as *scleroderma*.
- scleririt'omy.** Incision of the sclera and iris in anterior staphyloma.
- scleritis** (skle-ri'tis). Inflammation of the sclera.
- scleroblaste'ma.** The embryonic tissue which enters into the formation of bone.
- scleroblastem'ic.** Pertaining to, or formed from, scleroblastema.
- sclerocat'aract** (skle-ro-kat'ar-akt). A hard cataract.
- sclerochoroidi'tis.** Inflammation of the sclera and choroid.
- sclerocor'nea.** The sclera and choroid considered as one.
- sclerodactyl'ia.** Scleroderma of the fingers and toes.
- scleroder'ma.** Disease in which the skin or a part of it becomes hard, rigid, and thickened. **s. neonato'rum.** Same as *sclerema neonatorum*.
- sclerodermi'tis.** Inflammation and hardening of the skin.
- sclerog'enous.** Producing a hard tissue or material.
- sclero-iri'tis.** Inflammation of the sclera and iris.
- sclerokerati'tis.** Inflammation of the sclera and cornea.
- sclerokerato-iri'tis.** Inflammation of the sclera, cornea, and iris.
- sclero'ma** (skle-ro'mah). See *sclerosis*.
- scle'romere** (skle'ro-mēr). A segment of the skeletal system.
- scleromu'cin.** A slimy, active principle from ergot.
- scleronyx'is.** Paracentesis, or puncture of the sclera.
- sclero-oophori'tis.** Sclerosing inflammation of the ovary.
- sclerophthal'mia.** State in which sclera encroaches upon the cornea, so that only a portion of the latter remains clear.
- scleroprot'eln.** Same as *albuminoid*.
- sclerosarco'ma.** A firm, fleshy variety of epulis.
- scle'rosed.** Affected with sclerosis; hardened.
- sclero'sing.** Undergoing or causing sclerosis.
- sclero'sis.** Induration with hypertrophy of connective tissue. **Alzheimer's s.,** hyaline degeneration of the smaller blood vessels. **amyotrophic lateral s.,** disease which affects lateral columns and anterior gray matter of cord. **arterial s.,** sclerosis or hardening of the arteries. **diffuse s.,** that which extends through a large part of brain and cord. **disseminated s.,** form with many sclerotic patches dispersed through brain and cord. **insular s.,** that occurring in separate patches. **lateral s., primary,** affects especially the crossed pyramidal tracts. **multiple s.,** sclerosis of brain and cord occurring in scattered patches. **vascular s.** See *arteriosclerosis*.
- scleroskel'eton.** Part of bony skeleton formed by ossification in ligaments, fasciae, and tendons.
- sclerosteno'sis** (skle-ro-sten-o'sis). Hardening with contraction.
- Scleros'toma.** A genus of nematode worms.
- scleros'tomy.** Formation of an opening through the sclera for the relief of glaucoma.
- scle'rothrix.** Abnormal hardness and dryness of the hair.
- sclerot'ic.** Hard; affected with sclerosis. **s. acid,** one of the active principles of ergot. **s. coat,** the membrane which, with the cornea, forms the external coat of the eye.
- sclerot'ica** (skle-rot'ik-ah). Same as *sclerotic coat*.
- scleroticec'tomy.** Excision of a part of the sclera.
- scleroticochoroidi'tis.** Same as *sclerochoroiditis*.
- scleroticonyx'is** (skle-rot-ik-o-niks'is). Same as *scleronyxis*.
- sclerotiscopunc'ture.** Puncture of the sclera.
- scleroticot'omy** (skle-rot-ik-ot'om-e). Incision of the sclera.

sclerotitis (skle-ro-ti'tis). Same as *scleritis*.

sclero'tium. Hard mass formed by certain fungi, as ergot.

scler'otome. 1. An instrument used in sclerotomy. 2. A mass of tissue in the embryo which develops into skeleton.

sclerot'omy (skle-rot'o-me). Surgical incision of the sclera.

scolec'ology. Same as *helminthology*.

scolec'tomy (sko-lek'to-me). Appendicectomy.

scoledocos'tomy (sko-led-o-kos'to-me). See *appendicostomy*.

sco'lex, pl. *sco'lices*. A larval stage of cestode parasites.

scoliodon'tia. A condition in which a tooth is twisted in its socket.

scoliokyp'hosis. Combined lateral and posterior curvature of the spine.

scoliom'eter. Apparatus for measuring curves.

scoliorachit'ic. Both scoliotic and rachitic.

scoliosiom'etry. Measurement of spinal curvature.

scolio'sis. Lateral curvature of spinal column. **cicatricial s.**, that which is due to a cicatricial contraction following caries or necrosis.

coxitic s., scoliosis in the lumbar region caused by hip disease.

empyematic s., that which is caused by empyema. **habit s.**,

scoliosis due to improper position of the body. **inflammatory s.**,

that which is due to vertebral disease. **ischiatric s.**, that which is

due to hip disease. **myopathic s.**, that which is due to paralysis of

the muscles that support the trunk. **ocular s.**, **ophthalmic s.**,

scoliosis attributed to tilting of the head on account of astigmatism.

osteopathic s., that which is caused by disease of the vertebrae.

paralytic s., lateral curvature of the spinal column. **rachitic s.**,

spinal curvature due to rickets. **rheumatic s.**, that which is due

to rheumatism of the dorsal muscles. **sciatic s.**, curvation of the

spinal column toward the affected side in sciatica. **static s.**, that

which is due to difference in the length of the legs.

scoliosom'etry. Scoliosimetry.

scoliotic (sko-le-ot'ik). Affected with or pertaining to scoliosis.

scoliotone (sko'le-o-tōn). An apparatus for the forcible correction of scoliosis.

scolop'sia. A suture between two bones that allows motion upon each other.

scoop (skoop). A spoon-shaped instrument for clearing out cavities.

scopa'rius. Tops of *Cytisus scoparius*, or broom: diuretic and cathartic.

scop'ograph. A combined fluoroscope and radiographic unit.

scopol'amine. Poisonous mydriatic alkaloid from plants of the genus *Scopolia*, etc.

scopole'ine. A mydriatic and sedative alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, from plants of genus *Scopo'lia*, *Dubo'isia*, and *Atro'pa*.

scopopho'bia. Morbid dread of being seen.

scoptolag'nia, **scoptophil'ia**. Sexual gratification from visual impressions.

scoracra'tia (sko-rak-ra'she-ab). Involuntary defecation.

scorbu'tic. Pertaining to, or affected with, scurvy.

scorbutigen'ic (skor-bu-tij-en'ik). Causing scurvy.

scor'butus (skor'bu-tus). L. for *scurvy*.

scordine'mia. Yawning and stretching, occurring as a preliminary symptom in infectious disease.

scorete'mia, **scoretae'mia**. Auto-intoxication from absorption of putrescent matter from the intestine.

scotodin'ia. Vertigo with headache and dimness of vision.

scot'ogram, **scot'ograph**. Same as *skiagram*.

scotog'raphy. Same as *skiagraphy*.

scoto'ma. 1. A blind or partly blind area in the visual field. 2. Appearance as of dark, vanishing, cloudy patches before the eyes. **absolute s.,** area in the visual field as to which the eye is absolutely blind. **annular s., ring s.,** zone of scotoma which surrounds the center of the visual field. **central s.,** limited to a part of visual field corresponding to macula lutea. **color s.,** color blindness as to a part of the visual field. **flittering s.,** variety with serrate margins, and usually producing an extensive defect. Same as *trichopsia*. **negative s.,** one due to lesion of retina, and not perceptible to the patient. **positive s.,** one which appears to the patient as a dark spot. **relative s.,** scotoma in which perception of light is impaired, but not lost. **scintillating s.** See *trichopsia*.

scoto'magraph. Instrument for recording a scotoma.

scotomam'eter. Instrument for measuring scotoma.

scoto'mata. Plural of *scotoma*.

scotom'atous. Pertaining to, or affected with, scotoma.

scotom'eter. Instrument for measuring scotomata.

scotom'etry (sko-tom'et-re). The measurement of scotomata.

scotomization. Self-punishment as symbol of dislike for another.

scotophil'ia (sko-to-fil'e-ah). Love of darkness.

scotopho'bia (sko-to-f'o-be-ah). Morbid fear of darkness.

scoto'pia. The adjustment of the eye for darkness.

scotop'ic (sko-top'ik). Pertaining to vision in the dark.

scotos'copy (sko-tos'ko-pe). Same as *skiascopy*.

scotother'apy. Treatment of disease by exclusion of light rays.

scours, white. Diarrhea in calves shortly after birth.

scrat'ches. Eczematous inflammation of the feet of a horse.

screa'tus (skre-a'tus). Paroxysmal attacks of hawking.

scriv'eners' palsy. Same as *writers' cramp*.

scrobic'ulate. Marked with pits; pitted.

scrob'ulus cor'dis. Pit of the stomach; precordial depression.

scrof'ula. Tuberculous disease of lymphatic glands and of bone, with slowly suppurating abscesses.

scrof'ulide, scrof'uloderm. Any skin disease of scrofulous nature.

scrofulo'sis (skrof-u-lo'sis). The scrofulous diathesis.

scrof'ulous. Afflicted with, or of the nature of, scrofula.

scro'tal (skro'tal). Pertaining to the scrotum.

scrotec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the scrotum.

scroti'tis (skro-ti'tis). Inflammation of the scrotum.

scro'tocele (skro'to-sel). Scrotal hernia.

scro'tum. The pouch which contains the testicles.

scrubbing. Sterilization of the hands and arms of the surgeon or nurse by scrubbing with a brush in soap and water, followed by immersion of the hands and arms in germicidal solution and the putting on of rubber gloves.

scru'ple. Twenty grains apothecaries' weight; symbol ℥.

Sculte'tus bandage. A many-tailed bandage with overlapping flaps.

scurf. Dandruff; branny substance of epidermic origin.

scur'vy. A disease due to deficiency of vitamin C, marked by weakness, anemia, spongy gums, and mucocutaneous hemorrhages.

scute. A bony plate separating the upper part of the tympanic cavity from the mastoid cells.

Scutella'ria lateriflo'ra. Skullcap, a safe nervine.

scu'tiform (sku'tif-orm). Shaped like a shield.

scu'tulum (sku'chu-lum), pl. *scu'tula*. A favus crust.

- scu'tum.** The thyroid cartilage.
- scyba'la** (sib'al-ah). Plural of *scybalum*.
- scyba'lous** (sib'al-us). Of the nature of a *scybalum*.
- scyba'lum** (sib'al-um), pl. *scyba'la*. A hard mass of fecal matter.
- scy'phoid** (si'foid). Shaped like a cup or goblet.
- scyth'an disease** (sith'e-an). Male sexual perversion, with atrophy of external genitalia.
- scyt'tis** (si-ti'tis). Same as *dermatitis*.
- scytoblaste'ma.** The rudimentary skin.
- scytoblaste'sis.** The condition of having a rudimentary skin.
- search'er.** A sound used in searching for stone in the bladder.
- seasick'ness.** Nausea and malaise caused by the motion of a vessel.
- sea tangle.** Seaweed, *Laminaria*: used as a tent.
- seatworm.** See *Enterobius vermicularis*.
- seba'ceous** (se-ba'shus). Pertaining to, or secreting, sebum.
- sebastoma'nia** (se-bas-to-ma'ne-ah). Religious insanity.
- sebiagog'ic** (seb-e-ag-oj'ik). Producing fatty or sebaceous matter.
- sebi'ferous** (se-bif'er-us). Same as *sebiparous*.
- sebi'parous.** Secreting or producing sebum.
- seb'olite, seb'olite.** Calculus in a sebaceous gland.
- seborrha'gia** (seb-o-ra'je-ah). Same as *seborrhea*.
- seborrhe'a, seborrhe'o'a.** Disease marked by excessive discharge from the sebaceous glands, forming greasy scales on the body.
- s. capillit'li, seborrhea of the scalp.** **s. congesti'va.** Same as *lupus erythematosus*. **s. cor'poris**, that which affects the trunk.
- s. fa'ciei**, affects the face. **s. ni'gra, s. ni'gricans**, seborrhea with dark-colored crusts. **s. oleo'sa**, form marked with excessive oiliness of the skin, chiefly about the nose and forehead. **s. ste'ca**, commonest form of seborrhea, characterized by formation of brownish-gray scales.
- seborrhe'ic, seborrho'ic.** Affected with seborrhea.
- seborrhe'id** (seb-o-re'id). A seborrheic eruption.
- se'bum.** 1. A greasy secretion which lubricates the skin and is secreted by the sebaceous glands. 2. Suet.
- secaco'rin.** A preparation of the active principles of ergot.
- seca'le.** L. for *rye*. **s. cornu'tum.** Same as *ergot*.
- sec'aline.** An active principle, $N(CH_3)_3$, from ergot.
- secalintox'in.** A principle derivable from ergot.
- sec'aloze.** A carbohydrate obtainable from ergot of rye.
- secer'nent.** An organ which separates matter from the blood.
- seclu'sion of the pupil.** Posterior annular synechia.
- seconal.** A proprietary barbiturate derivative: sedative and hypnotic.
- sec'ond intention.** See under *healing*.
- sec'ond pair of nerves.** The optic nerves.
- sec'ondary.** Following another; not first in order or importance.
- secre'ta.** The secretions.
- secre'tagogue** (se-kre'tag-og). Causing a flow of secretion.
- secre'tin.** A preparation from the duodenal mucosa of a fasting animal: said to stimulate the secretion of pancreatic juice and bile.
- secre'tion** (se-kre'shun). The process of separating various substances from the blood; also, any substance thus separated. **anti-lytic s.**, saliva secreted by the submaxillary gland with nerves intact, as distinguished from that secreted when the nerve is divided. **external s.**, one that is discharged upon the external or internal surface of the body. **internal s.**, a secretion that is not discharged

by a duct from the body, but is given off into the blood and lymph, taking an important part in metabolism. Such secretions are furnished by the thyroid, the adrenals, the testicles, the ovary, the pituitary body, etc. Those that excite metabolic processes are hormones, those that depress are chalones or colyones. See endocrine. **paralytic s.**, secretion from a gland after paralysis or division of its nerve.

secretodermato'sis. Derangement of the secreting function of the skin.

secre'tagogue (se-kre'to-gog). Stimulating secretion.

secreto-inhib'itory. Causing decreased secretion.

secretomo'tory. Stimulating secretion.

se'cretory. Pertaining to secretion.

secta'rian. A practitioner of medicine who "follows a dogma, tenet, or principle based on the authority of its promulgator to the exclusion of demonstration and practice" (Judicial Council A. M. A.).

sec'ile. Capable of being cut.

sec'tion. 1. An act of cutting. 2. A cut surface. **abdominal s.**, laparotomy. **cesarean s.**, the operation of delivering a fetus by incision through the abdominal wall and uterus. It is done when delivery by the natural passages is impossible or dangerous. When performed after death of the mother it is called *postmortem cesarean s.* **frontal s.**, a cut made through the body or a part of the body transversely from right to left. **perineal s.**, external urethrotomy. **Pitres' s's**, a series of six transverse sections made through the brain. **Saemisch's s.**, a surgical operation for the relief of corneal complications. **sagittal s.**, a cut in a dorsoventral or anteroposterior direction through the body or a part of it. **serial s.**, a histologic section made in a consecutive order and so arranged for the purpose of microscopical examination. **sigaultian s.**, symphysiotomy. **vaginal s.**, incision through the vaginal wall into the abdominal cavity.

section'ing (sek-shun'ing). The cutting of thin sections of tissue for the microscope.

sec'tor. The area of a circle included between an arc and the radii bounding it.

secto'rial (sek-to're-al). Cutting.

secun'dae vi'ae. The lacteals and blood vessels.

secundigrav'ida. A woman with child the second time.

secun'dines (se-kun'dinz). Same as *afterbirth*.

secundip'ara. A woman who has borne two children.

secun'dum ar'tem. In an approved or professional manner.

sed'atin. 1. Valerylphenetidin. 2. Antipyrine.

seda'tion. The production of a sedative effect.

sed'ative. 1. Allaying activity and excitement. 2. A remedy that allays excitement. **cardiac s.**, a drug that decreases the force of the heart. **nervous s.**, a hypnotic.

sed'entary. Sitting; of inactive habits.

sed'im'ent. A precipitate formed spontaneously.

sedimenta'tion. Act of causing the deposit of sediment, as by a centrifugal machine. **s. rate**, the degree of rapidity with which red blood cells sink in a vessel of blood.

sedimenta'tor. A centrifugal machine.

sedimen'tin. A substance in the blood which causes sedimentation of red corpuscles.

sedimenton'eter. An apparatus for measuring and recording the sedimentation rate of blood.

- sed'litz powders.** See *seidlitz powders*.
- sedor'mid.** A proprietary sedative and hypnotic.
- seed** (sēd). See *semen*.
- seg'ment.** A part cut off or demarcated.
- segmen'tal.** Forming a segment; undergoing segmentation.
- segmenta'tion.** Division into similar parts. **s. cavity.** Same as *blastocoele*. **s. nucleus,** nucleus of one fertilized ovum formed by the blending of sperm nucleus and egg nucleus. **s. sphere.** Same as *blastomere*.
- seg'regator.** An instrument for securing the urine from either ureter separately.
- Séguin's signal symptom** (sa-ganz'). Involuntary contraction of muscles occurring just before an epileptic attack.
- Sei'delin bodies** (si'del-in). See under *body*.
- seid'litz powder.** An aperient effervescent powder.
- seisesthe'sia.** Same as *seismesthesia*.
- seismesthe'sia.** Tactile perception of vibrations in a liquid or aerial medium.
- seismother'apy.** Treatment of disease by mechanical vibration.
- sei'zure** (se'zhur). A sudden attack of a disease.
- sejunc'tion.** An interruption of the continuity of association complexes which leads to a breaking up of the personality.
- sele'nium.** A nonmetallic element some of whose compounds have been used in treating cancer.
- seleno'sis.** Poisoning by selenium.
- self-abuse.** Masturbation.
- self-diges'tion.** Same as *auto-digestion*.
- self-lim'ited disease.** Any disease that runs a limited and definite course.
- self-pollu'tion.** Masturbation.
- self-suspen'sion.** Suspension of the body by the head and axillae for the purpose of stretching the vertebral column.
- sel'la tur'cica.** Same as *pituitary fossa*.
- sel'landers.** Eczema at the bend of the hock of a horse's foot.
- sel'lar** (sel'ar). Pertaining to the sella turcica.
- Sel'ters water, Seltz'er water.** An effervescent mineral water.
- semeiog'raphy, semeiol'ogy.** Same as *symptomatology*.
- semeiot'ic.** Pertaining to symptoms.
- semeiot'ics** (se-mi-ot'iks). Same as *symptomatology*.
- sem'el** (sem'el). L. for *once*.
- semelin'cident.** Affecting a person only once.
- se'men.** 1. A seed. 2. Liquid secreted by the testes and discharged in copulation. **s. con'tra.** Same as *santonica*.
- semenu'ria.** Discharge of semen in the urine.
- semicanal'.** A trench or furrow open at one side.
- semicir'cular canals.** The three passages forming back part of the ear.
- semico'ma** (sem-e-ko'mah). Mild coma from which the patient may be aroused.
- semico'matose** (sem-e-ko'mat-ōs). In a condition of semicoma.
- semiflex'ion.** Position of a limb midway between flexion and extension.
- semilu'nar.** Of a half-moon shape. **s. bone,** the second bone of the first row of wrist, counting from the thumb side. **s. ganglion,** a large nerve ganglion of the abdominal cavity. **s. lobe,** the most backward of the two lobes on the upper cerebellar surface. **s. valve,** the valve of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

semimembrano'sus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

sem'inal. Pertaining to the semen.

semina'tion. Introduction of semen into the uterus.

seminif'erous. Producing or carrying semen.

semino'ma. A tumor arising from the spermatogonial cells; also a tumor of the seminal vesicle.

seminor'mal solution. One having half as much of a reagent as the normal solution.

semiot'ic. Same as *semeiotic.*

semipar'asite. An organism having moderate infectiousness for living tissue.

semiper'meable. Permitting the passage of certain molecules and hindering that of others.

semiprone' posture. Same as *Sims's position.*

se'mis. L. for *half*; abbreviated to *ss.*

semisidera'tion. Hemiplegia.

semiso'por. Same as *semeiotic.*

semisplna'lis muscles. See *Muscles, Table of.*

semisul'cus. A depression which, with an adjacent one, forms a sulcus.

semisupina'tion. A position half way toward supination.

semitendino'sus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

sen'ecine. An alkaloid from *Senecio.*

Senec'io. A genus of plants used in medicine.

sen'ega. Root of *Polygala senega*: diuretic and expectorant.

sen'egin. The active principle of senega.

senes'cence (sen-es'ens). Condition of growing old.

se'nile. Pertaining to old age. **s. gangrene.** See *gangrene.*

se'nillism. Premature old age.

senil'ity. Feebleness of body and mind incident to old age.

se'nium. Old age.

sen'na. Leaflets of various species of *Cassia*: cathartic.

Senn's bone plates. Disks of decalcified bone: used in intestinal surgery.

seno'pla. Return of the visual power of old people to that of their youth.

sensa'tion (sen-sa'shun). An impression conveyed by an afferent nerve to the sensorium. **articular s.,** the sensation produced by the contact of moving joint surfaces. **common s.,** the general feeling superinduced by the summation of all the bodily sensation.

delayed s., a sensation which is not perceived until some time after the application of the stimulation. **epigastric s.,** a peculiar, weak, sinking or anxious feeling localized in the stomach, which may be due to contraction or tonic variation in the esophageal muscles.

external s., objective s., the effect produced upon the mind by an external object through the medium of the senses. **general s.,** a sensation felt throughout the body. **girdle s.,** zonesthesia. **gnos'tic s's,** sensations that are perceived by the more recently developed senses, such as those of light touch and the epicritic sensibility to muscle, joint, and tendon vibrations: called also *new sensations.*

Internal s., subjective s., a sensation perceptible only to the subject himself, and not connected with any object external to his body. **palmosthetic s.** See *palmosthetic sensibility*, under *sensibility.*

reflex s., referred s., a sensation felt on a place other than the point of application of the stimulus. **strain s.,** a sensation as of a strain or straining. **transferred s.** Same as *referred s.*

sense (sens). A faculty by which the conditions or properties of things are perceived. **acid s.,** that power of the stomach to regulate

the secretion of HCl in accordance with the needs of digestion. **s. body**, a peripheral sense organ. **s. capsule**, a cuplike receptacle of a peripheral sense organ. **color s.**, the faculty by which various colors are perceived and distinguished. **concomitant s.**, a secondary sensation, developed, without special stimulation, along with a primary sensation. **cutaneous s.**, sensation which is perceived, at or on the skin, as touch, temperature, etc. **dermal s.**, one of the senses of the skin, as of pressure, temperature, etc. **s. epithellium**, epithelium with specialized function of sensation. **genesic s.**, reproductive s., the instinct which leads to the act of procreation. **kinesthetic s.**, the muscular sense. **light s.**, the faculty by which we distinguish degrees of brilliancy. **muscle s.**, muscular s., the faculty by which muscular movements are perceived. **s. organ**, an organ which receives a stimulus and transforms it into a sensation; the peripheral termination of a sensory nerve. **posture s.**, a variety of muscular sense by which we distinguish the position or attitudes of the body or its parts. **pressure s.**, the faculty by which we appreciate pressure upon the surface of the body. **respiratory s.** Same as *besoin de respier*. **s. shock**, condition like effect of a blow in hysterical persons on awaking from sleep. **sixth s.**, the general feeling of consciousness of the entire body; cenesthesia or coenaesthesia. **space s.**, that combination of the senses (chiefly of sight and touch) which gives us information as to the relative positions and relations of objects in space. **special s.**, any one of the five senses of seeing, feeling, hearing, taste, and smell. **stereognostic s.**, the sense by which form and solidity are perceived. **temperature s.**, the faculty by which a person is able to appreciate differences of temperature. **time s.**, the ability to appreciate time intervals, especially in sound and in music. **tone s.**, the power of distinguishing one tone from another. **visceral s.**, **seventh s.**, the internal and subjective sensations supposed to appertain to the ganglionic portion of the nervous system. .

sensib'amin. A water-soluble alkaloid of ergot.

sensibilatrice (sen-se-be-lat-rēs). Same as *amboceptor*.

sensibil'in. A substance formed in the body as a reaction against the first injection of a protein in anaphylaxis.

sensibilin'ogen. Same as *sensibilisinogen*.

sensibil'isin. Same as *anaphylactin*.

sensibilisin'ogen. Same as *allergen*.

sensibil'ity. Capacity for perception or feeling. **bone s.**, pallesthesia. **deep s.**, the sensibility to pressure and movement which exists after the skin area is made completely anesthetic. **epicritic s.**, the sensibility to gentle stimulations which furnishes the means for making fine discriminations of touch and temperature. This sensibility exists in the skin only. **mesoblastic s.** Same as *deep s.* **palmosthetic s.**, the sensibility of the skin to sensations of vibration, as a tuning fork applied to the skin. **protopathic s.**, the sensibility to strong stimulations of pain and temperature which is low in degree and poorly localized. Such sensibility exists in the skin and in the viscera, and acts as a defensive agency against pathologic changes in the tissues. **recurrent s.**, sensibility exhibited in the anterior root of a spinal nerve when the distal portion is stimulated after division. **somesthetic s.**, bodily consciousness; the sensory consciousness of bodily movements; the sensibility of the somatic sensory receptors. **splanchnesthetic s.**, the consciousness or sensibility dependent on the splanchnic receptors.

- sensibiliza'tion.** 1. The act of making more sensitive. 2. Same as *sensitization*.
- sen'sibilizer.** Same as *amboceptor*.
- sen'sible.** Appreciable by the senses; perceptible.
- sensif'erous.** Transmitting sensations.
- sensig'enous** (sen-sij'en-us). Producing sensory impressions.
- sensim'eter.** An instrument for measuring the degree of sensitiveness of various areas of the body.
- sensiti'ogen.** A general term for the antigens which have a sensitizing effect on the body.
- sensiti'zin.** Same as *anaphylactogen*.
- sen'sitive.** Able to receive or transmit a sensation; capable of feeling, or of responding to, a stimulus.
- sensitiza'tion.** The rendering of a cell sensitive to the action of a complement by the action of an amboceptor.
- sen'sitized** (sen'sit-izd). Rendered sensitive. *s. vaccine.* See under *vaccine*.
- sensitom'eter.** An apparatus for measuring the penetrating power of light rays.
- sensomo'bile.** Moving in response to a stimulus.
- sensomo'tor.** Both sensory and motor.
- sensoparal'ysis.** Paralysis of the sensory nerves of a part.
- senso'rial.** Pertaining to the sensorium.
- sensorimo'tor.** Both sensory and motor.
- senso'rium.** Any sensory nerve center. *s. commu'ne*, part of cerebral cortex that receives and coordinates all the impulses sent to individual nerve centers.
- sen'sory** (sen'so-re). Pertaining to, or subserving, sensation. *s. amusia.* See *amusia*. *s. aphasia.* See *aphasia*. *s. crossway*, posterior portion of internal capsule of the brain. *s. decussation*, the superior pyramidal decussation in the oblongata. *s. epilepsy*, epilepsy in which the convulsions are replaced by delusions of sense and by hallucinations.
- sen'tlent** (sen'she-ent). Able to feel; sensitive.
- sep'arator, sep'aratory.** A device for effecting a separation.
- sepedogen'esls.** The production of septic conditions.
- se'pium** (se'pe-um). Cuttle-fish bone.
- sep'sine.** A poisonous ptomaine from animal matter and decaying yeast.
- sep'sis.** Poisoning by putrefying material. **Intestinal s.**, a poisoning from eating damaged foods. *s. len'ta*, infection with *Streptococcus vir'idans*, producing symptoms of a low infection ending in chronic endocarditis. **puerperal s.**, sepsis occurring after childbirth.
- sepsom'eter.** Instrument for detecting organic matter in the air.
- sep'tal** (sep'tal). Pertaining to a septum.
- sep'tan.** Recurring every seventh (sixth) day.
- septec'tomy.** Excision of a portion of the nasal septum.
- septe'mia, septae'mia** (sep-te'me-ah). Same as *septicemia*.
- sep'tic.** Produced by, or due to, putrefaction.
- septic'e'mia, septicae'mia.** A morbid condition due to presence of pathogenic bacteria and the associated poisons in the blood. Called also *septic infection* and *septemia*. **apoplectiform s. of fowls**, a septicemia of fowls marked by apoplectiform symptoms and caused by the *Streptococcus gallinarum*. **bronchopulmonary s.**, septicemia from the aspiration of infected wound secretions into the trachea in operations on the larynx. **Bruce's s.**, Malta fever.

- cryptogenic s.**, a septicemia in which the focus of infection is not evident during life. **fowl s.**, a disease of fowls caused by the *Spirillum (vibrio) metchnikovii*, marked by diarrhea of hyperemia, the alimentary canal, and the presence of a blood-tinged yellowish liquid in the small intestine. **hemorrhagic s.**, any one of a group of infectious diseases of animals caused by various species of *Pasteurella* and including fowl cholera, swine plague. **s. haemorrhagica bubalo'rum**. Same as *barbone*. **lymphovenous s.**, infection of the deep cellular planes of the body. **sputum s.**, septicemia caused by inoculations of some bacterium of the sputum.
- septicemic**. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, septicemia.
- septicine**. Mixture of hexylamine and amylamine from putrid flesh.
- septicophlebitis**. Inflammation of veins from septic poisoning.
- septicopyemia**. Septicemia combined with pyemia.
- septiciferous**. Transmitting septic poisoning.
- septic (sep'til)**. Of, or pertaining to, a septicum.
- septicometritis**. Septic inflammation of uterus.
- septic'ara**. A woman pregnant for the seventh time.
- septicvalent**. Able to combine with or replace seven hydrogen atoms.
- septometer**. 1. Apparatus for measuring the thickness of the nasal septum. 2. Instrument for ascertaining amount of septic matter in the air.
- septime**. A pathogenic ferment from septic matter.
- septicopyemia**. Same as *septicopyemia*.
- septicotome**. An instrument for cutting the nasal septum.
- septicotomy**. Incision of the nasal septum.
- septum**, pl. *sep'ta*. A dividing wall or partition. **s. atrio'rum**, **s. auricula'rum**, wall that separates the auricles of the heart. **crural s.**, the layer that closes the femoral ring. **s. lu'cidum**. 1. Partition between the lateral ventricles of the brain. 2. The stratum corneum of the epidermis. **nasal s.**, the boundary between the two nasal cavities. **s. pectinifor'me**, the wall that separates the corpora cavernosa. **rectovaginal s.**, tissues between rectum and vagina. **s. scro'ti** divides the two chambers of the scrotum. **s. ventriculo'rum**, the partition between the ventricles of the heart.
- septuplet**. Any one of seven children born at one birth.
- seque'din**. Sterilized testicular extract.
- sequel'a**, pl. *sequel'ae*. Lesion or affection following and caused by an attack of disease.
- sequester** (*se-kwes'ter*). A sequesterum.
- sequestra'tion**. 1. Formation of sequestra. 2. Isolation of patients.
- sequestrectomy**, **sequestrotomy**. Excision of a sequesterum.
- sequestrum**, pl. *seques'tra*. Piece of dead bone that has become separated from the sound in necrosis.
- se'ra**. The plural of *serum*.
- seralbumin**. The albumin of the blood.
- Sereno'a**. A genus of palms, the saw palmetto: used as a diuretic, expectorant, and aphrodisiac.
- se'rial** (*se're-al*). Arranged in, or forming, a series.
- ser'iceps**. A silken bag used in making traction on fetal head.
- ser'icin** (*ser'is-in*). Silk glue; a powder, $C_{15}H_{25}N_3O_3$, derived from silk.
- se'ries** (*se'rēz*). A group or succession of objects or substances arranged in regular order or forming a kind of chain. In electricity, an arrangement of the parts of a circuit by connecting them successively end to end to form a single path for the current. Parts thus arranged are in series. **aliphatic s.**, the open chain or fatty series of chemical compounds. **aromatic s.**, the compounds derived from benzene.

- fatty s.**, methane and its derivatives and the homologous hydrocarbons. **homologous s.**, a series of compounds each member of which differs from the one preceding it by the radical CH_2 .
- se'riflux** (se'rif-luks). A watery discharge.
- serio'scopy**. Roentgenography in a series of parallel planes by means of multiple exposures.
- seriscis'sion** (ser-is-izh'un). Cutting through soft tissues with a silk ligature.
- sero-albumin'u'ria**. The presence of serum albumin in the urine.
- serobac'terin**. A sensitized vaccine. See *vaccine*.
- se'rochrome**. The coloring matter of normal serum.
- serocoll'tis**. Inflammation of the peritoneum of the colon.
- se'roculture**. A bacterial culture on blood serum.
- serocys'tic**. Composed of serous cysts.
- serodermato'sis**. Skin disease with serous effusion.
- serodiagno'sis**. Diagnosis aided by observing the effect of injecting animal serum.
- sero-enteri'tis**. Inflammation of serous coat of intestine.
- sero-en'zyme**. An enzyme existing in the blood serum.
- serofib'rinous**. Both serous and fibrinous.
- seroformalin**. An antiseptic powder composed of dried coagulated blood serum mixed with formalin.
- seroglob'ulin** (se-ro-glob'u-lin). The globulin of blood serum.
- serohemorrha'gic**. Characterized by serum and blood.
- serohepat'i'tis**. Inflammation of the peritoneum of the liver.
- sero-immu'nity**. Immunity produced by an antiserum.
- serolactes'cent**. Resembling serum and milk.
- serolem'ma**. Membrane whence the false amnion is developed.
- ser'ollin**. A neutral crystalline principle from blood serum.
- seroli'pase**. A lipase from blood serum.
- serolog'ical** (se-ro-loj'ik-al). Pertaining to the study of sera.
- serol'ogist** (se-ro-lo'g-jist). An expert in serology.
- serol'ogy** (se-ro-lo'g-je). The study of sera and their actions.
- serol'ysin** (se-ro-lis-in). A lysin of the blood serum.
- seromem'branous**. Both serous and membranous.
- seromu'cold**. A substance sometimes found in urine.
- seromu'cous**. Both serous and mucous.
- seromus'cular**. Pertaining to the serous and muscular coats of the intestine.
- seroperitone'um**. The presence of fluid in the peritoneum; ascites.
- serophysiol'ogy**. The physiology of serum action.
- se'rophyte**. An organism which grows in the body fluids.
- seroplas'tic**. Same as *serofibrinous*.
- seropneumotho'rax**. Pneumothorax with serous effusion.
- seropreven'tion**. Prophylactic injection of convalescent serum.
- seroprogn'o'sis**. Prognosis of disease from the serum reactions.
- seroprophylax'is**. Same as *seropretention*.
- seropu'rulent**. Both serous and purulent.
- seropus'** (se-ro-pus'). Serum mingled with pus.
- seroreac'tion**. 1. Any reaction taking place in serum. 2. Serum sickness.
- sero'sa** (se-ro'sah). Any serous membrane.
- serosamu'cin**. A protein from inflammatory serous exudates.
- serosanguin'eous**. Composed of serum and blood.
- sero'scopy**. Diagnostic examination of serum.
- se'rose**. An albumose obtained from serum albumin.
- serose'rous**. Connecting two serous surfaces.

- serosi'tis.** Inflammation of a serous membrane.
- seros'ity.** The quality of serous fluids.
- serosynovi'tis.** Synovitis with effusion of serum.
- serotax'is.** The drawing of blood serum toward the skin by the action of caustic potash, so as to bring pathogenic microbes to the skin.
- serother'apy.** Therapeutic use of animal serums.
- serotho'rax.** Same as *hydrothorax*.
- seroti'na** (ser-o-te'nah). The decidua serotina.
- serotox'in.** A toxin existing in the blood serum.
- se'rous.** Pertaining to, or like, serum. **s. cavity,** any one of the larger lymph spaces. **s. fluid,** normal lymph of a serous cavity.
- s. gland.** See *gland*. **s. inflammation,** inflammation with an exudation of serum. **s. membrane.** See *membrane*.
- serovaccina'tion.** A combination of passive immunization by injecting a serum with active immunization by vaccination.
- se'rozyme** (se'ro-zim). Same as *thrombogen*.
- serpenta'ria.** The rhizome of *Aristolochia serpentaria*, or Virginia snakeroot: tonic, diaphoretic, and stimulant.
- serpig'inous.** Creeping from part to part.
- serpi'go** (ser-pi'go). Any creeping eruption.
- serpyll'um.** L. for *thyme*.
- ser'rate, ser'rated.** Having a sawlike edge or border.
- serra'tion.** A notch like that between two saw teeth.
- serra'tus muscles** (ser-a'tus). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- serrefine** (sâr-fên'). A forceps for compressing a bleeding vessel.
- serrenoeud** (sâr-nuhd'). An appliance for tightening a ligature.
- ser'ulate.** Characterized by minute serrations.
- Serto'li's cells** (sar-to'lêz). Cells whence spermatoblasts are developed. **S.'s column,** a long cell in a seminiferous tubule supporting spermatogenic cells.
- se'rum.** A clear liquid which may be separated from the coagulum and corpuscles of the blood. **s. albumin,** albumin of the blood.
- anticrotalic s.,** serum antagonistic to the bite of rattlesnakes.
- antimeningococcus s.,** an antitoxic serum for meningococcus infection. **anti-ophidic s.,** serum curative of snake poison. **anti-pneumococcus s.,** an antitoxic serum for pneumococcus infection.
- antitetanic s.,** serum which combats the action of tetanus toxin.
- antitoxic s.,** a serum which contains the antitoxins of a pathogenic organism. **Beebe's s.,** serum obtained from thyroidectomized animals: used in thyroid hyperactivity. **Behring's s.,** an antidiphtheric serum. **blood s.,** the clear liquid part of the blood freed from its fibrin and corpuscles. **Bull and Prichett's s.,** an antitoxic serum for gas-bacillus infection. **convalescence s., convalescent s.,** blood serum from a patient who is convalescent from an infectious disease: used as a prophylactic injection. **Felton's s.,** a concentrated antipneumococcic serum. **Ferry's s.,** a serum for measles. **Flexner's s.,** a serum for treating cerebrospinal meningitis. **foreign s.,** a serum injected into a subject of another species than the one from which it is derived. **Foshay's s.,** a serum for treating tularemia. **s. globulin.** Same as *paraglobulin*. **Haff'kine's s.,** a serum used as a prophylactic for bubonic plague. **immune s.,** a serum containing several antibodies. **inorganic s.,** a preparation of inorganic salts in the proportions in which they are present in normal blood serum. **s. luteln,** a yellow coloring matter from serum. **Maragliano's s.,** antitubercular serum. **Marmorek's s.,** the antitoxic serum of *Streptococcus pyogenes*. **polyvalent s.,** a serum obtained from an animal inoculated with several varieties of an organism.

- pooled s.**, the mixed blood serum from several individuals. **pregnancy s.**, blood serum taken from pregnant women. **Quéry's s.**, a syphilitic antiserum prepared by inoculating monkeys. **salvarsanized s.**, serum taken from a patient one-half hour after an injection of salvarsan: used in cerebrospinal syphilis. **Sanarelli's s.**, a yellow fever serum. **Sclavo's s.**, a serum for treating anthrax. **specific s.**, a serum that is able to produce some special effect such as agglutinating a particular bacterium. **s. test for typhoid fever.** See *Widal's reaction*. **s. therapy.** Same as *serotherapy*. **Trunecek's s.** Same as *inorganic s.* **Wlaeff's s.**, a serum for treatment of cancer, obtained by inoculating birds with blastomyces from cancer. **Yersin's s.**, a serum used in treating bubonic plague.
- serum disease or sickness.** A condition marked by fever, urticaria, joint pains, and enlargement of glands, following the injection of foreign serum.
- seru'mal calculus.** See *calculus*.
- serumu'ria** (se-rum-u're-ah). Same as *albuminuria*.
- ses'ame** (ses'am-e). The plants *Sesamum indicum* and *S. orientale*, with oil-bearing seeds.
- ses'amoid.** Shaped like a sesame seed. **s. bone**, a small flat bone formed in a tendon. **s. cartilages.** See *cartilage*.
- sesamoid'i'tis.** Inflammation of sesamoid bones of a horse's foot.
- sesqui-.** A prefix meaning one and a half.
- sesquiox'ide.** A compound of three parts of oxygen with two of another element.
- ses'quisalt.** A salt containing three parts of an acid with two of a base.
- ses'sile.** Not pedunculated; having a broad base.
- seta'ceous** (se-ta'she-us). Like a bristle.
- se'ton.** A strip or skein of linen drawn through a wound in the skin to make an issue.
- Setsch'enow's centers.** Reflex inhibitory centers in the spinal cord and oblongata.
- seven-day fever.** Same as *relapsing fever*.
- seventh pair of nerves.** The facial nerves.
- seve'tol.** A preparation of predigested animal and vegetable fats.
- se'rum** (se'vum). L. for *suet*.
- sewer gas.** Poisonous emanation from foul sewers.
- sex.** The distinctive generative character.
- sexdig'ital.** Having six digits.
- sex'tan.** Recurring every sixth (fifth) day.
- sex'tipara.** A woman pregnant for the sixth time.
- sex'tuplet.** Any one of six children born at the same birth.
- sex'ual** (sex'u-al). Pertaining to sex.
- sexual'ity.** The characteristic of the male and female reproductive elements.
- sex'valent.** Having a chemical valence of six.
- Sgamba'ti's reaction or test.** A laboratory reaction in the urine for detecting peritonitis.
- shad'owgram, shad'owgraph.** Same as *skiagraph*.
- sha'king palsy.** Same as *paralysis agilans*.
- shank.** The tibia or shin.
- Shar'pey's fibers.** Fibers that unite the lamellae of bone.
- sheath** (shēth). A tubular case or envelop. **arachnoid s.**, delicate membrane between pial sheath and dural sheath of optic nerve. **dentinal s.**, the structure lining the dentinal canals. **dural s.**, external investment of the optic nerve. **femoral s.**, fascial sheath

of the femoral vessels. **s. of Henle**. See *Henle's s.* **Hertwig's s.**, a layer of epithelial cells around an unerupted tooth. **lamellar s.**, the peritoneum. **Mauthner's s.**, a membrane separating the axis-cylinder of a nerve fiber from the white substance of Schwann. **medullary s.**, the sheath of myelin surrounding the axis-cylinder. **nerve s.**, the perineurium. **perivascular s.**, wide lymphatic tube around the smallest blood vessels. **pial s.**, extension of pia partly intersecting the optic nerve. **s. of Schwann**, the neurilemma. **synovial s.**, synovial membrane lining the cavity of a bone through which a tendon moves.

sheep pox. A disease of sheep analogous to smallpox or to cowpox.

sheet. An oblong piece of cotton or linen for a bed covering. **draw s.**, a folded sheet placed under a patient in bed so that it may be withdrawn without lifting the patient. **drip s.**, a wet sheet from which the water is wrung out and which is then wrapped around a patient standing in a tub of water.

shell shock. See under *shock*.

shield (shēld). 1. Any protecting tube. 2. The metal tube that covers the core of soft iron in the primary coil of a faradic battery; by sliding or drawing it the current is intensified or diminished at will. **Buller's s.**, a watch glass fitted over the eye to guard it from gonorrheal or ophthalmic infection. **embryonic s.**, the dark circular field due to cell proliferation within the area pellucida, in which the primitive streak appears. **nipple s.**, a cover to protect the nipple of a nursing woman. **phallic s.**, a device for the antiseptic protection of the male genitals during surgical operations.

shift to the left. An increase in the number of leukocytes with less complex nuclei at the expense of the more complex ones.

shift to the right. A condition opposite to shift to the left.

Shiga's bacillus (she'gahz). See under *Bacillus*.

Shigel'la. A genus of bacteria containing several dysentery organisms.

shimamu'shi (shim-am-oo'she). Japanese river fever.

shin. The prominent anterior edge of tibia and leg. **s. bone**, the tibia.

shin'gles (shing'glz). Same as *herpes zoster*.

ship fever. Same as *typhus*.

shiv'ering. Chorea of the muscles of the hip and thigh of a horse.

shock. Sudden vital depression due to injury or emotion. **aerial s.**, a neurotic condition in soldiers due to the aerial disturbance produced by bursting shells. **allergic s.** See *anaphylactic s.* **anaphylactic s.**, a violent attack of symptoms produced by a second injection of serum or protein and due to anaphylaxis. **apoplectic s.**, a stroke of apoplexy. **barium s.**, a hemoclastic shock produced when barium is injected into the veins. **cardiac s.** See *heart s.* **colloid s.**, pseudo-anaphylaxis. **deferred s.**, severe physical or mental disturbance, of which the symptoms occur a considerable time after the injury or mental impression is received. **electric s.**, the sudden impression produced by the passage of an electric current through any part of the body. **epigastric s.**, the effect of a sudden blow upon the epigastrium. **erethismic s.**, a form of shock in which the patient is excited and restless. **faradic s.**, the effect produced by faradization. **fetal s.**, distress sometimes produced by the movements of the fetus in utero. **heart s.**, a sudden collapse of the functions of the heart during exertion: often fatal. **hemoclastic s.** See *hemoclastic crisis*, under *crisis*. **insulin s.**, a condition of circulatory insufficiency resulting from overdosage with

- insulin which causes too sudden reduction of blood sugar. It is marked by tremor, sweating, vertigo, diplopia, convulsions, and collapse. Insulin shock is induced for the treatment of dementia praecox. **mental s.**, that which is due to emotion or to a mental impression. **s. of metaballoidispersion**, shock due to a change (usually diminution) in the degree of dispersion of the colloids of the body. **paralytic s.**, a sudden paralytic attack. **peptone s.**, **protein s.**, a state of acute intoxication manifested by a chill with fever, spasm of the bronchi, acute emphysema, and vomiting and diarrhea, produced by the intravenous injection of peptone or other substance of protein nature. **phenolic s.**, a hemoclastic crisis produced by the intravenous injection of phenol. **railway s.**, a nervous shock caused by a railroad accident. **secondary s.**, a second shock, following a first, often due to the formation of a heart clot. **sense s.**, a relatively mild, nightmare-like attack which comes on mainly in the first stages of sleep. **serum s.** See *serum sickness* and *anaphylactic s.* **sexual s.**, a state of prostration following coitus or rape. **shell s.**, a condition of lost nervous control with numerous psychic symptoms, produced in soldiers under fire by the noise and concussion from bursting shells. **static s.**, the effect produced by the discharge of static electricity. **surgical s.**, that which is due to injury. **testicular s.**, the effect of a sharp stroke upon the testes. **torpid s.**, shock in which the patient lies prostrate and immobile. **s. therapy** or **treatment**. See *insulin s.* **traumatic s.**, shock due to injury or violence. **wound s.**, shock resulting from a wound.
- shod'dy fever**. Febrile disorder among workers in shoddy mills, due to the inhalation of dust.
- shoe'makers' cramp**. Spasm of muscles of hand and arm in shoe-makers.
- short sight**. Same as *myopia*.
- shotgun prescription**. A prescription of many medicines at once, given with hope that some of them may prove effective.
- shoul'der** (shōl'der). The junction of the arm and trunk, and of clavicle and scapula. **s. blade**, the scapula.
- show**. Appearance of blood forerunning labor or menstruation.
- Shrap'nell's membrane**. See *membrane*.
- shunt**. 1. To turn to one side; to divert. 2. A conductor connecting two points in an electric circuit so as to receive a portion of the current of the main circuit. 3. An electric conductor which furnishes a low resistance path for the flow of current.
- Si**. Symbol of *silicon*.
- slagonag'ra** (si''ag-o-nag'rah). Pain in the maxilla.
- slagonantri'tis**, **slagontri'tis**. Inflammation of antrum of Highmore.
- slala'den**. A salivary gland.
- slaladeni'tis**. Inflammation of a salivary gland.
- slaladenon'eus**. A tumor of a salivary gland.
- slal'agogue**. 1. Producing a flow of saliva. 2. A drug which increases the flow of saliva.
- slalang'i'tis pancreat'ica**. Inflammation of the pancreatic ducts.
- slalapo'ria**. Deficiency in amount of saliva.
- slalem'esls**. Hysterical vomiting of saliva.
- sl'allne** (si'al-in). Pertaining to the saliva.
- slalls'mus** (si-al-iz'mus). Salivation.
- slalo-adeni'tis**. Same as *sialadenitis*.
- slalo-acroph'agy**. The swallowing of saliva and air.
- slalo-anglec'tasis**. Dilatation of a salivary duct.
- slalo-angi'tis**. Inflammation of the salivary ducts.

- sal'locele** (si'al-o-sēl). A salivary cyst or tumor.
- salodochi'tis**. Inflammation of salivary ducts.
- saloducti'tis**. Inflammation of Stensen's duct.
- salog'enous** (si-al-oj'en-us). Producing saliva.
- salogog'ic**, **sal'ogogue** (si-al-o-goj'ik, si-al'o-gog). Producing a flow of saliva; also a medicine which stimulates the secretion of saliva.
- salog'raphy**. x-Ray examination of the salivary ducts and glands.
- sal'olith** (si-al'o-lith). A salivary calculus.
- salolithi'asis**. The formation of salivary calculi.
- salolithot'omy**. Excision of a concretion from a salivary gland or duct.
- salol'ogy** (si-al-ol'o-je). The study of the saliva.
- salol'mah** (si-al-o'mah). A tumor of the salivary gland.
- salon'eus** (si-al-ong'kus). A tumor of a salivary gland.
- salopo'ria** (si-al-o-po're-ah). Deficiency of saliva.
- salorrhe'a** (si-al-o-re'ah). Salivation; ptyalism.
- salos'chesis**. Suppression of secretion of saliva.
- salosemelol'ogy**. Diagnosis by examination of the saliva.
- salol'sis**. The flow of saliva.
- salosteno'sis**. Stenosis of a salivary duct.
- salosy'rinx**. 1. Salivary fistula. 2. A syringe.
- salot'ic**. Pertaining to the flow of saliva.
- saloze'mia**. Involuntary flow of saliva.
- sib'bens**. A syphilitic disease once prevalent in Scotland.
- sib'illant**. Of a shrill, whistling, or hissing character.
- sib'illus**. A sibilant or whistling rāle.
- sib'ling**. One of two or more offspring of the same parents.
- sic'cant**, **sic'cative**. Drying; removing moisture; also an agent which produces drying.
- sick**. 1. Not well; not in good health. 2. Affected with nausea. 3. Menstruating. *s. headache*, migraine.
- sickle-cell ane'mia**. See under *anemia*.
- sickle'mia**. The presence of sickle cells in the blood.
- sick'ness**. State of being sick; illness. **African s.** See *African lethargy*. **car s.**, nausea and malaise from railway travel. **falling s.**, epilepsy. **green s.**, chlorosis. **monthly s.**, menstruation. **morning s.**, nausea of early pregnancy. **mountain s.**, nausea and dyspnea at great elevations. **sea s.** See *seasickness*. **serum s.**, any sickness or bad effect following the injection of serum. **sleeping s.** 1. Trypanosomiasis. 2. Lethargic encephalitis. **sweating s.** See *anglicus sudor*.
- Siddall test**. A hormone test for pregnancy in which a virgin white mouse is injected with the serum of the woman to be tested; a positive test is indicated by increase in the weight of the ovaries and uterus of the mouse.
- side'bone**. Hardness of the lateral cartilages of horses above the heels, from deposit of lime salts.
- side-chain**. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.
- sidera'tion**. Application of electric sparks as a means of treatment.
- sid'erism**, **sideris'mus**. Same as *metallotherapy*.
- sideroder'ma**. Bronzed coloration of the skin from disorder of iron metabolism.
- siderodromopho'bia**. Morbid dread of railway travel.
- siderofibro'sis**. Fibrosis combined with deposits of iron.
- siderog'enous** (sid-er-oj'en-us). Forming iron.
- siderope'nia** (sid'er-o-pe'ne-ah). Deficiency of iron in the body or in the blood.

siderope'nic. Due to or marked by deficiency of iron.

sideroph'ilous. Tending to absorb iron.

sider'oscope. Apparatus for detecting the presence of iron.

sidero'sis. 1. Pneumonia due to inhalation of iron particles. 2. Excess of iron in the blood. *s. bul'bi*, the deposit of iron pigments within the eyeball. *hepatic s.*, condition in which an abnormally large amount of iron is stored in the liver.

si'donal. Piperazin quinate: used as a uric acid solvent.

sigaul'tian operation (se-go'she-an). See *symphyseotomy*.

sight (sit). Act or faculty of seeing.

sig'matism. Excessive or incorrect use of *s* sounds in speaking.

sig'moid. Shaped like the letter C or S. *s. flexure*, distal S-shaped part of colon. *s. fossa*, curved fossa on the mastoid process.

sigmoidec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the sigmoid flexure.

sigmoide'tis. Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.

sigmoi'dopexy. Suture of the sigmoid to an abdominal incision: done for prolapse.

sigmoideoproctos'tomy. Establishment of artificial passage from sigmoid flexure to the rectum.

sigmoideorrectos'tomy. Same as *sigmoideoproctostomy*.

sigmoid'oscope. Speculum for examining the sigmoid flexure.

sigmoidos'copy. Specular examination of the sigmoid flexure.

sigmoidos'tomy. Creation of artificial anus in sigmoid flexure.

sign (sîn). An objective evidence of disease. *Abadie's s.*, spasm of levator palpebrae superioris muscle: a sign of exophthalmic goiter. *Ahlfeld's s.*, irregular contractions of the uterus seen after the third month of pregnancy. *Allis's s.*, relaxation of fascia between crest of ilium and greater trochanter: sign of fracture of neck of femur. *Argyll Robertson pupil s.* See *pupil*. *Auenbrugger's s.*, bulging of the epigastrium due to pericardial effusion. *Aufrecht's s.*, a feeble breathing sound just above the jugular fossa, in tracheal stenosis. *Babinski's s.*, loss or lessening of the Achilles tendon reflex in true sciatica. *Baccelli's s.*, reverberation of the patient's whispered voice heard on auscultation through the chest wall: sign of pleural effusion. *Baruch's s.*, resistance of the temperature in the rectum to a bath of 75 F. for fifteen minutes: a sign of typhoid fever. *Bastedo's s.*, pain and tenderness in the right iliac fossa when the colon is inflated with air: seen in chronic appendicitis. *Beaumés's s.*, retrosternal pain as an indication of angina pectoris. *Beccaria's s.*, a painful sense of pulsation in the occiput in pregnancy. *Bechterew's s.*, anesthesia of the popliteal space in tabes dorsalis. *Bernhardt's s.*, perverted and painful sensations on outer and anterior surfaces of the thigh: seen in displacement of external cutaneous nerve. *Bethea's s.*, decrease of respiratory movement of the ribs on the affected side as indicated by unilateral impairment of expansion. *Biermer's s.* See *Gerhardt's s.*, 2d def. *Biernacki's s.*, analgesia of the ulnar nerve. *Bouillaud's s.*, a peculiar tinkling at right of apex beat of heart in hypertrophy of heart. *Brauch-Romberg's s.* See *Romberg's s.* *Braxton-Hicks' s.* See *Hicks' s.* *Burton's s.*, the blue line at the junction of the teeth with the gums in chronic lead poisoning. *Cardarelli's s.*, the lateral movements of the trachea, symptomatic of aneurysm of aorta. *Chaddock's s.*, extension of the toes on irritating the skin in the exterior malleolar region. *Chadwick's s.*, blue coloration of the vagina and uterine cervix in pregnancy. *Cheyne-Stokes s.* See under *respiration*. *Chvostek's s.*, sudden spasm on tapping one side of face: seen in postoperative tetany. *Clark's s.*, obliteration of

hepatic dulness from tympanitic distention of the abdomen. **Corrigan's s.** 1. Purple line at junction of teeth with gums in chronic copper poisoning. 2. Corrigan's pulse. See *pulse*. **Dalrymple's s.**, abnormal widening of palpebral opening in exophthalmic goiter. **Dance's s.**, depression in the right iliac region in intussusception. **Davidsohn's s.**, reflection of light through the pupil in transillumination: seen in health. **Drummond's s.**, whiff heard at the open mouth during respiration in cases of aortic aneurysm. **Duroziez's s.** See *Duroziez's murmur*. **Filipovitch's s.**, yellow discoloration of prominent parts of palms and soles in typhoid fever. **Flint's s.**, Flint's murmur. See *murmur*. **Friedreich's s.**, diastolic collapse of the cervical veins, due to adherent pericardium. **Garel's s.**, absence of light perception on affected side of antrum of Highmore on electric transillumination: seen in disease of antrum of Highmore. **Gerhardt's s.** 1. Absence of movement of larynx in dyspnea from aneurysm of aorta. 2. Change of percussion sound on change of patient's position: seen in pneumothorax and pulmonary tuberculosis. **Glasgow's s.**, systolic sound in brachial artery in latent aneurysm of aorta. **Grancher's s.**, equality in pitch between expiratory and inspiratory murmurs: sign of obstruction to expiration. **Grocco's s.**, a sign of pleural effusion consisting in the presence of a triangular area of dulness (*Grocco's triangle*) on the back on the side opposite to that on which the effusion exists. **Gubler's s.** See *Gubler's tumor*. **Guyon's s.**, renal ballotement, indicative of floating kidney. **Heberden's s.** See *Heberden's nodosities*. **Hegar's s.**, softening of lower uterine segment, indicative of pregnancy. **Hicks' s.**, intermittent uterine contraction, apparent after end of third month of pregnancy: it may also be caused by a tumor of the uterus. **Hoffmann's s.**, sudden nipping of the nails of the index, middle or ring finger produces flexion of the terminal phalanx of the thumb and other fingers: seen in increased irritability of sensory nerves. **Hutchinson's s.** 1. Dull red discoloration of cornea in syphilis. 2. Notched teeth, interstitial keratitis, and otitis occurring together: indicative of syphilis; called also *Hutchinson's trio*. **Jaccoud's s.**, prominence of the aorta at the suprasternal notch in leukemia. **Jacquemier's s.**, violet color of mucous membrane of vagina after fourth week of pregnancy. **Jadelot's s.** See *Jadelot's lines*. **Jorissenne's s.**, nonacceleration of pulse on changing from horizontal to erect position: significant of pregnancy. **Josseraud's s.**, loud metallic second sound over pulmonic area in acute pericarditis. **Jürgensen's s.**, delicate crepitation of pleural tubercles sometimes heard in auscultation in acute pneumonic phthisis. **Keen's s.**, increased diameter of leg at malleoli in Pott's fracture of the fibula. **Kussmaul's s.**, overfulness of the jugular veins on inspiration: seen in mediastinal disease. **Küster's s.**, cystic tumor in median line anterior to uterus in cases of ovarian dermoids. **Laënnec's s.** 1. Rounded gelatinous masses in sputum of bronchial asthma: called also *Laënnec's perles*. 2. A modified subcrepitant râle heard in pulmonary emphysema: called also *Laënnec's râle*. **Leotta's s.**, downward pressure on patient's right abdominal region produces pain if colon is adherent to liver or gallbladder. **Leri's s.**, passive flexion of the hand and wrist of the affected side in hemiplegia shows no normal flexion at the elbow. **Litten's s.**, the diaphragm phenomenon; the shadow rising and falling with respiration seen through the thoracic walls and indicating the movements of the diaphragm. **Lorens's s.**, rigidity of the spinal column, sometimes seen in in-

ipient phthisis. **Löwy's s.**, dilatation of the pupil on placing adrenalin in the eye: seen in pancreatic insufficiency. **Mann's s.**, the two eyes seem not to be on the same level in exophthalmic goiter. **Mannaberg's s.**, accentuation of the second pulmonic sound in abdominal disease. **Mannkopf's s.**, increase in frequency of pulse in pain; not present in simulated pain. **Marañón's s.**, a vasomotor reaction induced in Graves' disease by rubbing the skin of the patient's throat. **Marfan's s.**, coated tongue with a red area on its tip: seen in typhoid fever. **May's s.**, adrenalin placed in a patient's eye causes dilation of the pupil if glaucoma is present. **Möbius' s.**, when patient looks at his nose one eye converges while the other diverges: a sign of exophthalmic goiter. **Musset's s.**, forward and backward movements of the head at the same time as the pulsations of the heart: seen in incompetence of aortic valves. **Nothnagel's s.**, paralysis of facial muscles, seen in tumor of the thalamus. **Oliver's s.**, tracheal tugging in aneurysm of the aorta. **Olshausen's s.**, a tumor in young unmarried women anterior to the uterus is probably a dermoid cyst. **palmoplantar s.** See *Filiporitch's s.* **Parkinson's s.**, immobile, masklike expression in paralysis agitans. **Parrot's s.** 1. Dilatation of the pupil on pinching the skin of the neck: seen in meningitis. 2. See *Parrot's nodes*. **Paul's s.**, feeble apex beat with strong impulse over the body of the heart in pericarditis. **Pinard's s.**, pain on pressure over the fundus uteri in pregnancy: indicating breech presentation. **Plin's s.**, a sign in pericarditis, consisting of disappearance of pleurisy-like symptoms when the patient is in the knee-chest position. **Piskacek's s.**, asymmetrical enlargement of the uterus: a sign of pregnancy. **Porter's s.** Same as *Oliver's s.* **Queckenstedt's s.**, when the veins of the neck are compressed in healthy persons, there is a rapid rise in cerebrospinal pressure. When there is a block in the vertebral canal, this compression has no effect on the cerebral pressure. **Quinke's s.**, blanching of the fingernails at each diastole of the heart: seen in aortic insufficiency. **Raynaud's s.**, cold state of the fingers alternating with burning heat and redness: seen in Raynaud's disease. **Ritter-Rollet s.**, flexion of the foot on gentle electric stimulation; extension on energetic stimulation. **Romberg's s.**, swaying of the body on standing with feet close together and eyes closed: sign of locomotor ataxia. **Rosenbach's s.**, loss of abdominal reflex in inflammatory disease of intestines. **Rotch's s.**, dulness on percussion of the right fifth intercostal space: a sign of pericardial effusion. **Rumpf's s.** 1. Alternating fibrillary and tonic contractions after faradization: seen in traumatic neuroses. 2. Quickening of the pulse on pressure over a painful point seen in neurasthenia. **Rust's s.**, in caries or malignant disease of the cervical vertebrae the patient supports his head with his hands while moving the body. **Sanders's s.**, pulsation of the chest wall in adherent pericardium. **Sansom's s.**, reduplication of the heart's second sound at the base, in mitral stenosis. **Schapiro's s.**, no reduction of the pulse rate when the patient lies down: seen in weakness of the myocardium. **Schlek's s.**, expiratory stridor heard in auscultation in infants with tuberculosis of the bronchial glands. **Séguin's s.**, contraction of muscles preceding and giving warning of epileptic attack. **Semon's s.**, decreased mobility of the vocal cords in carcinoma of the larynx. **Skeer's s.**, small circle in iris near pupil in both eyes: seen in tuberculous meningitis. **Skoda's s.**, tympanic sound on percussion of chest above a large pleural effusion or above consolidation of pneumonia. **stair s.** See *stairs*. **Stellwag's s.**, apparent widening of palpebral opening in ex-

ophthalmic goiter. **Stokes's s.**, severe throbbing in abdomen at right of umbilicus in acute enteritis. **Tarnier's s.**, effacement of angle between upper and lower uterine segments in pregnancy: indicative of inevitable abortion. **Tinel's s.**, a tingling sensation in the distal end of a limb when pressure is made over the site of a divided nerve. **Traube's s.**, a faint double sound heard in auscultation over the femoral arteries in aortic regurgitation. **Troisier's s.**, enlargement of the lymph glands above the clavicle, seen in abdominal malignant disease or retrosternal tumor. **Trousseau's s.**, muscular spasm on pressure over large arteries or nerves: seen in tetany. **Uhthoff's s.**, nystagmus occurring in multiple cerebral sclerosis. **Vigourour's s.**, diminished electric resistance of the skin in exophthalmic goiter. **von Graefe's s.**, failure of the upper lid to move downward with the eyeball in glancing downward: seen in exophthalmic goiter. **Weber's s.**, paralysis of oculomotor nerve of one side and hemiplegia of opposite side. **Wernicke's s.**, the hemiopic pupillary reaction. See *reaction*. **Westphal's s.**, loss of knee jerk in locomotor ataxia. **Wintrich's s.**, change in pitch of percussion note when mouth is opened and closed, indicative of a cavity in the lung.

sig'na. *L.* for *mark* or *write*; abbreviated to *S.* or *Sig.* on prescriptions.

sig'nal symptom. Peculiar sensation or movement announcing an approaching attack of jacksonian epilepsy.

sig'nature. The part of a prescription which gives directions as to taking the medicine.

sig'natures, doctrine of. Obsolete doctrine that the uses of a medicine are shown by its appearance or by some other visible indication.

sik'im'in. Poison principle of *Ilicium religiosum*.

sil'ica. Silicon dioxide, SiO_2 ; also, its homeopathic preparations.

sil'icate. Any compound of silicic acid with a base.

silicato'sis. Pulmonary disease caused by inhalation of silicate dust.

silic'ic acid (sil-is'ik). An acid, H_4SiO_4 , forming silicates.

sil'icon. A nonmetallic tetrad element; symbol *Si*.

silico'sis. Pneumokoniosis due to inhaling dust of stone, sand, or flint.

silicot'ic. 1. Pertaining to silicosis. 2. A person affected with silicosis.

silicotuberculo'sis. Silicosis which has caused pulmonary tuberculosis.

sil'iqua oli'vae. The fibers which appear to encircle the inferior olive of the brain.

sil'iquose cataract. Cataract in which the lens atrophies, leaving a calcareous deposit in the capsule. **s. desquamation**, the shedding from the skin of dried vesicles.

silvat'ic. Pertaining to or occurring in the woods, as *s. plague*.

sil'ver. A white, soft, malleable, and ductile monad metal; symbol, *Ag*; atomic weight, 107.88. Its compounds are extensively used in medicine. **s. arsphenamine**, a brownish-black powder used as is arsphenamine. **s. iodide**, a light-yellowish, binary, powdery compound, AgI : useful in syphilis and in nervous diseases, and used locally for conjunctivitis. **s. lactate.** See *actol*. **s. nitrate**, AgNO_3 , a salt in transparent, tabular, rhombic crystals. It is a very important caustic counterirritant and escharotic, and is used internally in epilepsy and in diseases of the stomach and intestines. *Fused silver nitrate*, or *lunar caustic*, is prepared in cones or pencils for external use. *Dilute silver nitrate* is for external use, and is much milder in its action than

- the pure nitrate. **s. oxide**, a brownish-black powder, Ag_2O , used like silver nitrate: employed in uterine and vaginal diseases. **s. protein**, silver oxide made colloidal by the addition of protein. **mild s. protein** (protargin mild), a compound of silver with protein, an efficacious prophylactic against gonorrheal infection. **strong s. protein** (protargin strong), a compound of silver and protein containing about 8 per cent of silver. **s. salvarsan**. See *silver arsphenamine*.
- silver-fork deformity or fracture**. Fracture of distal end of radius, causing a peculiar deformity.
- Silvestri's method**. A method of inducing artificial respiration.
- sil'vol**. A brand of mild silver protein.
- simesthe'sia**. Sensibility of bone.
- sim'ilac**. A proprietary modified cow's milk for infant feeding.
- simil'ia simil'ibus curan'tur**. Latin for "likes are cured by likes"; the homeopathic doctrine that a disease is cured by those remedies which produce effects resembling the disease itself.
- Simon's position**. Position of the patient flat on the back, with the thighs and legs flexed and abducted, and hips elevated.
- sim'ple fracture**. See *fracture*. **s. inflammation**, inflammation without pus or other specific inflammatory product.
- sim'pler, sim'plist**. An herb doctor.
- sim'ples** (sim'plz). Medicinal plants.
- Sim's's depressor**. A wire loop for depressing anterior vaginal wall. **S.'s position**, patient lying on left side and front of left chest with right thigh strongly flexed. **S.'s speculum**, a speculum which raises the posterior vaginal wall while the anterior is pushed down by a depressor.
- simul**. L. for *together*.
- sim'ulation**. 1. The act of counterfeiting an illness. 2. Imitation of one disease by another.
- Simu'llum**. A genus of venomous gnats. *S. pec'udum* attacks horses and cattle. *S. meridiona'le* attacks sheep and swine. *S. rep'tans* is said to be a carrier of pellagra.
- sim'ulo**. South American plant used in epilepsy.
- sin'albin**. A principle, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_{16}$, from white mustard.
- sin'apine**. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_3$, from white mustard.
- sina'pls** (sin-a'pis). L. for *mustard*.
- sinaplis'copy**. Application of mustard as a test for sensory disturbance.
- sin'apism** (sin'ap-izm). A mustard plaster or paste.
- sin'aplized**. Mixed with or containing mustard.
- sincip'ital**. Pertaining to the sinciput.
- sin'ciput**. The upper and front part of the head.
- sin'ew** (sin'u). A tendon or fibrous cord.
- sing**. Abbreviation of L. *singulo'rum*, of each.
- sin'ger's node or nodule**. A swelling sometimes developed between the arytenoid cartilages of singers.
- singul'tus** (sin-gul'tus). Hiccup.
- sinis'trad** (sin-is'trad). To or toward the left.
- sinis'tral**. Pertaining to the left side.
- sinistra'ral**. Hearing better with the left ear.
- sink'trin**. A sugar, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$, found in squills, etc.
- sinistrocar'dia**. Displacement of the heart to the left.
- sinistrocer'ebral**. Situated in the left hemisphere of the brain.
- sinistroc'ular**. Having the left eye stronger.
- sinistrocular'ity**. The state of having the left eye the stronger.
- sinistrogyra'tion**. A turning to the left.

sinistroman'ual. Left handed.

sinistrop'edal. Using the left foot in preference.

sinis'trose. Levorotatory sugar sometimes found in the urine.

sinistro'sis (sin-is-tro'sis). Shell shock.

sinistrotor'sion. A twisting toward the left.

sink'aline. An alkaloid from mustard. Same as *cholin*.

sino-auric'ular node. See under *node*.

sinog'raphy (si-nog'raf-e). Roentgenography of the sinuses.

sinu'i'tis (si-nu-i'tis). Same as *sinusitis*.

sinuot'omy. The operation of cutting into a sinus.

sin'uous (sin'u-us). Bending in and out; winding.

si'nus. 1. A recess, cavity, or hollow space. 2. A dilated channel for venous blood. **accessory s's of the nose**, the frontal, maxillary, sphenoidal and ethmoidal sinuses. **air s.**, cavity in a bone containing air. **aortic s.**, **s. of Valsalva**, a pouchlike dilatation of aorta or pulmonary artery opposite segment of semilunar valve. **carotid s.**, the dilated portion of the internal carotid artery above its division into its two main branches. **cavernous s.**, venous sinus extending from sphenoid fissure to apex of petrous portion of temporal bone, communicating behind with the inferior and superior petrosal sinuses. **circular s.**, venous sinus around pituitary body. **s. circula'ris l'ridis**. Same as *Schlemm's canal*. **coronary s.**, venous sinus in the groove between left cardiac auricle and left ventricle. **Cuvier's s.**, two venous organs of the embryo. **ethmoid s.**, **ethmoidal s.**, the air spaces within the ethmoid bone. **frontal s.**, large air sinus in the frontal bone above either eye. **Inferior longitudinal s.**, venous sinus along lower border of falx cerebri. **Inferior petrosal s.**, venous sinus arising from cavernous sinus running along lower edge of petrous bone to internal jugular vein. **s. of kidney**, inward extension of hilum of kidney. **s. of larynx**, ventricle of larynx. **lateral s.**, venous sinus which begins at torcular herophili and goes to internal jugular. **lymph s.**, a lymph channel; space which conveys lymph. **mastoid s's**, cells within mastoid portion of temporal bone. **maxillary s.**, the antrum of Highmore. **s. of Morgagni**, space between basilar process of occipital and superior constrictor muscle. **occipital s.**, a small venous sinus in attached margin of falx cerebelli opening into torcular herophili. **s. phlebitis**, inflammation of a venous sinus. **placental s.**, venous channel around edge of placenta. **s. pocula'ris**, a small pouch in the prostatic portion of urethra. See *uterus masculinus*. **prostatic s.** See *uterus masculinus*. **s. rec'tus**, the straight sinus. **rhomboid s.**, the fourth ventricle. **sphenoid s.**, an air space in the sphenoid bone. **straight s.**, venous sinus going from inferior longitudinal to lateral sinus. **superior longitudinal s.** goes along upper edge of falx cerebri and ends at the torcular. **superior petrosal s.** runs in a groove in petrous bone from posterior part of cavernous sinus to lateral sinus. **terminal s.**, vein which encircles the vascular area of the blastoderm. **s. thrombosis**, thrombosis of a venous sinus. **transverse s.** unites the two inferior petrosal sinuses. **urogenital s.**, duct into which in the embryo the wolffian ducts and bladder empty, and which goes to the cloaca. **Valsalva, s. of.** See *aortic s.* **s. vena'rum**, the posterior medial portion of the right auricle. **s. veno'sus**, the common venous receptacle in the embryo at the posterior end of the cardiac tube. **s. veno'sus sele'rae**, the canal of Schlemm.

sinusi'tis (sin-u-si'tis). Inflammation of a sinus, especially the maxillary sinus.

- si'nusoid.** A terminal blood channel consisting of a large irregular anastomosing vessel having little or no adventitia.
- sinusoid'al current.** Alternating faradic current whose potential repeatedly rises from zero to a maximum, and then declines to zero again.
- sinusoidaliza'tion.** The application of sinusoidal current.
- sinusol'ogy.** That branch of medicine which has to do with the sinuses.
- sinusot'omy.** The operation of cutting into a sinus.
- SiO₂.** Silicon dioxide.
- si'omine.** Hexamethylenamine tetra-iodide. It is decomposed in the intestine, freeing the iodide, and produces the effect of the iodides.
- si'phon.** A bent pipe with arms of unequal lengths for drawing liquid from one receptacle to another.
- siphono'ma.** A tumor made up of a series of tubes.
- Sippy method or treatment.** Treatment of ulcer of the stomach by the free administration of alkali in order to neutralize the acid of the gastric juice.
- si'qua (si'kwah).** The square of the sitting height.
- sirenom'elus.** A monster with blended legs and no feet.
- sirl'asis (si-ri'as-is).** Sunstroke.
- sismother'apy.** Same as *scismotherapy*.
- sissoresia (sis-o-rek'se-ah).** A tendency of the spleen to accumulate blood corpuscles.
- sistomen'sin.** A preparation containing the luteolipoid of corpus luteum: used to check excessive menstrual flow.
- sitleir'gia.** Hysterical anorexia.
- sitol'ogy (sit-e-ol'o-je).** See *sitology*.
- sitloma'nla.** Same as *sitomania*.
- sitlopho'bia, sitopho'bia.** Morbid dread of taking food.
- sitol'ogy.** The science of food and nourishment.
- sitoma'nla.** 1. Sitophobia. 2. Periodic bulimia.
- sitother'apy.** Treatment by food; dietotherapy.
- sitotox'ism (si-to-toks'ism).** Poisoning by diseased vegetable foods.
- sitot'ropism.** Response of cells to the attractive or repulsive influence of food.
- si'tus Inver'sus vis'cerum.** Lateral transposition of the viscera of the thorax and pelvis.
- sitz bath.** A hip bath.
- slx-o-slx.** Same as *saltarsan*.
- sixth nerve.** See *abducens*, in *Nerves, Table of*.
- ska'tol.** A crystalline substance, C₁₂H₉N, from feces.
- skato'sine.** A base, C₁₂H₁₁N₂O₂, from certain proteins.
- skator'yl (ska-toks'il).** Oxidation product of skatol, C₈H₇NO, found in urine in certain diseases of large intestine.
- skeln (skān).** The threadlike figure seen in the earlier stages of karyokinesis.
- skel'al'gia (ske-lal'je-ah).** Pain in the leg.
- skel'etal.** Pertaining to the skeleton. **s. muscle,** a muscle attached to or moving some part of the skeleton. **s. tissue,** a general name for bony, ligamentous, fibrous, and cartilaginous tissues.
- skel'etln (skel'et-in).** Any one of a series of gelatinous substances from invertebrate tissue, as chitin, spongin.
- skeletiza'tion.** 1. Extreme emaciation. 2. Removal of soft parts from the skeleton.
- skeletog'enous.** Producing skeletal structures or tissues.

skeletol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding the skeleton.

skel'eton. The bony framework of the body.

Skene's glands. See under *gland*.

skeni'tis. Inflammation of Skene's glands.

skeocyto'sis (ske-o-si-to'sis). Same as *neocytosis*.

skeptophylax'is. A condition in which a minute dose of a substance poisonous to animals will produce a temporary immunity to the action of the poison.

ski'agram, ski'agraph. A picture made by the roentgen rays.

skia'graphy. The art of producing skiagraphs.

skiam'eter. Instrument for measuring intensity of roentgen rays.

ski'ascope. 1. A fluoroscope. 2. Instrument used in skiascopy.

ski'ascopy. Determination of the refraction of the eye by examining the movement of light and shadow across the pupil when light is thrown into the eye.

skin. The outer integument composed of epidermis and corium.

s. bound, hide bound; sclerodermatous. s. bound disease. Same as *scleroderma*. **elastic s., cutis elastica;** a condition in which the skin can be stretched out by pulling. **glossy s.,** a condition marked by shiny atrophy of the skin. **s. grafting,** implantation of bits of healthy skin to form centers of cicatrization.

ski'odan. Abrodil; iodomethane sulfonate of sodium for intravenous pyclography.

skleri'asis (skle-ri'as-is). See *scleroderma*.

sklero-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *sclero-*.

skoda'ic resonance, s. tympany. Tympanic resonance in upper part of chest with flatness below.

Sko'da's sign. Same as *skodaic resonance*.

sko'togram, skot'ograph. Same as *skiagram*.

skotog'raphy (sko-tog'raf-e). See *skiagraphy*.

skull. The cranium; bony framework of the head. **s. cap.** 1. The sinciput or calvarium. 2. See *scutellaria*.

sleep epilepsy. Same as *narcolepsy*. **s. walking.** Same as *somnambulism*.

sleep'ing dropsy, s. sickness. 1. African lethargy. 2. Encephalitis lethargica.

slen'der column, s. fasciculus. Same as *funiculus gracilis*. **s. lobe,** a lobule on the lower aspect of the cerebellum.

slide. A glass plate on which objects are placed for microscopical examination.

sling. A bandage or suspensory for supporting a part.

slough. A mass of dead tissue in, or cast out from, living tissue.

slough'ing. The formation or separation of a slough.

slows (slōz). See *milk sickness*.

sludge (slujh). The more or less solid matter which settles out of sewage. **activated s.,** sludge from well-aerated sewage, which, being well supplied with oxidizing bacteria, ensures the presence of sufficient oxidizing organisms to activate the next tankful of sewage. **dewatered s.,** sludge from which the water has been removed by drying or pressing.

smallpox. See *variola*.

smear culture. Bacterial culture in which the infective matter is smeared over the surface of the medium.

Smee cell. A form of galvanic cell.

smeg'ma. Thick cheesy secretion under the prepuce.

smegmat'ic. Pertaining to or composed of smegma.

smeg'molith. A calcareous concretion in the smegma.

smel'ling salts. Aromatized ammonium carbonate.

Smi'lax (smi'lax). See *sarsaparilla*.

smiths' cramp. Spasm of arm and hand occurring in blacksmiths.

smog. A mixture of smoke and fog.

Sn. Symbol of tin (*L. stannum*).

snake'root. See *Cimicifuga*, *Senega*, and *Serpentaria*.

snapping hip. See under *hip*.

snare. A wire loop for removing polypi and tumors.

sneeze. To expel air forcibly through the nose and mouth.

Snel'len's types. A variety of test types for oculists' use.

snore. Noisy breathing in sleep or coma; stertor.

snoring r le. A sonorous r le.

snow blindness. Dimness of vision from glare of sun upon snow.

snuffles. Catarrhal discharge from the nasal mucous membrane in infants, chiefly in syphilis.

SO₂. Sulfur dioxide.

soam'in. Sodium para-aminophenyl-arsenate; used in syphilis.

soap. A compound of fatty acid with an alkali. *s. bark.* See *quillaia*.

sobis'minol. A proprietary organic bismuth preparation for the treatment of syphilis.

socalo'in. A variety of aloin, C₁₅H₁₆O₇, from Socotrine aloes.

so'cia parot'idis. A detached part or exclave of the parotid gland.

sock'et. A hollow part into which a corresponding part fits.

so'da. Sodium hydrate, NaOH; also sodium carbonate or bicarbonate.

s. water, water charged with gaseous carbon dioxide.

so'dic. Containing soda or sodium.

so'dium. A soft alkali metal; symbol Na. *s. anisate*, an antiseptic and antipyretic crystalline powder. *s. benzoate*, C₆H₅.CO₂-Na, used as an antiseptic and in gout and rheumatism. *s. bicarbonate*, a white powder, NaHCO₃; antacid. *s. borate*, borax. *s. bromide*, NaBr, a sedative and hypnotic. *s. cacodylate*, (CH₃)₂-As.ONa, used like arsenic. *s. carbonate*, an alkaline irritant, Na₂CO₃+10H₂O. *s. chloride*, NaCl; common salt. *s. hydrate*, NaOH, caustic soda. *s. iodide*, NaI; used like potassium iodide. *s. persulfate*, a salt used locally for ulcers and lupus and internally as a tonic and antipyretic. *s. phosphate*, Na₂HPO₄+12H₂O; cathartic. *s. salicylate* is used as an antirheumatic. *s. sulfate*, Glauber's salt; purgative.

sodoko'sis. Rat-bite fever.

so'doku (so'do-koo). Japanese name for rat-bite fever.

sod'omy. Copulation between males.

Soem'mering's foramen (ze'mer-ings). See *fovea centralis*. *S.'s spot*, the macula lutea of the retina.

soft'ening. Process of becoming soft. *s. of the brain*, progressive dementia with general paresis: it may be yellow or red when the products of disintegration of the blood mingle with the brain matter, or white when there is no hemorrhage.

soft palate. The soft posterior portion of the palate.

sol (sol). A colloid in solution.

sola'nine. Alkaloid, C₈H₇NO₂, from *Solanum nigrum*: poisonous and narcotic.

Sola'num. A genus of plants including potato, black nightshade, etc.

so'lar plexus. A plexus of ganglia and nerves for the abdominal viscera. See *plexus*.

sola'rium. A glass-enclosed room in which sun baths may be taken.

- solariza'tion.** Exposure to sunlight and the effects produced thereby.
- solar'son.** A 1 per cent solution of ammonium heptenchlorarsonate: used by injection in anemia, chlorosis, malaria, cutaneous and nervous diseases.
- sola'tion** (so-la'shun). The transformation of a gel into a sol.
- sole.** The bottom of the foot. **s. plate**, a mass of protoplasm in which motor nerve endings are embedded. **s. reflex**, muscular contraction on stimulating the sole.
- so'lénoid.** A coil of wire spaced equally between turns: when a current flows through it, the solenoid acts like a magnet.
- so'leus.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- sol'idism, solidis'tic pathology.** Obsolete doctrine that all diseases are due to condensation or expansion of the solid tissues.
- sol'itary fasciculus.** See *fasciculus*. **s. glands**, lymphoid nodules in mucous membrane of large and small intestines.
- so'lium** (so'le-um). A variety of tapeworm.
- solubil'ity** (sol-u-bil'it-e). Quality of being soluble.
- solute** (so-loot'). The substance dissolved in a solution.
- solu'tion.** 1. Process of dissolving. 2. Liquid containing dissolved matter. See also *contiguity, solution of, and continuity, solution of*. **colloidal s.**, one in which the solute is suspended in the solvent in minute particles. **decanormal s.**, a solution containing ten times as much of the dissolved substance as the normal solution. **decinormal s.**, a solution one tenth as strong as the normal solution. **dilute s.**, a solution containing a small amount of the dissolved substance. **isotonic salt s., physiologic salt s.**, a solution of sodium chloride which has the same osmotic pressure as the blood serum. **saline s., salt s.**, a solution of sodium chloride in distilled water; *normal or physiologic salt s.* contains 0.9 per cent of salt. **saturated s.**, a solution containing all the dissolved matter that the menstruum can dissolve. **standard s.**, a solution containing a definite amount of a substance. **supersaturated s.**, a solution that contains more of the solute than it can permanently hold.
- solu'tol.** Antiseptic solution of cresol and sodium creosotate.
- solv.** Abbreviation of *L. solve*, dissolve.
- sol'vent.** 1. Effecting a solution. 2. A liquid that dissolves.
- sol'veol.** Antiseptic solution of sodium creosotate in cresol.
- sol'vin.** A liquid preparation capable of destroying red blood corpuscles.
- sol'rosal.** Salol phosphorous acid whose lithium salt is diuretic and antiseptic.
- so'ma.** The body as distinguished from the germ cells; also the body without the arms and legs.
- so'macule.** The smallest possible particle of protoplasm.
- so'mal.** Pertaining to the body.
- somasthe'nia.** A condition of bodily weakness with poor appetite and poor sleep.
- somatal'gia.** Bodily pain.
- somatesthe'sia.** The consciousness of having a body.
- somat'ic** (so-mat'ik). Pertaining to the body. **s. death**, death of the entire body.
- somatiza'tion.** In psychiatry, the conversion of mental experiences or states into bodily symptoms.
- somat'oblasts.** Cytoblasts aggregated in the protoplasm of the cell outside the nucleus.
- somat'ochrome.** A nerve cell whose cell body stains readily.
- somatodid'ymsus.** A twin monster with the bodies united.

- somatodym'ia.** Teratic union of the bodies of twin fetus.
- somatogen'ic.** Originating in or existing in the body.
- somatol'ogy.** The sum of what is known regarding the body.
- som'atome.** 1. An appliance for cutting the body of a fetus. 2. A somite.
- somatop'agus.** A double monster with separate trunks.
- somatopath'ic.** Disordered in body; organic.
- somat'oplasm** (so-mat'o-plazm). The body substance.
- somat'opleure.** 1. The somatic mesoblast. 2. Layer formed by union of the somatic mesoblast and the epiblast.
- somatopsy'chic.** Pertaining to both mind and body.
- somatopsyo'sis.** Any mental disease which is symptomatic of bodily disease.
- somatos'chisis** (so-mat-os'kis-is). Splitting of the bodies of the vertebrae.
- somatos'copy** (so-mat-os'ko-pe). Examination of the body.
- so'matose.** A concentrated proprietary meat food.
- somatot'omy.** Human anatomy.
- somatotrid'ymus.** A fetal monster with three trunks.
- somesthe'sia.** Sensibility to bodily feeling or bodily sensations.
- somesthet'ic, somaesthet'ic.** Pertaining to the bodily sensations.
- so'mite** (so'mit). One of the segments composing the embryonic mesoblast; a protovertebra.
- som'nal.** A hypnotic and diuretic compound of chloral hydrate and urethane, $C_7H_{12}NO_2Cl$.
- somnam'bulism.** Habitual walking in sleep.
- somna'rium.** An institution for treating neuroses by sleep.
- somnifa'cient.** Hypnotic; causing sleep.
- somnif'erous.** Producing sleep.
- somnil'quism, somnil'quy.** The habit of talking in one's sleep.
- somnif'athy** (som-nip'ath-e). Any disorder of sleep.
- somnociemat'ograph.** An apparatus for registering the movements of sleeping persons.
- som'noform.** A compound of ethyl chloride, methyl chloride, and ethyl bromide; a general anesthetic.
- som'nolence** (som'no-lens). Sleepiness.
- somnolen'tia.** 1. Incomplete sleep; drowsiness. 2. Drunken sleep.
- som'nos.** Chlorethanol alcoholate; used as a sedative and hypnotic.
- somopsyo'sis.** A mental disorder in which the symptoms are chiefly bodily.
- sonde coudée** (sond koo-da'). Catheter with an elbow.
- son'eryl.** A proprietary hypnotic, butyl-ethyl barbituric acid.
- son'ifer.** A variety of ear trumpet.
- son'itus** (son'it-us). See *tinnitus*.
- sonom'eter.** An apparatus for testing acuteness of hearing.
- sono'rous.** Resonant; sounding. *s. râle*, snoring respiration sound from narrowing of the bronchi.
- soor.** Ger. for *thrush*.
- soot cancer, soot wart.** Cancer of the scrotum.
- sophistica'tion.** Adulteration of food or medicine.
- so'phol.** A preparation for use in gonorrheal ophthalmia.
- so'por.** Coma or deep sleep.
- soporif'ic.** Producing deep sleep.
- so'porose.** Associated with coma or with deep sleep.
- sorbefac'ient.** A remedy that favors absorption.

sor'bin (sor'bin). Same as *sorbose*.

sor'bite. A sugar obtained from mountain ash, *Sorbus*.

sor'bitol. A sweet alcohol used in place of sugar in diabetes.

sor'bose. A sugar (glucose) from mountain ash, *Sorbus*.

sor'des. Foul matter collected on lips and teeth in low fevers. *s. gas'trica*, food lying undigested in the stomach.

sore throat. See *tonsillitis* and *pharyngitis*.

sor'ghum (sor'gum). A variety of cane sugar.

sororia'tion. Increase in the size of the breasts at puberty.

soro'sin. A tonic preparation for use in anemia.

sorp'tion. The combination of water with a colloid or coagulum.

S. O. S. Abbreviation for *L. si o'pus sit*, if necessary.

so'terocyte (so'ter-o-sit). A blood platelet.

soudan' (soo-dan'). See *sudan*.

souffle (sooff). A soft, blowing auscultatory sound. **fetal s.**, murmur sometimes heard over pregnant uterus, supposed to be due to compression of umbilical cord. **funic s.**, **funicular s.**, hissing souffle synchronous with fetal heart sounds, probably from umbilical cord. **placental s.**, **uterine s.**, sound made by blood in arteries of gravid uterus. **splenic s.**, sound said to be sometimes heard over diseased spleen.

sou'ma, souma'ya. A disease of cattle, horses, and camels in the Soudan, caused by trypanosoma.

sound. 1. Sensation produced on auditory nerve by vibrations of the air. 2. Instrument to be introduced into cavities, so as to detect foreign bodies or to dilate strictures. **after-s.**, the sound heard after the cessation of the vibrations that produced it. **anasarcous s.**, a bubbling sound of moist quality often heard over edematous skin. **aortic second s.** See *heart s's*. **auscultatory s.**, any sound heard on auscultation. **bandbox s.**, a highly resonant sound elicited by percussion over the chest in cases of emphysema of the lung. **Beatty-Bright friction s.**, the friction sound of pleurisy. **bell s.** Same as *bruit d'arain*. **bellows s.**, an endocardial murmur resembling the sound made by a bellows. **Béniqué's s.**, a sound, having a wide curve, for dilating urethral strictures. **bottle s.** Same as *amphoric rôle*. See *rôle*. **cardiac s.** Same as *heart sounds*. **coin s.** Same as *bruit d'arain*. **s.-conducting apparatus**, the parts of the auditory apparatus external to the cochlea. **cracked-pot s.**, a percussion sound indicative of a pulmonary cavity into which the breath may pass. **entotic s's**, sounds that originate within the ear, such as tinnitus. **esophageal s.**, a long, flexible sound for exploring the esophagus. **first s.** See *heart s's*. **flapping s.**, the peculiar sound made by the closure of the heart valves. **friction s.**, any sound produced by the rubbing of one surface over another. **heart s's**, the two sounds heard over the cardiac region. The first is dull and prolonged, and occurs along with the systole of the ventricles; the second (aortic second s.) occurs along with the closure of the semilunar valves, and is short and sharp. **hippocratic s.**, the succussion sound heard in pyopneumothorax or seropneumothorax. **Korotkoff s's**, sounds heard during auscultatory blood pressure determination, produced by sudden distention of the artery, the walls of which were previously relaxed because of the surrounding pneumatic cuff. **lacrimal s.**, a sound of small caliber for use in the lacrimal canal. **metallic s.**, a sound having a metallic quality heard especially over cavities in the chest. **mid-diastolic s.**, a sharp sound heard on auscultation just before the first sound of the heart. **muscle s.**, the sound heard over a muscle when in a condition of contraction.

s.-perceiving apparatus, the cochlea and the auditory nerve, with its terminations and connections with the auditory nucleus and auditory center. **percussion s.**, any sound obtained by percussion. **respiratory s.**, any sound heard on auscultation over any portion of the respiratory tract. **second s.** See *heart s's*. **shaking s.** Same as *succussion s.* **siphon s.**, a variety of tube or siphon for the stomach. **sizzling s's**, sounds as of fermentation in the stomach. **subjective s.** 1. Same as *phonism*. 2. The sound sometimes produced by the blood current in the ears of the auscultator. **succussion s's**, splashing sounds heard on succussion over a distended stomach and in hydropneumothorax. **tick-tack s's**, heart sounds in which there is little or no difference in the quality of the first and second sounds: seen in infants and persons with feeble hearts. The condition is called *embryocardia*. **to-and-fro s.**, the peculiar friction sound heard in pericarditis and pleuritis. **urethral s.**, a long, alim, slightly conical instrument of steel for exploring and dilating the urethra. **water-wheel s.** See *bruit de moulin*. **water-whistle s.**, a whistling sound heard over a fistula of the lung. **Winternitz's s.**, a double-current catheter.

Souques's phenomenon (*soo-kāz'*). Involuntary separation and extension of the fingers when the arm is raised: seen in incomplete hemiplegia.

south'ernwood. See *abrotanum*.

so'ya (*so'yah*). See *soy bean*.

soy bean. The Chinese bean, *Glyci'ne so'ja*, which contains little starch and is rich in albuminoid: the meal from it is used for making bread for diabetics.

so'zal. Aluminum sulfocarbolate: antiseptic.

sozalbu'min. Any defensive proteid not a toxalbumin.

so'zin. Any proteid naturally occurring in the body which acts as a protector against disease.

sozobo'rol. A preparation of aristol and the borates and sozoiodolates: used in nasal catarrh.

sozolo'dol. An antiseptic substance, $C_6H_5SO_3I_2$.

sozoiol'olate (*so''zo-i-od'o-lāt*). Any compound of sozoiolol. The sozoiololates of mercury, potassium, sodium, and zinc are antiseptic.

space (*spās*). A region or area of the body. **apical s.**, the space between the wall of the alveolus and the apex of the root of a tooth.

arachnoid s., the space between the arachnoid and the pia mater.

axillary s., the axilla. **cardiac s.**, the space in the surface of the chest which overlies the heart.

epidural s., the lymph space between the dura of the spinal cord and the spinal canal.

Fontana's s's, the spaces between the processes of the pectinate ligament of the iris.

s. nerves, fibers of the auditory nerve going to the semi-circular canals.

Nuel's s., space in organ of Corti between outer hair cells and outer rods.

palmar s's, the large fascial spaces in the head.

perforated s., space at base of brain pierced by blood vessels.

plantar s., three fascial spaces in the foot.

Polseuille's s., that part of the cavity of a blood vessel, near the periphery, in which red corpuscles do not move.

Prussak's s., the space in the attic of the tympanum behind Shrapnell's membrane.

s. sense, faculty by which the position and space relations of objects are perceived.

subarachnoid s., the space between the arachnoid and the pia mater containing the cerebrospinal fluid.

Tenon's s., the lymph space between the sclera and Tenon's capsule.

spagy'ric. Pertaining to the obsolete alchemistic practice of medicine.

spane'mia. Anemia; thinness of the blood.

Span'ish fly. See *Cantharis*.

spanogyny (span'o-jin-e). Scarcity of women; decrease in female births.

spanomenorrh'e'a (span-o-men-o-re'ah). Scanty menstruation.

spanopne'a, spanopnoe'a. Nervous affection with slow, deep breathing and subjective feeling of dyspnea.

spar'adrap. A medicated adhesive.

spar'er. A substance which is destroyed in metabolism, but which through its destruction lessens the destruction of other substances.

spargano'sis. Infestation with *Sparganum* or *Bothriocephalus mansoni*.

spargo'sis. 1. Distention of mamma with milk. 2. Elephantiasis.

spar'teine. Alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{22}N_2$, from broom: its sulfate acts like digitalin.

spasm. A sudden violent involuntary contraction, as of the muscles. **clonic s.,** spasm in which rigidity is followed immediately by relaxation. **habit s.,** spasm acquired by habit. **handicraft s.,** any occupation neurosis. **myopathic s.** accompanies a disease of the muscles. **saltatory s.** See *palmus*. **tetanic s.,** emprosthotonos, pleurothotonos, or opisthotonos. **tonic s.,** spasm in which rigidity persists for a considerable time. **toxic s.** is due to a poison.

spasma'gin. A proprietary mixture for the relief of pain and spasm.

spasmat'ic, spasmod'ic. Of the nature of spasm.

spasmoder'mia. A spasmodic affection of the skin.

spas'modism. A spasmodic condition due to medullary excitation.

spasmo'logy (spaz-mol'o-je). The science of spasms.

spasmolyg'mus. Spasmodic hiccup.

spasmo'lysis (spaz-mol'is-is). The stoppage or arrest of spasm.

spasmolyt'ic. Checking spasms.

spasmodomyxorrh'e'a. Myxorrhoea intestinalis.

spasmophe'mia (spaz-mo-fe'me-ah). Stuttering.

spasmophil'ia. Abnormal tendency to convulsions.

spasmo'tin. A poisonous principle from ergot.

spasmo'tox'in. A poisonous ptomaine from bacillus of tetanus.

spas'mous (spaz'mus). Like a spasm.

spas'mus nu'tans. Nodding spasm.

spas'tic. Of the nature of, or characterized by, spasms. **s. hemiplegia.** See *hemiplegia*. **s. paraplegia.** See *paraplegia*.

spastic'ity. The state or quality of being spastic.

spat'ula. A flat blunt instrument used for spreading plasters, mixing ointments, etc.

spav'in (spav'in). A disease of the hock joint of horses, producing lameness. **blood s.,** a soft swelling on the inside of the hock from dilatation of a vein. **hog s.,** dilatation of the capsular ligament of the tibiotarsal joint of a horse, forming a swelling on the inside of the hock. **bone s.,** a bony growth on the inside of the hock. **high s.,** a tumor on the upper part of the inside of the hock.

spav'ined. Affected with spavin.

spay. To deprive of the ovaries.

spear'mint. The herb *Mentha viridis*: it is carminative.

spec'al'ist. A practitioner who treats a special class of diseases.

spe'cies. 1. Primary subdivision of a genus. 2. A mixture of powdered simples for infusion.

speci'fic. 1. Pertaining to a species. 2. A remedy specially indicated for any particular disease. **s. gravity,** weight of a substance as compared with that of another assumed as a standard. **s. remedy.** Same as *specific*, 2d def.

specil'um. A bougie, probe, or sound.

spec'tacles. Pair of lenses in a frame to assist vision.

spec'tral. Performed by means of the spectrum.

spectrocolorim'eter. An instrument for detecting color blindness.

spectrom'etry. Determination of the place of lines in a spectrum.

spectrophotom'eter. Apparatus for measuring light sense by means of a spectrum.

spectrophotom'etry. The use of the spectrophotometer.

spec'troscope. Instrument for developing and analyzing the spectrum of a body.

spec'trum. Various colored band into which light is decomposed in passing through a prism or grating of glass.

spec'ulum. Appliance for opening to view a passage or cavity of the body. **Bozeman's s.**, a bivalve speculum the blades of which remain parallel when separated. **Cusco's s.**, a form of vaginal speculum, the two blades of which are worked by a screw. **duck-billed s.**, a form of two-valved vaginal speculum. **Fergusson's s.**, a cylindric speculum for the vagina made of silvered glass. **Gruher's s.**, a form of ear speculum. **Sims' s.**, a form of duck-billed vaginal speculum. **stop s.**, an eye speculum with an appliance for controlling the degree to which its branches spread.

speech center. Center in the third left frontal convolution which regulates speech.

spend. To ejaculate semen in coitus.

sperm (sperm). Semen. **s. cell**, a spermatozoon; more correctly, a spermatid. **s. nucleus**, nucleus or head of a spermatozoon.

spermace'ti. A white crystalline fat from the head of the sperm whale.

spermacra'sia. A weak state of the semen.

spermatemphrax'is. Obstruction to the discharge of semen.

spermat'ic. Pertaining to the semen. **s. artery**, a branch of the abdominal aorta in the spermatic cord. **s. canal.** See *canal*. **s. cord**, cord containing vas deferens, and the arteries, veins, and nerves of the testicle. **s. plexus.** See *plexus*.

sper'matid. A cell derived from a secondary spermatocyte by division and developing into a spermatozoon.

sper'matin. An albuminoid substance from the semen.

sper'matism (sper'mat-izm). Emission of semen.

spermatit'is (sper-mat-i'tis). Same as *deferentitis*.

spermat'oblast (sper-mat'o-blast). Same as *spermatid*.

spermat'ocle. A scrotal cyst containing spermatozoa.

spermatoc'l'dal (sper'mat-o-si'dal). Destructive to spermatozoa.

spermat'ocyst (sper-mat'o-sist). A seminal vesicle.

spermatocystec'tomy. Excision of the seminal vesicles.

spermatocystit'is. Inflammation of a seminal vesicle.

spermatocystot'omy. Incision of the seminal vesicles.

spermat'ocyte, primary. A cell derived from a spermatogonium. **secondary s.**, one of the two cells into which a primary spermatocyte divides, and which in turn gives origin to spermatids.

spermatogem'ma. A mass of spermatocytes.

spermatogen'esis, spermatog'eny. The development or production of spermatozoa.

spermatogon'ium. A cell originating in a seminal tubule and dividing into two spermatocytes.

sper'matoid (sper'mat-oid). Resembling semen.

spermatol'ogy. A treatise on semen.

spermatol'ysin. A lysin destructive to spermatozoa.

- spermatol'ysis.** Dissolution of spermatozoa.
- spermatolyt'ic.** Destructive to spermatozoa.
- spermatome'rite.** One of the granules of chromatin into which the sperm nucleus splits up after entrance of the spermatozoa.
- spermatopath'ia.** Diseased state of the semen.
- spermatopho'bia.** Morbid dread of spermatorrhea.
- spermat'ophore.** A capsule containing several spermatozoa.
- spermatopla'nia** (sper'-mat-o-pla'-ne-ah). Metastasis of semen.
- spermatopoiet'ic.** Promoting the secretion of semen.
- spermatorrhe'a.** Involuntary discharge of semen.
- spermatos'chesis** (sper-mat-os'ke-sis). Suppression of the semen.
- spermat'ospore.** A spermatogonium.
- spermato'vum.** A fecundated ovum.
- spermator'in.** A toxin which destroys spermatozoa.
- spermatozo'a.** Plural of *spermatozoon*.
- spermatozo'al.** Pertaining to spermatozoa.
- spermatozo'acide** (sper-mat-o-zo'as-id). Causing the death of spermatozoa.
- spermat'ozoid, spermatozo'on.** The male generative cell, consisting of a head or nucleus and a flagellum or tail.
- spermatu'ria** (sper-mat-u're-ah). Presence or discharge of semen in the urine.
- spermec'tomy.** Excision of a portion of the spermatic cord.
- sper'micide** (sper'mis-id). Spermatozoacide.
- sper'miduct.** The ejaculatory duct and vas deferens together.
- sper'mine.** 1. A therapeutic preparation of the testes of animals.
2. A leukomaine, C_2H_5N , from semen and various other animal substances.
- sper'miogram.** A diagram or chart of the various cells formed during the development of the spermatozoon.
- sper'moblast.** Same as *spermatoblast* or *spermatid*.
- sper'molith.** A stone in the spermatic duct.
- spermolyt'ic.** Destroying spermatozoa.
- spermoneural'gia.** Neuralgic pain in the spermatic cord.
- spermophlebecta'sia.** Varicose state of the spermatic veins.
- sper'moplasm.** The protoplasm of the spermatids.
- sper'mosphere.** Group or mass of spermatoblasts formed by division of a spermatogonium.
- sper'mospore.** See *spermatogonium*.
- sp. gr.** Abbreviation of *specific gravity*.
- spha'celate** (sfas'el-āt). To become gangrenous.
- sphacela'tion** (sfas-el-a'shun). Mortification or gangrene.
- sphac'elism** (sfas'el-izm). Gangrenous state or process.
- sphaceloder'ma.** Symmetric gangrene of the skin.
- sphacelotox'in.** Same as *spasmodin*.
- sphac'elous** (sfas'el-us). Gangrenous; sloughing.
- spha'celus** (sfas'el-us). A slough; a mass of gangrenous tissue.
- sphe'nion.** The cranial point at the sphenoid angle of the parietal bone.
- sphenoceph'alus.** A monster fetus with wedgelike head.
- spheno-eth'moid bone.** Curved plate of bone in front of each lesser wing of the sphenoid bone. *s. recess*, a groove back of the roof of the nasal fossa.
- sphe'noid.** Wedge shaped. *s. bone*, a small cranial bone. *s. fissure*, the cleft between the great and small wings of sphenoid.
- sphenoidit'is.** Inflammation of the sphenoidal sinus.
- sphenomax'illary.** Pertaining to the sphenoid and maxilla.

- sphenotre'sia.** A breaking up of the base of the fetal skull.
- sphē'notribe.** An instrument used in sphenotresia.
- sphenotur'binal bone.** A thin curved bone anterior to either small wing of the sphenoid.
- spheresthe'sia, sphaeraesthe'sia.** A morbid sensation, as of contact with a ball.
- Spherobacte'ria, Sphaerobacte'ria.** A group of bacteria to which the micrococci belong.
- Sphero'coc'cus, Sphaerococ'cus.** A genus or form of microbicoccus.
- sphē'rocyte (sfe'ro-sit).** An erythrocyte that is more spherical than normal.
- spherocy'tic (sfe-ro-si'tic).** Characterized by the presence of spherocytes.
- spherocyto'sis (sfe-ro-si-to'sis).** The presence of spherical erythrocytes in the blood.
- sphē'roid (sfe'roid).** A spherelike body.
- sphē'rollith.** A minute deposit in the kidney of the newborn.
- sphero'ma (sfe-ro'mah).** A spheric tumor.
- spherom'eter.** Apparatus for measuring the curvature of a surface.
- spherosper'mia.** A round, tailless state of the spermatozoa.
- sphinc'ter.** A ringlike muscle which closes a natural orifice.
- sphincteral'gia (slink-ter-al'je-ah).** Pain in the sphincter ani.
- sphincterec'tomy.** Oblique blepharotomy.
- sphincteris'mus.** Spasm of sphincter ani.
- sphincterit'is.** Inflammation of a sphincter.
- sphincterol'ysis.** Separation of the iris from the cornea in anterior synechia.
- sphinc'teroplasty.** An operation for restoring a defective sphincter.
- sphincteros'copy.** Inspection of the anal sphincter.
- sphincterot'omy.** The cutting of a sphincter.
- sphing'oline (sŋŋ'ō-in).** A leukomaine, $C_{17}H_{35}NO_2$, from brain substance.
- sphingomy'elin.** A substance in the white matter of the brain.
- sphing'osine.** A constituent, $C_{17}H_{35}NO_2$, of the cerebrosides.
- sphyg'mic (sfig'mik).** Pertaining to the pulse.
- sphygmobolom'eter.** An instrument for recording blood pressure.
- sphygmocar'diogram.** A tracing made by a sphygmocardiograph.
- sphygmocar'diograph.** An instrument for recording the pulse waves and the heart beat.
- sphygmocar'dioscope.** An instrument for recording the action of the pulse and heart.
- sphygmochro'nograph.** A self-registering sphygmograph.
- sphygmo'genin.** Substance derived from the suprarenal body, believed to increase arterial tension.
- sphyg'mogram.** Record or tracing made by a sphygmograph.
- sphyg'mograph.** Apparatus for registering the movements of the arterial pulse.
- sphyg'moid (sfig'moid).** Resembling the pulse.
- sphygmol'ogy.** Sum of what is known regarding the pulse.
- sphygmomanom'eter.** Instrument for measuring blood pressure in the arteries.
- sphygmom'eter.** An instrument to measure the pulse.
- sphygmomet'roscope.** Instrument for taking blood pressure by the auscultatory method.
- sphyg'mophone.** Device for rendering the pulse beat audible.

- sphygmoplethys'mograph.** An instrument which traces the record of the pulse together with the curve of fluctuation of volume.
- sphyg'moscope.** Device for rendering the pulse beat visible.
- sphygmosis'tole.** The part of the sphygmogram that corresponds to the systole of the heart.
- sphygmoto'nograph.** An instrument for recording simultaneously the blood pressure, the carotid or jugular pulse, the brachial pulse, and the time in one-fifth second.
- sphygmotonom'eter.** An instrument to measure elasticity of arterial walls.
- sphyrec'tomy.** Surgical removal of the malleus.
- sphyrot'omy** (sfēr-ot'om-e). Surgical removal of a part of the malleus.
- spi'ca.** Figure-of-8 bandage with turns crossing each other.
- spic'ulum** (spik'u-lum), pl. *spic'ula* (spik'u-la). A sharp, needle-like body or spike.
- spi'der cells.** Same as *Deiters's cells*.
- Spige'lia mariland'ica.** Pinkroot, a plant whose rhizome is anthelmintic.
- spige'lian lobe.** A small lobe below and behind the right lobe of the liver.
- spige'lline.** The active alkaloid of *Spigelia*.
- spilo'ma, spi'lus.** A nevus or birthmark.
- spiloplax'ia** (spi-lo-plax'e-ah). A red spot occurring in leprosy.
- spi'na.** A spine. *s. bif'ida*, congenital cleft of vertebral column with meningeal protrusion. *s. vento'sa*, enlargement and thinning of a vertebra in cancer or caries, with an appearance as if it were puffed full of air.
- spi'nal.** Pertaining to a spine or to the vertebral column. *s. canal*, canal in vertebral column which lodges the spinal cord. *s. cord*, the myelon; cord of nerve substance lodged in the spinal canal. *s. epilepsy*, a condition in spastic paraplegia in which clonic and tonic spasms succeed each other. *s. hemiplegia.* See *hemiplegia*. *s. irritation*, a nervous disturbance with tenderness along the spinal column. *s. marrow*, the spinal cord. *s. nerves*, the thirty-one pairs of nerves derived from the spinal cord. *s. paralysis*, anterior poliomyelitis; also paraplegia. *s. reflex*, any reflex of which the center is in the spinal cord.
- spinal'gia.** Pain in the spinal region.
- spina'lis.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- spi'nant.** Any agent which acts directly upon the spinal cord.
- spi'nate** (spi'nāt). Having thorns; shaped like a thorn.
- spin'dle-celled.** Having slender fusiform cells.
- spin'dle, nuclear.** Spindle-shaped figure of achromatin in the cell nucleus during karyokinesis.
- spine.** 1. A slender thornlike process of bone. 2. The vertebral column. *alar s.* Same as *angular s.* *angular s.*, the spinous process of the sphenoid bone. *aortic s.*, a spindle-shaped dilatation of the aorta just below the isthmus. *Civini's s.*, the small eminence of the outer edge of the external pterygoid plate. *deltoid s.*, the deltoid tubercle. See *tubercle*. *dorsal s.*, the spinal column. *hemal s.*, the anterior part of the typical vertebra. In man it is formed by the sternum. *Henle's s.*, the spina meatus. *hysterical s.*, a condition seen in neurotic patients in which there is simulation of vertebral disease, with curvature, etc. *mental s.*, the spina meatus. *mental s.*, any one of the small processes on the deep aspect of the symphysis of the inner jaw bone. *nasal s.*, any of the

three processes, anterior, posterior, and superior, about the nasal fossae. **neural s.**, the spinous process of a vertebra. **palatine s.**, one of the ridges on the lower surface of the palatal process of the maxilla. **s. of the pubis**, the outer projecting end of the crest of the pubis. **railway s.**, a set of obscure nervous phenomena sometimes following railway accidents. **s. of the scapula**, the projecting ridge on the posterior surface of the scapula. **sciatic s.**, the spine of the ischium. **s. of the sphenoid**, the pointed backward projection of the lower angle of the great wing of the sphenoid: **Spix's s.**, a bony spine at the edge of the inferior dental foramen for the attachment of the internal lateral ligament. **suprameatal s.**, the spina meatus. **s. of the tibia**, the upward projecting eminence on the head of the tibia. **trochlear s.**, a depression on the orbital surface of the frontal bone for the attachment of the trochlea of the superior oblique muscle. **typhoid s.**, a painful condition of the spinal column following typhoid fever.

spinl'ugal (spi-nif'u-gal). Conducting or moving from the spinal cord.

spinl'etal (spi-nip'et-al). Conducting or moving toward the spinal cord.

spinl'tis. Myelitis.

spinobul'bar. Pertaining to the spinal cord and medulla oblongata.

spinoca'line. A proprietary preparation of novocain and strychnine for spinal anesthesia.

spinocel'lular. Containing or marked by prickle cells.

spinocerebel'lar. Pertaining to the spinal cord and the cerebellum.

spinocor'tical. Corticospinal.

spinogalvaniza'tion. Galvanization of the spinal cord.

spinoglen'oid ligament. Ligament which joins the spine of the scapula to the lip of the glenoid cavity.

spil'nol. A preparation of spinach leaves, used in anemia and chlorosis.

spinomus'cular segment. Motor cells in the medulla and cord and the nerves which originate in them.

spinoneu'ral. Pertaining to the myelon and the peripheral nerves.

spil'nous. Pertaining to, or like, a spine. **s. point**, a point over a spinous process abnormally sensitive to pressure. **s. process**, apophysis going backward from each vertebra.

spilnthar'iscope. An instrument for observing the radiations of radium.

spiln'therism, spilnthero'pia. Sparks before the eyes.

spilntherom'eter. An instrument for measuring the penetrating power of x-rays.

spil'racin. Methylcarboxylsalicylic acid.

spilraden'tis. Hidrosadenitis suppurativa.

spilradeno'ma. Adenoma of the sweat glands.

spil'ral. Winding like the thread of a screw. **s. bandage**, roller bandage applied spirally. **s. canal**, canal which encloses the scala tympani, scala media, and scala vestibuli. **s. lamina**, the lamina spiralis.

spil'rem. Wreath of chromatin fibrils in karyokinesis.

spilril'la. Plural of *spirillum*.

spilrillic'dal (spi-ril-is-i'dal). Destroying spirilla.

spilrillic'de (spi-ril-is-id). Destroying spirilla.

spilrillic'din. A substance formed in the blood of patients immunized against spirilla and capable of destroying spirilla.

spilrillo'y'sis. The breaking up of, or destruction of, spirilla.

spilrillo'sis. A disease caused by presence of spirilla.

spirillotrop'ic. Having an affinity for spirilla.

spirillot'ropism. The property of attracting spirilla.

Spiril'lum. A genus of schizomycetes. **S. an'serum**, a species from blood of diseased geese. **S. bucca'le**, a species from the tartar of teeth. **S. chol'erae asiaticae**, the comma bacillus; from stools of patients with epidemic cholera. **s. of Finkler-Prior**, also from cholera stools. **S. metchniko'vii**, a species from blood of diseased fowls. **S. mil'leri**, a species from carious teeth. **S. obermei'eri**, the bacillus of relapsing fever. **S. sputi'genum**, a species found in saliva. **S. tyro'genum**, a species found in cheese, resembling cholera spirillum. **Vincent's s.**, a species found along with the *Bacillus fusiformis* in Vincent's angina.

spir'it. Any volatile or distilled liquid; also, a solution of a volatile material in alcohol. **corn s.**, whisky distilled from maize. **Mind-ererus, s. of**, liquor ammoniae acetatis. **niter, s. of**, spiritus aetheris nitrosi. **potato s.**, whisky distilled from potatoes. **proof s.**, dilute alcohol with 40 to 50 per cent of pure alcohol. **rectified s.**, alcohol with 16 per cent of water.

spir'ituous (spir'it-u-us). Alcoholic; containing a considerable proportion of alcohol.

spir'itus. L. for spirit. **s. frumen'ti**, whisky. **s. junip'eri**, gin. **s. myr'icae**, bay rum, a preparation of oil of myrcia, oil of orange peel, oil of pimenta, and alcohol. **s. odora'tus**, cologne water. **s. vi'ni gal'lici**, brandy.

spirobacte'ria. A group of spiral microbes or schizomycetes.

Spirochae'ta. A genus of spirobacteria. **S. bronchia'lis**, a species infesting the bronchi. **S. hebdom'adis**, a species said to be the causative agent of the seven-day fever of Japan. **S. icterohaemor-rha'giae**, a species found in Weil's disease. **S. mor'sus mu'ris**, a species found in rat-bite fever. **S. nodo'sa**, a species found in Weil's disease. **S. obermei'eri**, a species found in blood of patients with relapsing fever. **S. pal'lida.** Same as *Treponema pallidum*. **S. refrin'gens**, a species found in healthy genital organs. **S. ros'si**, the cause of the relapsing fever of East Africa. **S. schaudin'ni**, a species found in tropical ulcer of the leg. **S. thei'leri**, a species found in diseased cattle. **S. vinen'ti**, a species found in Vincent's angina.

spiroche'tal. Pertaining to spirochetes.

spirochetalyt'ic. Destroying spirochetes.

spi'rochete (spi'ro-kēt). Any individual of the genus *Spirochaeta*.

spirochete'mia. The presence of spirochetes in the blood.

spirochetici'dal. Destructive to spirochetes.

spiroche'ticide (spi-ro-ke'tis-id). A substance which destroys spirochetes.

spirochetol'ysis. The destruction of spirochetes by lysis.

spirocheto'sis. Infection with spirochetes.

spirochetot'ic. Pertaining to spirochetosis.

spirochetu'ria. The presence of spirochetes in the urine.

spi'roform. An analgesic, antirheumatic, and uric acid solvent.

spi'rogram. A tracing or graph of respiratory movements.

spi'rograph. Apparatus for recording respiratory movements.

spi'roid. Resembling a spiral.

spiro-in'dex. The number obtained by dividing the vital capacity by the height.

spiro'ma. Same as *spiradenoma*.

spirom'eter. An instrument for measuring the air taken into and expelled from the lungs.

spirom'etry. Measurement of breathing capacity of lungs.

- spi'rone.** A disinfectant preparation, sometimes used like potassium iodide.
- Spi'rone'ma.** See *Borrelia* and *Treponema*. **S. pal'lda.** Same as *Spirochaeta pallida*.
- spi'rophore.** Device for artificial breathing.
- spi'rosal.** Monoglycolic ester of salicylic acid: used like salicylic acid.
- spi'roscope.** An apparatus for respiration exercises.
- spiros'copy.** The use of the spiroscope.
- spirozid** (spi'ro-zid). Same as *stovarsol*.
- spirull'na.** A micro-organism occurring in coiled filaments.
- spis'sated.** Inspissated; thickened by drying.
- spis'situde.** Quality of being inspissated.
- spit'tle.** Saliva; digestive fluid of the mouth.
- splanchnapoph'ysis.** A skeletal element, like the lower jaw, connected with the alimentary canal.
- splanchnecto'pla.** Misplacement of a viscus or of the viscera.
- splanchnemphrax'ls.** Obstruction of a viscus, particularly of the intestine.
- splanchnesthe'sia.** Visceral sensation.
- splanchnesthet'ic.** Pertaining to visceral consciousness.
- splanch'nic** (splan'nik). Of, or pertaining to, the viscera. **s. nerves,** branches from the sympathetic to viscera.
- splanchnicec'tomy.** Excision of a section of the splanchnic nerve.
- splanchnicot'omy.** Division of a splanchnic nerve.
- splanch'noblast.** A rudiment of a viscus.
- splanch'nocele.** 1. Portion of the celom whence the visceral cavities are formed. 2. Hernial protrusion of a viscus.
- splanchnodias'tasis.** Displacement of a viscus.
- splanchnodyn'ia.** Pain in an abdominal organ.
- splanchnog'raphy.** Descriptive anatomy of the viscera.
- splanch'nolith** (splan'no-lith). Intestinal calculus.
- splanchnol'ogy.** Sum of knowledge regarding the viscera.
- splanchnopath'ia.** Disease of the viscera.
- splanch'nopleure** (splan'no-plür). The inner lamina of the mesoblast; also, the layer formed by the union of that lamina with the hypoblast.
- splanchnopto'sis** (splan'no-p-to'sis). Prolapse or falling down of viscera.
- splanchnosclero'sis.** Hardening of the viscera.
- splanchnos'copy.** See *transillumination*.
- splanchnoskel'eton.** Skeletal structures connected with viscera.
- splanchnot'omy.** Anatomy or dissection of the viscera.
- splanch'notribe.** An instrument for so crushing the intestine as to obliterate its lumen.
- splayfoot.** Flatfoot; *pes planus*.
- spleen.** A large glandlike but ductless organ situated in the upper part of the abdominal cavity on the left side and lateral to the cardiac end of the stomach. **s. pulp,** soft parenchyma of the spleen.
- splenadeno'ma.** Hyperplasia of the spleen pulp.
- splenal'gia** (sple-nal'je-ah). Pain in the spleen.
- splenaux'e** (sple-nawks'e). Enlargement of the spleen.
- splencerato'sis.** Hardening of the spleen.
- splen'culus.** An accessory spleen, or splenic exclave.
- splen'did line.** Same as *linea splendens*.
- splenee'tasis.** Enlargement of the spleen.
- splenee'tomy.** Excision of the spleen.
- splenee'topy.** Displacement or wandering of the spleen.

- spleneco'sis.** Ulceration of the spleen.
- splene'mia.** Leukemia with splenic disease.
- splenemphrax'is.** Congestion of the spleen.
- splenepati'tis.** Inflammation of spleen and liver.
- splen'ic.** Pertaining to the spleen. **s. apoplexy,** **s. fever,** true or malignant anthrax. **s. vein,** a vein which carries the blood from the spleen to the portal vein.
- splenic'terus.** Inflammation of spleen with jaundice.
- splenifer'rin.** A therapeutic preparation of the spleen of the ox.
- splenifica'tion.** Same as splenization.
- spleni'tis.** Inflammation of the spleen.
- sple'nium.** 1. A compress or bandage. 2. The posterior end of the callosum.
- sple'nus.** See *Muscles, Table of.*
- spleniza'tion.** The condition of a tissue, as of the lung, when it has the appearance of splenic tissue.
- sple'noblast.** The cell from which a splenocyte develops.
- splen'ocele.** A hernia of the spleen.
- splenocerato'sis.** Hardening of the spleen.
- splenoclei'sis.** Friction on the surface of the spleen for the purpose of stimulating the formation of new tissue.
- splenocol'ic.** Pertaining to the spleen and colon.
- sple'nocrin.** A spleen extract for use in asthma and the dermatoses.
- splen'ocyte (splen'o-sit).** The unicellular cell of splenic tissue.
- splenodiagno'sis.** Diagnosis of typhoid fever by observing the effects on the spleen of the injection of typhoid bacilli extract.
- splenodyn'ia.** Pain in the spleen.
- splenogen'ic, splenog'enous (sple-no-jen'ik, sple-noj'en-us).** Arising or found in the spleen.
- splenog'raphy.** A description of the spleen.
- splenohe'mia.** Splenic congestion.
- splenohepatomeg'aly.** Enlargement of the spleen and liver.
- sple'noid (splen'oid).** Resembling the spleen.
- splenokerato'sis.** Hardening of the spleen.
- splenol'ogy (sple-nol'o-je).** The science of the spleen, its functions and diseases.
- splenol'ysin.** A lysin which destroys spleen tissue.
- splenol'ysis.** Destruction of splenic tissue.
- spleno'ma (sple-no'mah).** A splenic tumor.
- splénomala'cia.** Abnormal softness of the spleen.
- splenomega'lia.** Enlargement of the spleen.
- splenomyelog'enous.** Formed in the spleen and bone marrow.
- splenomyelomala'cia.** Softening of the spleen and the bone marrow.
- splenon'eus (sple-nong'kus).** See *splenoma.*
- splenoneph'ric (sple-no-nef'rik).** Pertaining to the spleen and the kidney.
- splenonephropto'sis.** Downward displacement of the spleen and kidney.
- splenopancreat'ic.** Pertaining to the spleen and the pancreas.
- splenoparec'tasis.** Excessive enlargement of the spleen.
- splenop'athy.** Any disease of the spleen.
- splenopex'ia, sple'nopexy.** Surgical fixation of a wandering spleen.
- splenophren'ic ligament.** Peritoneal fold which suspends the spleen.
- splenopneumo'nia.** Pneumonia and splenization of the lung; or splenization and congestion of lung from heart disease.

splenopto'sis. Downward displacement of the spleen.

splenorrhagia (sple-no-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage from the spleen.

splenor'haphy (sple-nor'af-e). Suture of the spleen.

splenother'apy (sple-no-ther'ap-e). Treatment with spleen tissue or extract.

splenot'omy. Surgical incision of the spleen.

splint. 1. A rigid or flexible appliance for the fixation of displaced or movable parts. 2. A small tumor along the metacarpal bone of horses, producing lameness. **aeroplane s.**, a splint which holds the splinted limb suspended in the air. **Agnew's s.**, a splint for fracture of the patella; also one for fracture of the metacarpus. **anchor s.**, a splint for fracture of the jaw, with metal loops fitting over the teeth and held together by a rod. **Angle's s.**, a wire splint for fastening the lower teeth to the upper ones in fracture of the mandible, the wires being held in place by bands cemented to the teeth. **Balkan s.**, an apparatus used for continuous extension in treatment of fractures of the femur. It consists of an overhead bar, supported from the floor with pulleys attached, which supports the leg in a metal sling. **Bavarian s.**, a dressing formed by two pieces of flannel, folded once and sutured along the margin of the fold; between the layers of each fold, plaster cream is introduced, the seam serving as a hinge in the removal of the splint. **Bond's s.**, a form of splint for fracture of the lower end of the radius. **Bowlby's s.**, a splint for fracture of the shaft of the humerus. **bracketed s.**, a splint composed of two pieces of metal or wood joined by brackets. **Cabot's s.**, a posterior wire splint. **Carter's intranasal s.**, a fenestrated steel bridge, the wings of which are connected by a hinge: used in the bridge splint operation of depressed bridge of the nose. **coaptation s's**, small splints adjusted about a fractured limb for the purpose of producing coaptation of fragments. **Cramer's s.**, a flexible wire splint consisting of parallel stout wires between which smaller wires are stretched like the rounds of a ladder. **Dupuytren's s.**, a splint to prevent eversion in Pott's fracture. **Engelmann s.**, a big splint consisting of two strips of metal connecting at the top with a ring which fits over the thigh as high as it can be pushed up against the crotch. It is fastened at the lower end with a spike in each side which is driven into the shoe between the sole and upper, close to the heel. **Fox's s.**, an apparatus for fractured clavicle. **Gilmer s.**, a silver wire fastening for holding the lower teeth to the upper ones in fracture of the mandible. **Gooch s.**, a flexible coaptation splint consisting of strips of wood arranged edge to edge and glued to cloth or leather. **Gordon's s.**, a side splint for the arm and hand in Colles' fracture. **Hammond's s.**, a wire splint for use in orthodontic work. **Hodgen's s.**, a wire splint for fracture of the femur below the upper third. **interdental s.**, a splint for fracture of the jaw, held in place by wires passed around the teeth. **Levis' s.**, a splint of perforated metal extending from below the elbow to the end of the palm. **Liston's s.**, a simple straight splint adapted to the side of the leg and body. **Mason's s.**, a splint for the after-treatment of amputation at the elbow. **McGee's s.**, a splint for fracture of both rami of the mandible. **McIntire's s.**, a posterior splint for the leg and thigh, in the form of a double inclined plane. **plaster s.**, a splint composed of gauze impregnated with plaster of paris. **poroplastic s.**, a splint which can be softened with water and molded upon the limb. **Sayre's s.**, one of three varieties of splint: one for the ankle, one for the knee, and one for use in hip joint disease. **Simpson's s.**, a shaped tampon of cotton for inserting

into the nasal fossa. **Stromeyer's s.**, a splint consisting of two hinged portions which can be fixed at any angle. **Thomas' knee s.**, a splint for removing the pressure of the weight of the body from the knee joint by transferring it to the ischium and perineum. **Thomas' posterior s.**, a form of splint used in hip joint disease. **Volkmann's s.**, a guttered splint with a foot piece and two lateral supports: for fracture of the lower extremity.

splin'ter. A fragment of fractured bone.

-splint'ing. The operation of applying a splint to a fracture or dislocation.

splints. Masses of bone in the forelegs of a young horse, due to osteitis.

split pelvis. Congenital separation of pubic bones at the symphysis.

spodionmyeli'tis. Acute anterior poliomyelitis.

spodog'enous (spo-doj'en-us). Caused by accumulation of waste matter in an organ.

spodoph'agous. Destroying the waste matters of the body.

spondylal'gia (spon-dil-al'je-ah). Pain in the vertebrae.

spondylarthri'tis. Inflammation of one or more vertebral joints.

spondylexarthro'sis. Dislocation of a vertebra.

spondyli'tis. Inflammation of vertebrae. **s. ankylopoiet'ica**, poker spine; a form of typhoid spine in which the entire spinal column is enclosed in a bony encasement due to ossification of the spinal ligament. **s. defor'mans**, deforming arthritis of the vertebral joints causing the vertebral column to become bent and rigid. **s. infec'tio'sa**, inflammation of the vertebrae of infectious origin. **Kümmell's s.**, traumatic spondylitis in which the symptoms do not show themselves until some time after the receipt of the injury. **post-traumatic s.** See *Kümmell's s.* **s. rhizome'lica**, advancing rigidity of the spine caused by ankylosis of the vertebrae extending from below upward. **traumatic s.**, spondylitis due to injury. **s. tuberculo'sa**, tuberculous disease of the vertebral joints. **s. typho'sa.** See *typhoid spine*, under *spine*.

spondylize'ma. Downward displacement of a vertebra in consequence of the destruction of the one below it.

spondyloc'ace (spon-di-lok'as-e). Tuberculosis of the vertebrae.

spondylod'esis. The operation of fusing the vertebrae by a short bone graft.

spondylodiagno'sis. Diagnosis by the reflexes obtained by stimulating the vertebrae.

spondylod'y'mus. A twin monster united by the vertebrae.

spondylodyn'ia. Pain in a vertebra.

spondylolisthe'sis. A deformity in which the body of the fifth lumbar vertebra and the portion of the spinal column above it has slipped forward over the base of the sacrum.

spondylo'l'ysis. The breaking down of a vertebra.

spondylop'athy. Any disease of the vertebrae.

spondylopto'sis (spon''dit-o-to'sis). Same as *spondylolisthesis*.

spondylopyo'sis. Suppuration of a vertebra.

spondylos'chisis. Congenital fissure of a vertebral arch.

spondylo'sis. Ankylosis of a vertebral joint. **rhizomelic s.**, spondylitis deformans affecting the movements of the hips and shoulders.

spondylosyn'desis. The operation of forming an ankylosis between vertebrae.

spondylother'apy. Treatment by applications to the spine.

spondylo'tomy. Same as *rachiotomy*.

sponge. Elastic fibrous skeleton of *Euspongia officinalis*: used mainly as an absorbent. **s. bath**, application of water to the body with a sponge. **s. graft**, bit of sponge inserted in an ulcer to promote granulation. **s. tent**, tent of compressed and waxed sponge.

spon'gia us'ta. Burnt sponge; alterative.

spon'giform. Having the form or quality of a sponge.

spon'gin (spon'jin). Tough substance forming the basis of sponge.

spon'gioblast. One of the embryonic cells whose processes form the network whence neuroglia is formed.

spongioblasto'ma. A tumor containing spongioblasts; a gliosarcoma.

spon'giocyte (spon'je-o-sit). A neuroglia cell.

spon'gioid (spon'je-oid). Resembling a sponge in structure.

sponglopi'line. Cotton fabric containing bits of sponge and made waterproof on one side.

spon'gioplasm. Network of fibrils pervading the cell substance.

spon'gy. Of spongelike appearance or texture. **s. body.** See *corpus spongiosum*. **s. portion**, part of urethra contained in the corpus spongiosum.

spon'taneous. Self-originated; originated within the organism: **s. abortion.** See under *abortion*.

spoon nail. A nail with a concave outer surface.

sporad'ic. Not widely diffused; occurring here and there.

sporad'oneure. An isolated nerve cell in any tissue.

sporan'gia (spo-ran'je-ah). Round vesicles containing conidia spores: seen in certain mold fungi.

spore. A reproductive cell of a protozoon or cryptogamic plant.

sporici'dal (spo-ris-i'dal). Destructive to spores.

spo'ricide (spo'ris-id). An agent which kills spores.

sporid'ium. A protozoan organism in the spore stage.

sporif'erous. Producing or bearing spores.

spo'roblast. One of the bodies formed by cell division in a coccidium.

spo'rocyt (spo'ro-sist). A sac containing spores.

sporogen'ic (spo-ro-jen'ik). Capable of developing into spores.

sporog'ony. Development from an unfertilized spore.

spo'ront. One of the developmental forms of a protozoan.

spo'rophore. Part of an organism bearing the spores.

spo'roplasm. Protoplasm of reproductive cells.

Sporot'richum. A genus of micro-organisms resembling yeast fungi.

sporotricho'sis. Infection with sporotricha.

sporozo'a. A class of endoparasitic protozoans.

sporozo'ite. A sickle-shaped nucleated structure formed by division of a protozoan spore.

sport. A *lusus naturae*, or freak of nature.

sporula'tion. Formation of spores.

spor'ule (spor'ul). A small spore.

spot'ted fever. 1. Rocky Mountain spotted fever. 2. Cerebrospinal meningitis.

sprain. Wrenching of a joint, with partial rupture of its attachments. **s. fracture**, separation of a tendon or ligament from its insertion, taking with it a piece of bone.

spray. A liquid minutely divided, as by a jet of air or steam.

screw, sprue. 1. Same as *thrush*. 2. Psilosis; a chronic disease of hot countries marked by sore mouth, indigestion, and diarrhea.

spring conjunctivitis. See *ternal catarrh*. **s. ligament**, the ligament which joins the os calcis to the scaphoid bone.

spunk. Surgeon's agaric charged with potassium nitrate.

spur. A projecting piece of bone.

spu'rious. Simulated; false.

spur'ed rye. Ergot or ergotized rye.

spu'tum. Matter ejected from the mouth. **albuminoid s.,** a yellowish, frothy sputum of persons from whom large amounts of pleural fluid have been withdrawn. **s. coc'tum,** the opaque mucus of the later stages of bronchitis and laryngitis. **s. cru'dum,** the clear, tenacious mucus of the early stages of laryngitis and bronchitis. **s. cruen'tum,** bloody sputum. **egg yolk s.,** sputum of a bright-yellow color, as in some cases of jaundice. **globular s.,** sputum in yellow, spherical lumps: characteristic of the last stages of tuberculosis. **green s.,** sputum stained with a green pigment, as in certain cases of jaundice. **icteric s.,** sputum stained with a greenish or yellow tint by bile pigments, as in jaundice. **moss-agate s.,** a grayish, opalescent, gelatinous mottled sputum, usually projected from the mouth in coughing in a more or less globular form. **nummular s.,** sputum in rounded disks, shaped somewhat like coins. **prune juice s.,** dark, reddish-brown, bloody sputum of certain forms of pneumonia, cancer of the lung, gangrene, etc. **rusty s.,** sputum stained with blood or blood pigments; seen in pneumonia, etc. **s. septicemia,** septicemia from inoculation with sputum or saliva.

squa'ma. A scale or scalelike plate of bone.

squamopari'etal, squamosopari'etal. Pertaining to the squamous and parietal bones.

squamo'sal. The squamous portion of temporal bone.

squa'mous. Scaly or platelike. **s. bone, s. portion,** upper fore part of temporal bone forming an upright plate. **s. epithellium,** epithellium made up of flat thin scales. **s. suture,** the squamoparietal suture.

square lobe. 1. The quadrate lobe of the liver. 2. Quadrate lobe of cerebrum. 3. Anterior lobe of cerebellum.

squar'rous. Scurvy or scabby.

squill. *Scilla maritima*, a diuretic and expectorant plant.

squint. Same as *strabismus*.

squir'ting cucumber. See *Elaterium*.

Sr. Symbol of strontium.

ss. Abbreviation for *L. semis*, half.

S. S. V. Abbreviation for *L. sub sig'no ven'ni*, under a poison label.

stab culture. Bacterial culture into which the germs are introduced by thrusting a point into the medium.

sta'ble current. Therapeutic electric current applied by stationary electrodes.

stacca'to speech or utterance. Same as *scanning speech*.

stactom'eter. Device for measuring drops.

sta'dium. *L.* for *stage*. **s. decremen'ti,** the stage of defervescence. **s. incremen'ti,** the stage of increase of fever.

staff. 1. An instrument introduced into the urethra as a guide in cutting. 2. The corps of physicians and surgeons attached to a hospital. **attending s.,** the corps of attending physicians and surgeons of a hospital. **consulting s.,** the corps of physicians and surgeons attached to a hospital who do not visit regularly, but may be consulted by members of the attending staff. **s. of Wrisberg,** an appearance seen in the normal larynx during laryngoscopic observation.

stage. 1. A period or distinct phase of a disease. 2. The plate or platform of a microscope. **algid s.,** a condition marked by flicker-

- ing pulse, subnormal temperature, and varied nervous symptoms. **amphibolic s.**, stage which intervenes between acme and decline of an attack. **asphyxial s.**, preliminary stage of epidemic cholera, marked by cramps, severe pain, and great thirst. **cold s.**, chill or rigor of a malarial attack. **eruptive s.**, period during which an exanthem is making its appearance. **expulsive s.**, stage during which the child is expelled from uterus. **first s.**, the time when the fetal head is being molded and the cervix dilated. **hot s.**, period of pyrexia in a malarial paroxysm. **s. of invasion**, time during which the system is coming under a morbid influence. **s. of latency**, incubation period of any infectious disorder. **preruptive s.**, stage after infection and before eruption. **pyrogenetic s.**, stage of invasion of a febrile attack.
- stag'gers.** One of various diseases of the brain and spinal cord of domestic animals. Called also *blind s.* **sleepy s.**, a disease of horses, of unknown causation, but usually associated with the eating of moldy hay and grain. Called also *forage poisoning*.
- stagna'tion.** A stoppage, as of a current of blood.
- stag'nin.** A preparation from the spleen of horses, producing coagulation of the blood.
- stain.** A material used in coloring tissues. **acid s.**, a stain in which the acid element is the staining part. **basic s.**, a histologic stain which is nonacid, such as the methyl and phenyl derivatives of fuchsin, rosaniline, etc. **contrast s.**, one used to color an unstained portion of a tissue another portion of which has already been stained with another color. **green s.**, a greenish fungoid deposit on the teeth. **neutral s.**, a combination of an acid and a basic stain for staining neutrophil tissues. **nuclear s.** See *stain*. **plasmatic s.**, **plasmic s.**, a stain which colors the tissue uniformly throughout.
- stair'case.** Same as *treppe*.
- stairs sign.** Difficulty in descending a stairway in locomotor ataxia.
- stalagmom'eter.** Instrument for measuring drops.
- stam'ina** (stam'in-ah). Vigor.
- stam'mering.** Faltering and interrupted speech. **s. bladder**, a bladder with muscles that act spasmodically.
- stand'ard solution.** A solution containing a fixed amount of a reagent.
- stan'nic acid.** A vitreous acid of tin, H_2SnO_3 , forming stannates. **s. chloride**, a colorless liquid, $SnCl_4$.
- stan'num.** L. for *tin*.
- stapedec'tomy.** Excision of the stapes.
- stape'dial.** Pertaining to the stapes.
- stapedlotenot'omy.** Cutting of the tendon of the stapedius muscle.
- stapedlovestib'ular.** Pertaining to the stapes and vestibule.
- stape'dius.** A muscle of the middle ear.
- sta'pes.** Stirrup-shaped ossicle of the ear.
- staphylec'tomy.** Complete removal of the soft palate.
- staphylede'ma.** Edema of the uvula.
- staph'yline.** 1. Pertaining to the uvula. 2. Shaped like a bunch of grapes.
- staphyl'ion** (sta-fil'e-on). Cranial point at median line of posterior edge of hard palate.
- staphyll'itis.** Inflammation of the uvula.
- staphylo-an'gina.** Mild sore throat with pseudomembrane, due to staphylococcus.
- staphylobac'terin** (staf'il-o-bak'ter-in). A bacterial vaccine prepared from staphylococci.

- staphylococce'mia** (staf-il-o-kok-se'me-ah). The occurrence of staphylococcus in the blood.
- Staphylococ'eus**. A genus or form of bacterial coccus. *S. pyo'genes*, the micro-organism of suppuration: there are several varieties. *S. pyo'genes al'bus* has white cultures. *S. pyo'genes au'reus* is most frequently found and has golden-yellow cultures. *S. pyo'genes cit'reus* forms citron-yellow cultures.
- staphylodial'ysis**. Relaxation of the uvula.
- staphylohe'mia**. The presence of staphylococci in the blood.
- staphylo'lysin**. The hemolysin of staphylococcus toxin.
- staphylo'ma**. Protrusion of the sclera or cornea. *anterior s.* See *keratoglobus*. *s. cor'neae*, bulging and thinning of cornea. *pos-terior s.*, *s. post'i'cum*, backward bulging of sclera at backward pole of eye.
- staphylomyco'sis** (staf-il-o-mi-ko'sis). The systemic condition due to staphylococci.
- staphylon'eus**. A tumor of the uvula.
- staphylopharyn'geus**. The palatopharyngeus muscle.
- staph'yloplasty**. Plastic surgery of the uvula.
- staphylopto'sis**. Relaxation of the uvula.
- staphylor'haphy**. The suture of a cleft palate.
- staphylos'chisis**. Fissure of the uvula; cleft palate.
- staphylo'tomy**. Excision or incision of the uvula, or of a staphyloma.
- staphysa'gria**. Poisonous seeds of *Delphinium staphysagria*: parasiticide.
- staphysa'grine**. Poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{33}NO_5$, from staphysagria.
- star an'ise**. See *Illicium*.
- starch**. The carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from various plant tissues. *animal s.* See *glycogen*. *corn s.*, nutritive starch from maize. *s. enema*, enema of starchy water. *iodized s.*, starch that has been treated with iodine.
- stars of Verheyen**. The venae stellatae; rosettes of venous radicles beneath the capsule of the kidney.
- starva'tion**. Long-continued deprivation of food. *s. cure*, treatment of disease by restricted diet.
- stasibastpho'bia**. Morbid distrust of one's ability to stand or walk.
- stas'imorphy**. Deformity in an organ.
- stasipho'bia**. Morbid dread of standing erect.
- sta'sis**. A stoppage of the circulation.
- stat'ic, stat'ical**. Not in motion; at rest. *s. breeze*, current of air passing from a static electric machine when in operation. *s. elec-tricity*, electricity evolved by friction or which does not move in currents. *s. machine*, apparatus for generating static electricity. *s. reflex spasm*, solitary spasm or palmus.
- stat'ics**. Science of matter in equilibrium or at rest.
- sta'tim** (sta'tim). L. for *at once*.
- sta'tion** (sta'shun). The manner of standing; also a fixed place. *aid s.*, a place for collecting the wounded in battle for their evacuation to the rear. *dressing s.*, a sheltered temporary retreat for soldiers wounded in battle who have been collected in the field and brought in from the aid station. *rest s.*, station for temporary relief of sick and wounded located at definite points on a military road or railway. *s. for the slightly wounded*, an aid station for wounded soldiers who can walk and do not require transportation.
- sta'tionary air**. Air left in the lungs after a normal expiration.
- statom'eter**. Apparatus for measuring degree of exophthalmia.

- sta'tus.** Condition or state. **s. arthrit'icus**, disturbance which foreruns a gouty attack. **s. epilep'ticus**, condition in which epileptic spasms rapidly succeed each other. **s. lymphat'icus**, a condition marked by enlarged thymus and spleen, hyperplasia of the lymphatic tissues, and lowered bodily vitality. **s. praes'ens**, condition of a patient at the time of observation. **s. thymico-lymphat'icus**, a condition resembling lymphatism, with enlargement of lymphadenoid tissue and enlargement of the thymus. **s. thy'micus**, lymphatism. **s. typho'sus**, typhoid state or condition.
- stau'rion** (staw're-on). A point at the crossing of the median and transverse palatine sutures.
- stauropole'gia.** Crossed hemiplegia.
- staves'acre.** Same as *staphysagria*.
- stay.** The bar of a horse's hoof.
- steam tent.** A tent erected over a bed, into which steam or vapor is passed.
- steap'sin.** Lipase; a pancreatic ferment saponifying fats and oils.
- stear'ic acid.** A solid acid, $C_{18}H_{35}O_2$, of fats and oils forming stearates.
- ste'arin.** A white solid crystalline substance in fat, $C_2H_5(C_{18}H_{35}C_2)_2$.
- stearocono'tum.** A powdery fat formed in the brain mass.
- stearoder'mia.** Disease of the skin involving the sebaceous glands.
- ste'arol** (ste'ar-ol). A medicinal preparation with fat as an excipient.
- stearop'ten.** The solid constituent of a volatile oil.
- ste'arosan.** Santalyl stearate: used in catarrhal conditions of the genito-urinary tract.
- stearrhe'a.** Same as *seborrhea*.
- steatadeno'ma.** Adenoma of the sebaceous glands.
- ste'atite.** Same as *talcum*.
- steatit'is.** Inflammation of adipose tissue.
- steat'ocele.** Fatty swelling of the scrotum.
- steatocrypto'sis.** Disorder of function of sebaceous glands.
- steatog'enous.** Causing fatty degeneration.
- steatol'ysis.** The emulsifying process fats undergo preparatory to absorption.
- steatolyt'ic.** Pertaining to or performing steatolysis.
- steato'ma.** 1. Same as *lipoma*. 2. A sebaceous cyst.
- steatomato'sis.** The presence of numerous sebaceous cysts.
- steatom'ery.** The deposit of fat on the thighs and buttocks.
- steatonecro'sis.** Fatty necrosis.
- steatop'athy.** Disease of the sebaceous glands.
- steatopyg'ia** (ste-at-o-pij'e-ah). Excessive fatness of the buttocks; Hottentot deformity.
- steatorrhe'a** (ste-at-or-rhe'ah). The presence of excess fat in the stools.
- steato'sis.** 1. Disease of sebaceous glands. 2. Fatty degeneration.
- steatozo'on.** Same as *Demodex folliculorum*.
- stechiol'ogy.** That branch of physiology which treats of the elementary cells of tissues.
- stechlom'etry.** Estimation of the proportion in which elements combine to form compounds.
- ste'ge** (ste'je). The internal layer of the rods of Corti.
- stegno'sis.** 1. Stoppage of a secretion. 2. Stenosis.
- stegnot'ic.** Astringent; constipating.
- Stegomy'ia.** A genus of mosquitoes.
- Steinmann extension or pin** (stin'man). A nail driven through the distal part of a fractured bone as a means of applying traction.
- stel'late.** Star shaped; arranged in rosettes. **s. ganglion**, the first dorsal sympathetic nerve ganglion. **s. ligament**, anterior costo-

- vertebral ligament. *s. veins, stellulae Verheyen*'ll. See *stars of Verheyen*.
- stellæ'tomy.** Excision of a portion of the stellate ganglion.
- Stell'wag's sign.** Elevation of upper lid in exophthalmic goiter.
- sten'lon.** Cranial point at either end of the smallest transverse diameter in the temporal region.
- stenocar'dia** (ste-no-kar'de-ah). Angina pectoris.
- stenoceph'aly** (ste-no-sef'al-e). Narrowness of the head or cranium.
- stenocho'ria** (ste-no-ko're-ah). Same as *stenosis*.
- stenocompres'sor.** An instrument for compressing the ducts of the parotid gland to stop the saliva flow in dental operations.
- stenocori'asis.** Contraction of the pupil.
- ste'noi.** A mixture of caffeine and theobromine: used in gastric insufficiency and cardiac palpitation.
- stenopae'ic, stenope'ic.** Having a narrow opening or slit.
- Ste'no's duct.** Same as *Stensen's duct*.
- sten'osed** (sten'ost). Narrowed; constricted.
- steno'sis.** Narrowing or contraction of a duct or canal. *aortic s.*, narrowing of aortic orifice of heart or of the aorta itself. *cardiac s.*, narrowing or diminution of any heart passage or cavity. *cicatricial s.*, stenosis caused by a contracted cicatrix. *mitral s.*, stenosis of left auriculoventricular orifice. *pyloric s.*, hypertrophic obstruction of the pyloric orifice of the stomach.
- stenostegno'sis** (sten''o-steg-no'sis). The stricture of Stensen's duct.
- stenosteno'sis** (ste''no-sten-o'sis). Stenosis or constriction of Stensen's duct.
- stenosto'mia.** Narrowing of the mouth.
- stenother'mal.** Able to withstand only a small range of temperature.
- stenotho'rax** (sten-o-tho'raks). An abnormally straight, short, or narrow thorax.
- stenot'ic** (sten-ot'ik). Marked by abnormal narrowing or constriction.
- Sten'sen's duct.** The duct of parotid gland. *S.'s foramina*, two incisive foramina of superior maxillary bone.
- stepha'nion.** Cranial point at intersection of temporal ridge and coronal suture.
- step'page, step'page gait.** See under *gait*.
- stercobi'lin.** Hydrobilirubin from fecal matter.
- stercora'ceous.** Consisting of, or containing, feces.
- stercora'e'mia.** See *stercoremia*.
- ster'coral.** Pertaining to, or caused by, feces.
- stercore'mia.** Toxic state occasioned by poisons absorbed from retained feces.
- ster'corin.** Crystallizable material from feces.
- ster'corolith** (ster'ko-ro-lith). Same as *fecalith*.
- stercor'ma.** An accumulation of fecal matter forming a tumor-like mass in the rectum.
- ster'corous.** Of the nature of excrement.
- ster'eus.** L. for *dung* or *feces*.
- stere** (stūr). Same as *kiloliter*.
- stereo-anesthe'sia.** Loss of ability to recognize objects by touching or handling them.
- stereo-artthro'lysis.** Operative formation of a movable new joint in cases of bony ankylosis.
- stereo-auscul'tion.** Auscultation with two stethoscopes, each on different parts of the chest.
- stereochem'ical.** Pertaining to stereochemistry.

stereochem'istry. That branch of chemistry which treats of the space relations of chemistry.

stereogno'sis (ster-e-og-no'sis). The sense by which the form of objects is perceived.

ste'reograph. A stereoscopical radiograph.

stereom'etry (ster-e-om'et-re). The measurement of the contents of a solid or hollow body.

stereo-orthop'ter. A mirror-reflecting instrument for treating strabismus.

stereophan'toscope. A stereoscopical machine with rotating disks in place of pictures.

stereophorom'eter. A prism-refracting instrument for use in orthoptic training.

stereophotog'raphy. Stereoscopical photography.

stereophotomi'crograph. A stereoscopical photograph of a microscopical subject.

ster'eoplasm. The more solid portion of protoplasm.

stereoscop'ical vision. Vision in which objects appear to have their solid form, or are not seen as flat pictures.

ste'reotypy. Persistence of a single idea or thought.

ster'esol. A proprietary antiseptic application for skin diseases.

sterig'mata. Radically arranged outgrowths, crowded together on the upper half of the sphere into which the conidia bearers of the aspergillus expand.

ster'ile. 1. Not producing young; unproductive; barren. 2. Aseptic; not containing micro-organisms.

steril'ity. Barrenness; inability to produce young.

steriliza'tion. Process of freeing a substance from septic germs.

ster'ilizer. A mechanism used in sterilizing objects.

sterilom'eter. An apparatus for determining whether material has been thoroughly sterilized.

ster'nal. Pertaining to the sternum.

sternal'gia (ster-nal'je-ah). Pain in the sternum.

ster'nebra (ster'ne-brah). Any one of the segments of the sternum.

sternoclavic'ular. Pertaining to the sternum and clavicle.

sternocleidomas'toid. See *Muscles, Table of*.

sternocos'tal. Of, or pertaining to, sternum and ribs.

sternodym'ia. Union of two fetuses by the anterior chest wall.

sternod'yimus. A twin monster united by the anterior chest wall.

sternohy'oid. See *Muscles, Table of*.

ster'noid (ster'noid). Resembling the sternum.

sternomas'toid. Same as *sternocleidomastoid*.

sternop'agus. Twin fetuses united at sternum.

sternopericar'dial. Pertaining to the sternum and the pericardium.

sternothy'roid. See *Muscles, Table of*.

sternot'omy (ster-not'o-me). The operation of incising the sternum.

sternotrype'sis. The operation of trephining the sternum.

ster'num. Breast bone; bone in median line of thorax in front.

sternuta'tio convuls'iva. Paroxysmal sneezing.

sternu'tatory. 1. Causing sneezing. 2. Drug that causes sneezing.

ste'rol. Any one of a group of solid alcohols of animal or vegetable origin, having properties like the fats.

ster'olln. A proprietary preparation for sterilizing the skin.

sterolyt'ic. Capable of dissolving sterols.

ster'tor. Snoring; sonorous respiration. **hen-cluck s.,** a respiration sound like a hen's cluck, heard in postpharyngeal abscess.

ster'torous. Of the nature of stertor.

- ster'ule** (ster'yul). A capsule containing a sterile solution.
- stethogonlom'eter**. Apparatus for measuring the curvature of the chest.
- steth'ograph** (steth'o-graf). Apparatus to record chest movements.
- stethokyr'tograph**. Apparatus for measuring amount of expansion of chest.
- stethom'eter**. An instrument to measure chest expansion.
- stethophonom'eter**. An instrument for measuring the intensity of - auscultatory sounds.
- steth'oscope**. Instrument for performing mediate auscultation.
- stethos'copy**. Examination with the stethoscope.
- steth'ospasm**. Spasm of the chest muscles.
- sthen'ic**. Characterized by overaction; strong. *s.* fever, fever marked by high temperature and strong pulse.
- sthenom'eter**. An instrument for measuring muscular strength.
- sthenom'etry**. Measurement of bodily strength.
- sthenopho'tic**. Able to see in a strong light.
- sthenopy'ra**. Sthenic fever.
- stil'b'eryl**. The acetyl-aminophenyl salt of antimony: used in kala-azar and trypanosomiasis.
- stil'b'ialism**. Antimonial poisoning.
- stil'b'ium**. *L.* for *antimony*.
- sti'chochrome** (sti'ko-krom). A nerve cell having the chromophilic bodies arranged in regular layers.
- stick'ing plaster**. Rosin or adhesive plaster.
- stiff neck**. 1. Rigidity of neck from rheumatism. 2. Torticollis or wryneck. *s.-n.* fever, cerebrospinal meningitis.
- stig'ma**. 1. A spot, dot, or impression upon the skin. 2. Any space between the cells of the endothelium of a capillary. 3. A readily stainable area in epithelium at the points of union of groups of cells. 4. That part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen. *s. of degeneracy*, any of the bodily abnormalities which are found in considerable number in degenerate persons. *Glusfrida-Ruggera s.*, abnormal shallowness of the glenoid fossa. *hysterical s.*, bodily marks or signs characteristic of hysteria. *malpighian s.*, the points where the smaller veins enter into the larger veins of the spleen. *psychic s.*, mental conditions marked by susceptibility to suggestion. *somatic s.*, the bodily signs of certain nervous diseases.
- stigmas'terol**. A plant sterol occurring in physostigma, cacao butter, rape oil, etc.
- stig'mata may'dis**. The silk of maize; corn silk; it is diuretic.
- stigmat'ic**. Pertaining to a stigma.
- stigmatiza'tion**. The formation of impressions on the skin.
- stigmatom'eter**. An instrument for testing eye refraction.
- stigmato'sis**. A skin disease marked by ulcerated spots.
- stilbes'trol**. A synthetic compound having estrogenic activity, used in menstrual disorders.
- sti'let, sti'l'ette**. 1. A delicate probe. 2. A wire used to stiffen or clear a catheter.
- still'born**. Dead at or before birth.
- still'cid'ium**. 1. A dribbling or flowing by drops. 2. Epiphora.
- Stillin'gia silvat'ica**. Queensroot, an alterative plant.
- Stil'ling's canal**. The hyaloid canal of the vitreous. *S.'s nucleus*. Same as *red nucleus*.
- stim'ulant**. 1. Producing stimulation. 2. An agent which stimulates. *alcoholic s.*, one with ethyl alcohol as its basis. *cardiac s.*, one which increases the heart's action. *cerebral s.*, one which

exalts action of the brain. **diffusible s., diffusive s.,** one which acts promptly, but transiently. **general s.,** one which acts upon the whole body. **hepatic s.,** one which arouses the functions of the liver. **spinal s.,** one which acts upon or through the spinal cord. **stomachic s.,** one which assists stomach digestion. **vascular s.,** one which appeals to vasomotor nerves.

stim'ulate. To excite functional activity in a part.

stim'ulin. The protective element of the blood serum that produces immunity.

stim'ulus. Any agent producing reaction in an irritable tissue.

adequate s., homologous s., one which acts upon end-organs.

chemical s., one that acts by a chemical process. **electric s.,** application of electricity. **heterologous s.** acts upon all the nerve elements of the sensory apparatus. **mechanical s.,** one which acts by mechanical means. **thermal s.,** a stimulant application of heat.

stir'rup, stir'rup bone. The stapes.

stitch. 1. A sudden cutting pain. 2. A loop made in sewing or suturing. **s. abscess,** an abscess formed about a stitch.

Stokes's lenses. Apparatus used in diagnosis of astigmatism.

Stokes-Adams disease or syndrome. See *Adams-Stokes disease* under *disease*.

Stok'vis's test. A test for bile pigments in the urine.

sto'ma, pl. sto'mata. A minute pore, orifice, or stigma on a free surface.

stom'ach. The ovoid musculomembranous digestive pouch below the esophagus. **bilocular s., hour-glass stomach. s. bucket,** a small bucket for lowering into the stomach and withdrawing some of its contents for examination. **cardiac s.,** the fundus of the stomach. **corset s.,** a displaced or deformed stomach due to pressure from tight or improper lacing of the corset. **s. cough,** a cough excited by reflex irritation from the stomach. **hour-glass s.,** a stomach shaped somewhat like an hour-glass, on account of the formation of a band of exudation. **leather-bottle s.,** severe hypertrophy of the stomach wall, usually with contraction of the cavity of the organ. **s. pump,** a pump for evacuating the contents of the stomach. **s. reefing,** an operation for dilatation of the stomach, done by folding in the wall of the stomach and then suturing the fold. **s. tooth,** one of the lower canine teeth of the first dentition. **trifid s.,** a stomach with two constrictions, producing three pouches. **s. tube.** 1. A siphon used in washing out the stomach. 2. A feeding tube. **wallet s.,** baglike distention of the stomach. **water-trap s.,** a stomach with an extremely high pylorus, so that it does not readily empty itself.

stom'achal, stomach'ic. A gastric stimulant.

stomachal'gia (stom-ak-al'je-ah). Pain in the stomach.

stomachos'copy. Examination of the stomach.

sto'mal. Pertaining to a stoma or to stomata.

sto'mata. Pleural of *stoma*.

stomat'al'gia (sto-mat-al'je-ah). Pain in the mouth.

stomatit'is. Inflammation of the mouth. **angular s.,** erosions and fissures at the angles of the mouth as seen in pellagra. **s. aphtho'sa, aphthous s.,** one characterized by aphthae. **catarrhal s.,** simple stomatitis. **epidemic s.,** foot and mouth disease. **gangrenous s.** See *cancrem oris*. **mercurial s.,** that arising from mercury poisoning. **mycotic s.,** that which is due to a micro-organism. **scorbutic s.,** a form due to scurvy. **ulcerative s.,** stomatitis with shallow ulcers.

- stomatodyn'ia.** Pain in the mouth.
- stomatodysodia.** Bad odor from the mouth.
- stomatogast'ric.** Pertaining to the stomach and the mouth.
- stomatog'raphy.** A description of the mouth.
- stomatolal'ia.** Speaking through the mouth with the nares closed.
- stomatol'ogy.** Sum of what is known regarding the mouth.
- stomatomala'cia.** Softening of the structures of the mouth.
- stomat'omy.** Surgical incision of the os uteri.
- stomatomyco'sis.** Any mouth disease due to a fungus.
- stomatonecro'sis, stomatono'ma.** Same as *noma*.
- stomatop'athy.** Any disorder of the mouth.
- stomat'oplasty.** Plastic surgery of the mouth or of the os uteri.
- stomatorrha'gia.** Hemorrhage from the mouth.
- stomat'oscope.** Instrument for inspecting the mouth.
- stomoceph'alus.** Fetus with rudimentary jaws and mouth.
- stomodae'um, stomode'um.** An invagination of the embryonic ectoderm whence the mouth cavity is formed.
- Stomox'ydae** (sto-mok'sid-e). Common flies.
- stone.** A calculus or concretion.
- stool.** The fecal discharge from the bowels. **bilious s.,** the yellowish or brownish stools, turning darker on exposure, that are characteristic of bilious diarrhea. **caddy s.,** the stools seen in yellow fever; they look like dark, sandy mud. **fatty s.,** stools containing fat: seen in diseases of the pancreas. **Henteric s.,** a stool that contains much undigested food. **mucous s.,** a stool containing a large amount of mucus: seen in intestinal inflammation. **pea soup s.,** the characteristic liquid evacuation of typhoid fever. **pipe-stem s.,** a stool resembling the shape of a pipe stem, seen in stricture of the lower rectum. **ribbon s.,** a long flattened stool seen in lower rectal stricture. **rice water s.,** the characteristic watery evacuations of cholera. **spinach s.,** dark-green stool resulting from the use of calomel in infants.
- stop needle.** A needle with a disk to prevent deep penetration.
- sto'rage battery.** Apparatus for storing electricity.
- sto'rax.** Balsam from *Liquidambar orientalis*: diuretic and anti-catarhal.
- stoss.** Administration of a drug in short courses of treatment separated by intervals.
- sto'vaine** (sto'va-in). A local anesthetic compound, used especially for intraspinal anesthesia.
- stovainiza'tion.** Production of local anesthesia with stovaine.
- stovar'sol** (sto-var'sol). A preparation used in the treatment of syphilis.
- strabis'mic** (stra-biz'mik). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, strabismus.
- strabismom'eter.** Apparatus for measuring strabismus.
- strabis'mus.** A squint; deviation of one or both of the eyes. **accommodative s.,** strabismus due to defect or excess of ocular accommodation. **alternating s.,** **bilateral s.,** one in which either eye is alternately fixed. **concomitant s.,** that in which the affected eye accompanies the other in its movements. **convergent s.,** one eye, or both, turned inward; cross eye. **divergent s.,** strabismus with outward deviation. **intermittent s.,** that which recurs at intervals. **paralytic s.** is due to paralysis of one or more muscles. **spastic s.** is due to spastic contraction of an ocular muscle. **unilateral s., unilocular s.,** strabismus in one eye only. **vertical s.,** the elevation of one visual axis over the other.
- strabom'eter.** The strabismometer.

- strabot'omy.** The cutting of an ocular tendon for strabismus.
- straight arterioles.** See *arteriolae rectae*.
- s. sinus,** a venous sinus along the tentorium and falx cerebri.
- s. jacket.** Same as *camisole*.
- strain** (strān). 1. To overexercise; to use to an extreme and harmful degree. 2. To filter or subject to colation. 3. An overstretching or overexertion of some part of the musculature. 4. Excessive effort or undue exercise. 5. A group of organisms within a species or variety characterized by some particular quality, as rough or smooth strain of bacteria. **high-jumper's s.,** strain of the rotator muscles of the thigh occurring in high jumpers. **rough s.,** the rough strain that results from microbic dissociation, q. v. The R colonies have a dull, uneven surface and an irregular border, the growth in fluid media tends to flake out, no capsules are seen and the culture tends to be less virulent. **sacro-iliac s.,** strain or sprain of the sacro-iliac joint causing continuous backache. **ss. s.,** the smooth strain that results from microbic dissociation. The colonies have a smooth surface and an unbroken border, and the culture tends to be more virulent. **VI s.,** a strain of *Eberthella typhi* which is encapsulated and virulent.
- straits of the pelvis.** The openings of the true pelvis, distinguished as superior and inferior.
- stra'mid.** Same as *sulfanilamide*.
- stramo'nium.** The jimson weed, *Datura stramonium*: seeds and leaves are narcotic and antispasmodic.
- strangalesthe'sia.** Same as *zonesthesia*.
- stran'gles.** Infectious disease of horses with mucopurulent inflammation of the respiratory mucous membrane.
- stran'gulated.** Congested by reason of constriction or hernial protrusion.
- strangula'tion.** Congestion due to constriction or stricture.
- stran'gury.** Slow and painful discharge of urine.
- strap.** To bind with overlapping strips of adhesive plaster.
- strap'ping.** The dressing of a wound or part with strips of adhesive plaster; also adhesive plaster so used.
- strat'ified epithellum.** See *epithelium*.
- strat'iform** (strat'if-orm). Having the form of a layer.
- stratig'raphy** (strat-ig'raf-e). Tomography.
- stra'tum.** A layer. **s. cor'neum,** the outer or horny layer of the epidermis. **s. granulo'sum.** 1. The layer of epidermis next to the stratum corneum. 2. One of the layers of the retina. 3. A layer of the cortex of the cerebellum. **s. lu'cidum,** the stratum corneum of the epidermis. **s. malpig'hii,** **s. muco'sum,** **s. spino'sum,** the rete mucosum, or innermost layer of the epidermis.
- straw'berry tongue.** A tongue with enlarged and reddened fungiform papillae.
- straw itch.** Dermatitis caused by a mite, *Pediculoi'des ventricosus*, found in straw and straw mattresses.
- streak** (strék). A line, stripe, or trace. **s. culture,** a bacterial culture in which matter is implanted in streaks. **medullary s.** Same as *medullary groove*. **meningitic s.** See *tache cérébrale*. **primitive s.,** faint white trace at aftermost end of germinal area.
- strep'h'otome.** Instrument for invaginating the hernial sac.
- streptice'mia.** Infection with streptococci.
- strepto-angl'na.** Streptococcic sore throat.
- streptobacte'ria.** Those bacteria which are linked into chains.
- streptobac'terin.** A bacterial vaccine prepared from streptococci.
- streptocide** (strep'to-sid). Same as *sulfanilamide*.
- streptococ'cal.** Caused by streptococci.

- streptococce'mia.** Occurrence of streptococci in the blood.
- streptococcico'sis.** Any streptococcal infection.
- streptococcol'ysin.** A lysin which destroys streptococci.
- Streptococ'cus.** A genus or form of bacterial coccus. **Str. angino'sus**, a species found in acute pharyngitis. **anhemolytic str.**, any streptococcus which does not hemolyze red blood corpuscles. **str. antitoxin**, an antitoxin used against erysipelas, etc. **Str. aphthic'ola**, species from foot and mouth disease of cattle. **Str. articulo'rum**, species from diphtheric mucous membranes. **Str. cardlo-arthritis'idis**, a species found in the throat in cases of acute articular rheumatism. **Str. charri'ni**, a pathogenic species from true anthrax. **Str. dis'sei**, a species from blood of certain cases of syphilis. **Str. enteri'tis**, enteritis due to streptococci. **Str. epidem'icus**, a species found in epidemic sore throat and in the udders of cows. **Str. e'qui**, a species from contagious coryza of horses. **Str. erysipel'atis**, the species that causes erysipelas; Löffler's bacillus. **hemolytic str.**, **Str. haemolyt'icus**, any streptococcus which is capable of hemolyzing red blood corpuscles. **Str. hydrophobo'rum**, a species from the brain of animals with rabies. **Str. lu'cae**, a species from soft chancre or chancroid. **Str. manfre'dii**, a species which causes lobar pneumonia. **Str. meningit'idis**, a species from cerebrospinal meningitis. **Str. morbillo'sus**, a species from measles. **Str. puerpera'lis**, a species found in puerperal septicemia. **Str. pyo'genes**, a species from erysipelatoid suppurations. **Str. pyo'genes malign'us**, a species from leukemic spleen. **Str. rheumat'icus**, a species which appears to be associated with rheumatic fever. **Str. scarlati'nae**, a species found in the throat in scarlet fever. **Str. sep'ticus**, a pathogenic species from foul soil. **Str. sep'ticus liquefa'ciens**, a species from the blood of septic poisoning after scarlatina. **Str. toxica'tus**, a species said to afford one of the poisons of *Rhus toxicodendron*. **Str. vir'idans**, a species found in endocarditis, neuritis, and nonsuppurating arthritis.
- streptocol'ysin.** A lysin destructive to streptococci.
- strep'tocyte** (strep'to-sit). An amebiform body from vesicles of foot and mouth disease.
- streptodermati'tis.** Dermatitis produced by streptococci.
- streptoleukoci'din.** A toxin from streptococci which is destructive to leukocytes.
- streptol'ysin.** Same as *streptocolysin*.
- streptomyco'sis.** Disease due to *streptococcus*.
- streptoseptic'e'mia.** Septicemia due to streptococcus.
- streptothrico'sis.** Infection with streptothrix.
- Strep'tothrix.** A genus of schizomycetes.
- stret'cher.** A litter for conveying the sick or wounded.
- stri'a**, pl. *stri'ae*. L. for *streak*.
- stri'ae acus'ticae.** The striae medullares. **s. atroph'icae**, white streaks due to skin atrophy. **s. grvida'rum**, striae atrophicae seen on the abdomen of pregnant women. **s. longitudina'les latera'les**, two white lines across upper surface of the callosum. **s. medulla'res**, white lines across the floor of fourth ventricle. **s. pinea'lis**, the anterior peduncle of pineal gland. **s. termina'lis.** Same as *taenia semicircularis*.
- stri'ate, stri'ated.** Having streaks or striae. **s. bodiles**, the corpora striata.
- stria'tion.** 1. Quality of being streaked. 2. A streak or scratch, or a series of streaks.

stria'tum (stri-a'tum). The corpus striatum.

stric'ture. An abnormal narrowing of a duct or passage. **bridle s.**, stricture formed by a band across the urethra. **cicatricial s.**, one which follows a wound or sore. **functional s.** Same as *spasmodic s.* **impermeable s.**, one which closes the lumen of a passage. **irritable s.**, one the passage of which causes pain. **organic s.**, one due to structural changes in or about a canal. **spasmodic s.** is due to muscular spasm.

stric'turotome. Instrument for cutting strictures.

stricturot'omy. Surgical division of a stricture.

stri'dor. A shrill harsh sound. **s. den'tum**, noise made by grinding the teeth. **s. serrat'icus**, sound like that caused by filing a saw, caused by respiration through a tracheotomy tube.

strid'ulant, strid'ulous. Attended with stridor; making a harsh noise.

strobl'la, strobi'lus. An adult tapeworm; the adult stage of a tapeworm.

stro'boscope. Apparatus on the principle of a zoetrope for exhibiting the successive phases of animal movements.

stroke. A sudden and severe attack. **s. culture**. See *culture*.

stro'ma. Tissue which forms the ground substance, framework, or matrix of an organ. **s. plexus**, network formed by ramifications of the nerves of the cornea within the substantia propria.

stro'mal, stromat'ic. Pertaining to the stroma of an organ.

stromatol'ysis. Destruction of the enclosing membrane of a cell without harm to the cell contents.

Stro'meyer's splint. A splint consisting of two hinged portions which can be fixed at any angle.

stro'muhr. An instrument for measuring the velocity of blood flow.

Strongylo'des Intestina'lls, S. stercora'lls. A round-worm from the intestinal canal of man.

strongyloido'sis. Infection with strongyloides.

strongylo'sis. Infection with strongylus.

Stron'gylus (stron'jil-us). A genus of parasitic nematode worms.

stron'tum (stron'she-um). A yellowish metal, some of whose salts are medicinal.

strophan'thin (stro-fan'thin). A poisonous glucoside from *strophanthus*.

Strophan'thus his'pidus. An African shrub: the seeds are used like *digitalis*.

stroph'ulus (strof'u-lus). Tooth rash; a papular infantile eruption. **s. al'bidus**. Same as *milium*. **s. infan'tum**, the urticaria of infants. **s. prurigin'o'sus**, a variety attended with severe itching.

struc'tural disease. A disease attended with anatomical or histologic change in tissues.

stru'ma. Goiter or scrofula. **s. malign'a**, carcinoma of the thyroid body. **s. suprarena'lls**, a kind of fatty tumor of the suprarenal capsules.

strumec'tomy. Removal of scrofulous glands.

strumipri'val cachexia. See *cachexia*.

strumit'is (stru-mi'tis). Same as *thyroiditis*.

strumoder'ma (stru-mo-der'mah). Same as *scrofuloderma*.

stru'mous (stru'mus). Same as *scrofulous*.

strych'nin (strik'ne-nh). Same as *strychnine*.

strych'nine (strik'nin). Poisonous bitter alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}N_2O_2$, from *nux vomica*.

- strychninoma'nia.** Psychosis caused by strychnine.
- strych'nism** (strik'nizm). Poisoning by strychnine.
- Strych'nos** (strik'nos). Genus of poisonous trees. See *nux vomica*, *ignatia*, *hoang-nan*.
- stu'dent's placenta.** Placenta retained in consequence of unskilful manipulation.
- stump.** Distal end of the part of limb left in amputation.
- stupe.** A cloth, sponge, or the like charged with hot water and medicated for external application.
- stupefa'cient** (stu-pe-fa'shent). Narcotic; soporific.
- stupema'nia** (stu-pe-ma'ne-ah). Manic stupor.
- stu'por.** Partial or nearly complete unconsciousness. **benign s.,** a stuporous state of manic-depressive origin.
- stupra'tion, stu'prum.** Rape.
- stut'tering.** Difficulty in speech due to a kind of habit spasm.
- sty, stye.** Inflammation of a sebaceous gland of the eyelid; **hordeolum.** **meibomian s.,** inflammation of a meibomian gland. **zeissian s.,** inflammation of a zeissian gland.
- style, sty'let.** Same as *stilet*.
- stylis'eus.** A slender cylindrical tent.
- styloglos'sus** (sti-lo-glos'us). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- stylohyol'deus.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- sty'loid.** Shaped like a pen or stylus; long and pointed.
- styloidit'is.** Inflammation of tissues around the styloid process.
- stylo'aryngeus.** That part of the stylopharyngeus muscle which is inserted into the thyroid cartilage and epiglottis.
- stylomas'toid.** Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone.
- stylomax'illary.** Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to a maxillary bone.
- stylopharyn'geus.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- sty'lus.** A stilet; also a pencil or stick, as of caustic.
- stye.** A tampon or pledget of cotton.
- styp'sis** (stip'sis). Employment of styptics.
- styp'tic.** 1. Arresting hemorrhage by means of an astringent quality. 2. A markedly astringent remedy. **s. collodion,** a preparation of collodion and tannin. **s. cotton,** cotton charged with iron subsulfate.
- styp'ticin.** Cotarnine hydrochloride, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3H_2O.HCl$: an internal styptic.
- styracin.** A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{16}O_2$, from styrax.
- styr'acol.** Cinnamyl guaiacol, $C_6H_4(OC_6H_5O.OCH_3)$: antiseptic.
- sty'rax.** Same as *storax*.
- sty'rol.** A fragrant oily hydrocarbon, C_8H_8 , from storax, etc.
- sty'rone** (sti'rön). Cinnamic alcohol, $C_9H_{10}O$.
- subabdom'inal.** Situated below the abdomen.
- subac'etate** (sub-as'et-ät). Any basic acetate.
- subac'id** (sub-as'id). Somewhat acid.
- subacro'mial.** Below or beneath the acromion.
- subacute'.** Somewhat acute; between acute and chronic.
- subalimenta'tion.** Insufficient nourishment.
- subanco'neus** (sub-an-ko'ne-us). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- subaponeurot'ic.** Situated beneath an aponeurosis.
- subarach'noid.** Situated beneath the arachnoid. **s. space,** the space between the pia and arachnoid.
- subarachnoidit'is.** Inflammation on the lower surface of the arachnoid.

- subar'cuat fossa.** A pit on the posterior internal surface of the petrous bone.
- subare'olar.** Underneath the areola of the nipple, as *s. abscess*.
- subastrag'alar.** Situated under the astragalus.
- subastrin'gent.** Moderately astringent.
- subau'ral** (sub-aw'ral). Beneath the ear.
- subcap'sular.** Below a capsule, especially the capsule of the cerebrum.
- subcar'bonate.** Any basic carbonate.
- subcartilag'inous.** 1. Situated beneath cartilage. 2. Partly cartilaginous.
- subchron'ic** (sub-kron'ik). Between chronic and subacute.
- subcla'vian.** Situated under the clavicle. *s. artery.* See *Arteries, Table of*. *s. triangle,* the triangle of the neck bounded by the clavicle, sternomastoid, and omohyoid.
- subclavic'ular.** Same as *subclavian*.
- subcla'vius.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- subclin'ical.** Without clinical manifestations.
- subcollat'eral.** Situated below the collateral fissure.
- subconjunct'ival.** Situated beneath the conjunctiva.
- subconscious** (sub-kon'shus). Imperfectly or partially conscious, yet capable of being made conscious by an effort of memory or by association of ideas.
- subconsciousness** (sub-kon'shus-nes). The state of being partially conscious: the condition in which mental processes occur with the mind nearly or quite unconscious of the action.
- subcontin'uous fever.** Remittent fever.
- subcor'acoid.** Situated under the coracoid process.
- subcor'tex.** That part of the brain substance which underlies the cortex.
- subcor'tical** (sub-kor'tik-al). Situated beneath the cerebral cortex.
- subcos'tal.** Beneath a rib or the ribs.
- subcostal'gia.** Pain over the subcostal nerve.
- subera'nial.** Beneath the cranium.
- subcrep'itant.** Somewhat crepitant in character.
- subcru'ae'us, subcru're'us.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- subcul'ture.** Culture of bacteria derived from another culture.
- subcuta'neous.** Situated or occurring beneath the skin. *s. surgery,* surgery performed through a small opening in the skin. *s. wound,* a wound having a very small opening through the skin.
- subcutic'ular.** Beneath the cuticle.
- subcu'tin.** A proprietary local anesthetic preparation.
- subdelir'ium.** A partial or mild delirium.
- subdiaphragmat'ic.** Situated under the diaphragm.
- subdu'ral.** Situated beneath the dura. *s. space,* space between the arachnoid and dura.
- subenceph'alon.** The pons, oblongata, crura, and corpora quadrigemina.
- subendocar'dial.** Situated beneath the endocardium.
- subendothe'lial.** Beneath an endothelial structure.
- subendothe'llum.** See *Débove's membrane*.
- subepider'mal.** Situated beneath the epidermis.
- subepithe'lial.** Situated beneath the epithelium.
- su'berin.** Variety of cellulose obtained from cork.
- subfas'cial** (sub-fas'shal). Situated beneath a fascia.
- subfeb'rile** (sub-feb'ril). Somewhat febrile.
- subfla'vous ligament.** Yellowish ligament between the laminae of a vertebra.

- subfron'tal.** Beneath a frontal lobe or convolution.
- subgle'noid.** Situated under the glenoid fossa.
- subglos'sal.** Situated under the tongue.
- subglossi'tis.** Inflammation of the under surface of the tongue.
- subgrunda'tion** (sub-grun-da'shun). Depression of one fragment of bone beneath another.
- subhy'oid.** Situated beneath the hyoid bone.
- subic'ulum.** Same as *uncinate convolution*.
- subil'i'ac** (sub-il'e-ak). Below the ilium.
- subil'ium.** The lowest portion of the ilium.
- subimbibit'ional** (sub-im-bib-ish'o-nal). Due to deficient intake of liquid.
- subinfec'tion.** Infection due to weakening of the resisting cells of the organism.
- subinflamma'tion.** Slight or mild inflammation.
- subinflam'matory.** Marked by subacute inflammation.
- subin'trant fever.** Intermittent fever in which the paroxysms follow one another so closely that they overlap.
- subinvolu'tion.** Incomplete involution.
- subi'odide.** That iodide of any series which contains the least iodine.
- sub'ject.** 1. A person or animal subjected to treatment or experiment. 2. A body for dissection.
- subjec'tive.** Pertaining to, or perceived only by, the individual; not perceptible to the senses of another person. *s. sensation*, a sensation that originates within the organism, and is not a response to an external stimulus. *s. symptom*, a symptom perceived by the patient alone.
- subju'gal** (sub-ju'gal). Below the malar bone.
- sub'lamine.** Ethylenediamine-sulfate of mercury: used as an antiseptic and antisymphilitic.
- subla'tio ret'inae.** Detachment of the retina of the eye.
- sub'limite.** A substance obtained or prepared by sublimation.
- sublima'tion.** 1. Process of vaporizing and condensing a solid substance without melting it. 2. The deflecting of the libido from sexual to nonsexual and useful objects.
- sublim'inal.** Below the limen or threshold of sensation. See *threshold*.
- sublin'gual.** Situated under the tongue. *s. gland*, a salivary gland beneath and on either side of the tongue.
- sublingul'tis.** Inflammation of the sublingual gland.
- sublo'bar.** Below a lobe, as a lobe of the liver.
- sublum'bar.** Below the lumbar region.
- subluxa'tion.** Incomplete or partial dislocation.
- sublymphe'mia.** Abnormal decrease in the number of lymphocytes in the blood.
- submam'mary.** Beneath the mammary gland.
- submaxil'la** (sub-maks-il'ah). The inferior maxilla.
- submaxillari'tis.** Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.
- submax'illary.** Situated beneath a maxilla. *s. gland*, a salivary gland on the inner side of each ramus of the lower jaw.
- submaxilli'tis.** Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.
- submen'tal.** Situated beneath the chin.
- submi'cron.** A small particle invisible with the microscope, but visible with the ultramicroscope.
- submicroscop'ical.** Too small to be visible with the microscope.
- submor'phous.** Neither amorphous nor perfectly crystalline.

- submuco'sa.** The layer of areolar tissue situated beneath the mucous membrane.
- submu'cous.** Situated beneath or under the mucous membrane.
- subnarcot'ic.** Moderately narcotic.
- subna'sal point.** Central point at base of nasal spine.
- subneu'ral** (sub-nu'ral). Beneath a nerve or the neural axis.
- subnor'mal.** Below or less than normal.
- subnu'cleus.** A partial or secondary nucleus.
- suboccip'ital.** Situated below or under the occiput. *s.* nerve, the first cervical or spinal nerve.
- suboper'culum.** Portion of occipital gyrus overlying the insula.
- subor'bital** (sub-or'bit-al). Beneath the orbit.
- subox'ide.** That oxide in any series which contains the least oxygen.
- subpap'ular** (sub-pap'u-lar). Indistinctly papular.
- subpatel'lar.** Beneath or below the patella.
- subpedun'cular lobe.** Same as *flocculus*.
- subpericar'dial.** Situated beneath the pericardium.
- subperios'teal.** Situated or performed beneath the periosteum. *s.* operation, an operation upon a bone without removal of the periosteum.
- subperitone'al.** Situated or occurring beneath the peritoneum.
- subpharyn'geal** (sub-far-in'je-al). Beneath the pharynx.
- subphren'ic.** Beneath or under the diaphragm.
- subplacen'ta** (sub-pla-sen'tah). The decidua vera.
- subpleu'ral.** Situated beneath the pleura.
- subpon'tine.** Situated below the pons.
- subprepu'tial.** Situated beneath the prepuce.
- subpu'bic.** Situated beneath the pubic bone.
- subpul'monary.** Situated beneath the lung.
- subret'inal.** Situated beneath the retina.
- sub'salt.** Any basic salt.
- subscap'ular.** Situated below or under the scapula.
- subscapula'ris.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- subscrip'tion.** The part of a prescription which gives directions for compounding the ingredients.
- subse'rous.** Situated beneath a serous membrane.
- subspl'nous dislocation.** Dislocation of the head of the humerus into space below the spine of the scapula.
- sub'stage.** Part of the microscope underneath the stage.
- sub'stance** (sub'stans) [*L. substan'tia*]. The material of which an organ or body is made up. **agglutinable s.,** a substance existing in red blood corpuscles and bacteria, with which the agglutinin unites to produce specific agglutination. **agglutinating s.** Same as agglutinin. **α -s., alpha s.** See *reticular s.* **antacoid s.** See *antacid*. **β -s., beta s.** See *Heinz bodies, under body*. **black s.** See *substantia nigra*. **cement s.,** the intercellular substance of certain tissues, as endothelium. **chromophilic s.,** the constituents of a cell which stain easily. See *Nissl bodies, under body*. **colloid s.,** the jelly-like substance formed in colloid degeneration. **cyto-toxin s.** See *cytolysin*. **depressor s.,** a substance secreted by the pituitary, which produces a fall in blood pressure. **dotted s.,** a granular material which makes up a large part of the central nervous system of invertebrates. **gray s.,** the gray matter, *i. e.,* the cellular or ganglionic portion of the brain and spinal cord. **hemolytic s.,** the material in a serum which destroys the red blood cells of a serum added to it; a cytase or alexin. **interfibrillar s. of Flemming.**

- Same as *paraplastm*. **interspongioplastic s.**, cytochylema. **medullary s.** 1. The white matter of the central nervous system, consisting of axons and their myelin sheaths. 2. The soft, marrow-like substance of such structures as bone marrow, kidney, suprarenal gland, etc. **s. of Nissl**. See *Nissl bodies*, under *body*. **no threshold s's**, those substances in the blood which are excreted into the urine in proportion to their absolute amount in the blood. Cf. *threshold s's*. **perforated s.** See *substantia perforata*. **prelipoid s.**, degenerated nerve tissue which has not yet been converted into fat. **pressor s.**, any one of several products of intestinal putrefaction found in normal urine which, when injected into animals, produces increased blood pressure. **reaction s.**, a substance formed in the body of an animal on immunization with cellular products from an animal of another species. Called also *adaptation product*. **receptive s.**, a hypothetical substance supposed to exist in muscle tissue, especially near the motor end-plates of the nerves, and to conduct excitation. **reticular s.** 1. The netlike mass of threads seen in red blood corpuscles after vital staining; called also *alpha s.* and *filar mass*. 2. Same as *formatio reticularis*. **Rolando's gelatinous s.** See *substantia gelatinosa*. **Rollett's secondary s.**, the transparent material lying in narrow zones on each side of Krause's disks. **Rovida's hyaline s.**, a stringy mass formed by treating pus with a 10 per cent sodium chloride solution. **sarcous s.**, the substance composing the sarcous elements of muscle. **s. sensibilisatrice**, **sensibilizing s.** (Bordet), **sensitizing s.** Same as *amboceptor*. **Sümmering's gray s.** See *substantia nigra*. **threshold s's**, those substances in the blood, such as sodium chloride, sugar, etc., which are excreted into the urine only as far as they exceed a certain threshold value. Cf. *no threshold s's*. **thromboplastic s.** See *zymoplastic s.* **tigroid s.** See *Nissl bodies*, under *body*. **white s.**, the white matter, *i. e.*, the dendritic or conducting portion of the brain and spinal cord. **white s. of Schwann**, the material of which the medullary sheath of a nerve fiber is composed; myelin. **zymoplastic s.**, a substance in the tissues which hastens the coagulation of the blood (A. Schmidt). Called also *thromboplastic s.*, *thromboplastin*, *thrombokinase*, *coagulin*, and *cytogen*.
- substan'tia**. L. for *substance*. **s. cine'rea**, the gray substance of the brain and spinal cord. **s. ferrugin'ea**, pigmented nerve cell substance of the locus caeruleus. **s. gelatino'sa**, substance sheathing posterior horn of spinal cord and lining the central canal. **s. gris'ea**, gray matter, especially of the spinal cord. **s. ni'gra**. Same as *locus niger*. **s. perfora'ta**, a posterior embryonic structure on the floor of the third ventricle. **s. pro'pria**. Same as *lamina propria*.
- subster'nal**. Situated below the sternum.
- substitu'tion**. Chemical replacement of one substance by another.
- sub'stitutive**. Effecting a change or substitution of symptoms.
- subsul'tus ten'dinum**. Twitching movement of muscles and tendons in typhoid condition.
- subsyl'vian**. Situated under the fissure of Sylvius.
- subtar'sal**. Situated below the tarsus.
- subthalam'ic**. Situated below the thalamus.
- subthal'amus**. A portion of the hypothalamus situated between the thalamus and the tegmentum of the mesencephalon.
- subthy'roidism**. Hypothyroidism.
- sub'tle** (sut'l). 1. Very fine, as a subtle powder. 2. Very acute, as a subtle pain.
- subto'tal**. Nearly, but not quite, total.

- subtrochanter'ic.** Situated below the trochanter.
- subtu'beral.** Situated under a tuber.
- subtympan'ic.** Having a somewhat tympanic quality.
- subu'beres.** L. for *unweaned* or *suckling children*.
- subumbil'ical space.** Somewhat triangular space within the body cavity just below the navel.
- subun'gual, subun'guial.** Situated beneath a nail.
- subure'thral.** Situated or occurring beneath the urethra.
- subvag'inal (sub-vaj'in-al).** Situated under a sheath or below the vagina.
- subver'tebral (sub-ver'te-bral).** Situated on ventral side of vertebral column.
- subvitamino'sis.** Any condition due to vitamin deficiency.
- subvl'rile.** Having deficient virility.
- subvitri'nal (sub-vit-ri'nal).** Situated beneath the vitreous.
- subvolu'tion (sub-vo-lu'shun).** The operation of turning over a flap to prevent adhesions.
- subzo'nal (sub-zo'nal).** Situated below the zona pellucida.
- suc'cagogue (suk'ag-og).** Inducing glandular secretion.
- succeda'neous.** Of the nature of a substitute.
- succeda'neum (suk-se-da'ne-um).** A substitute for something else.
- succentu'riate.** Accessory; serving as a substitute. *s. placenta.*
See *placenta*.
- succin'ic acid (suk-sin'ik).** See *acid*. An acid, $C_4H_4O_4$, from amber: it forms succinates.
- suc'cinol.** Amber tar oil: used in eczema, psoriasis, etc.
- suc'cinum.** L. for *amber*.
- succiru'bra bark.** Red cinchona bark.
- succorrhe'a (suk-o-re'ah).** An excessive flow of a natural secretion.
- suc'cus.** L. for *juice*. *s. enter'icus*, intestinal or enteric juice.
s. gas'tricus, the gastric juice.
- succus'sion (suk-kush'un).** The act of shaking a patient so as to detect the presence of liquid in the cavities of the body.
- sucholo-albu'min.** A poisonous proteid characteristic of hog cholera.
- sucholotox'in.** A toxin from hog cholera.
- suck.** To feed from the breast.
- sucker foot.** An expansion of a process of an astrocyte by which the latter is attached to a small blood vessel.
- suck'ing pad.** The buccal fat pad of a young child.
- su'crase (su'krās).** Same as *invertin*.
- sucroclas'tic.** Splitting up sugar.
- su'crol.** A sweet crystalline substitute for sugar, $CH_3N_2O(C_6H_4OC_2H_5)$.
- su'crose (su'krōs).** Same as *saccharose*.
- sucrose'mia.** The presence of sucrose in the blood.
- suc'tion (suk'shun).** The act or process of sucking or aspirating.
posttussive s., a sucking sound heard over a lung cavity just after a cough.
- sudam'ina.** Whitish vesicles from retained sweat.
- sudan' (su-dan').** A substance used as a stain. *s. III*, a red stain used for tubercle bacilli.
- sudan'ophil, sudanophil'ous.** Staining easily with sudan.
- sudanophil'ia.** A condition in which the leukocytes contain particles staining readily with sudan red.
- suda'tion (su-da'shun).** 1. The process of sweating. 2. Excessive sweat

sudato'ria (su-dat-o're-ah). Same as *ephidrosis*.

sudato'rium. A hot-air bath or sweat bath.

sudokerato'sis. Keratosis of the sweat ducts.

su'dol. A proprietary preparation for checking sweating.

sudomo'tor. Stimulating the secretion of sweat.

su'dor. Sweat; perspiration. **s. ang'licus**. See *anglicus sudor*. **s. cruen'tus**, the sweating of blood; hematidrosis.

su'doral (su'dor-al). Characterized by profuse sweating.

sudore'sis (su-do-re'sis). Profuse sweating.

sudor'ic acid. An acid which exists in suint.

sudorif'erous, sudorip'arous. Secreting or producing sweat.

sudorif'ic (su-dor-if'ik). An agent causing sweating.

su'et. Fat from abdominal cavity of ox or sheep; sebum.

suffoca'tion. Stoppage of respiration or asphyxia due to it.

suffragin'i'tis. The large postern bone or first phalanx of a horse.

suffumiga'tion. Fumigation; also, a substance burnt in fumigation.

suffu'sion. State of being bloodshot or of being moistened.

sug'ar (shū'gar). A sweet carbohydrate of various kinds and of both animal and vegetable origin. **beet s.**, saccharose from root of beet. **cane s.**, saccharose from sugar cane. **diabetic s.**, glucose. **fruit s.** See *levulose*. **Invert s.**, a natural mixture of dextrose and levulose. **liver s.**, glucose. **maple s.**, saccharose from maple sap. **milk s.** See *lactose*. **muscle s.** See *inosite*.

sug'arin (shū'gar-in). Methylbenzolsulfonide, a substance 500 times as sweet as sugar.

suggestibil'ity. A condition in which a person is inclined to act on the suggestion of another.

sugges'tible. Liable to be so acted upon as to be made to act automatically.

sugges'tion. The production of a condition or state in a person by imparting to him an idea from without.

sugges'tionize. To treat a patient by suggestion.

sugilla'tion. An ecchymosis or bruise.

suint (swint). The fatty natural soap which exists in sheep's wool; lanolin is prepared from it.

sul'cate, sul'cated. Furrowed or marked with sulci.

sul'cus. A fissure, chiefly of the brain. **Intraparietal s.**, that which divides the superior from inferior parietal bones. **s. prae-centra'lis**, a sulcus situated in front of fissure of Rolando. **s. pulmona'lis**, groove on the back along either side of the vertebral column. **s. spira'lis**, grooved extremity of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea. **s. tympan'icus**, groove into which the membrana tympani fits. **vertical s.** Same as *s. praecentralis*.

sulfadi'azine. A sulfanilamide and vitamin B preparation.

sulfaguan'idine (sul-fah-gwan'id-in). Sulfanylguanidine.

sulfal'dehyde. An ill-smelling oily hypnotic.

sulfamethyl'azole. A derivative of sulfanilamide used in staphylococcus infections.

sulfam'inol. A yellowish absorbent and antiseptic powder, $C_{12}H_9NO_2S$; used as a wound dressing.

sulfanil'amide. Para-aminobenzenesulfonamide, a white powder used in infections with hemolytic streptococci, meningococci, gonococci, and certain pneumococci.

sulfanil'ate (sulf-an'il-āt). A salt of sulfanilic acid.

sulfanil'ic acid. An aniline preparation, useful in otitis, laryngitis, etc.

- sulfanilyl-sulfanil'amide.** A sulfanilamide compound used in gonorrhea.
- sulfanylguan'idine.** A sulfanilamide compound for intestinal infections.
- sulfapy'ridine.** A pyridine derivative of sulfanilamide used in pneumonia.
- sulfa'qua.** A preparation used in skin diseases, gout, and rheumatism.
- sulfarsphen'amine.** An organic arsenical preparation used in the treatment of syphilis.
- sulfate.** Any salt of sulfuric acid.
- sulfathi'azole.** A sulfanilamide compound, *para*-aminobenzene-sulfonamido-thiazol, which is particularly effective against pneumococcus and staphylococcus infections.
- sulfhemoglo'bin.** Same as *sulfmethemoglobin*.
- sulfhemoglobine'mia.** Presence of sulfhemoglobin in the blood.
- sul'fide.** Any binary compound of sulfur.
- sulfindigo'tic acid.** An acid, $C_8H_6NO_2SO_2$, whose salts of potassium and sodium constitute indigo carmine.
- sul'fite (sul'fit).** Any salt of sulfurous acid.
- sulfmethemoglo'bin.** A substance formed by treating blood with hydrogen sulfide.
- sulfocar'bol, sulfocarbo'lic acid.** An antipyretic and antiseptic remedy, $C_6H_6SO_4$.
- sul'fonal (sul'fo-nal).** A crystalline somnifacient, $C_7H_{11}S_2O_4$.
- sul'fonalism.** The symptoms produced by sulfonal poisoning.
- sulfo'namide.** Any one of the sulfanilamide compounds.
- sulfonaph'thol.** A proprietary antiseptic: called also *milk oil*.
- sul'fone (sul'fôn).** 1. The radical SO_2 . 2. A compound of SO_2 with one or two hydrocarbons.
- sulfonethylmethane (sul'fôn-eth-il-meth'ân).** Same as *trional*.
- sulfonmeth'ane (sul'fôn-meth'ân).** Sulfonal; a moderate hypnotic used in insomnia and in nervous and mental diseases.
- sulfopara'ldehyde.** A hypnotic substance, $(C_6H_5S_2)_2$.
- sulfophe'noi.** Same as *sulfocarbol*.
- sulforicin'ic acid.** An acid prepared from castor oil: antiseptic and disinfectant.
- sul'fosin.** A proprietary suspension of sulfur in olive oil: used in producing artificial fever.
- sul'fosot.** Potassium creosote sulfonate: used in tuberculosis.
- sulfo-ure'a.** Same as *thio-urea*.
- sul'fugator.** A roll of muslin charged with sulfur to be burnt for a fumigation.
- sul'fume.** A proprietary depurant said to be pure sulfur in a liquid form.
- sul'fur (sul'fur).** A nonmetallic element: said by some to be a compound: symbol S.
- sul'furated, sul'furetted.** Combined or charged with sulfur. s. hydrogen. See *hydrosulfuric acid*, under *acid*.
- sul'furet.** Same as *sulfide*.
- sulfu'ric acid.** See *acid*.
- sul'furous acid.** See *acid*.
- sullac'etin.** A potassium-sodium compound: used in tuberculosis.
- sulph-.** For words beginning thus, see those beginning *sulf*-.
- su'mac, su'mach (su'mak).** See *Rhus*.
- sum'bul.** The root of *Ferula sumbul*: nervine and antispasmodic.
- summa'tion.** The accumulative effects of a number of stimuli.

- sum'mer cholera, s. complaint, s. diarrhea.** Relatively mild form of gastro-enteritis. **s. rash, lichen tropicus, or prickly heat.**
- sun'burn.** Dermatitis with burning and redness due to exposure to sun's rays.
- Sun'day-morn'ing paralysis.** A musculospiral paralysis due to alcoholic debauch.
- sun'stroke.** Insolation or thermic fever.
- superalimenta'tion.** Therapeutic treatment by excessive feeding.
- superalkalin'ity.** Excessive alkalinity.
- supercil'iary.** Pertaining to the region of an eyebrow.
- supercil'ium** (su-per-sil'e-um). L. for *eyebrow*.
- super-ego.** In psychoanalysis, that part of the mental apparatus which acts as a monitor over the ego.
- superexcita'tion.** Extreme or excessive excitation.
- superfecunda'tion.** Successive fertilization of two ova formed at the same menstrual period.
- superfeta'tion.** Fertilization of two ova formed at different menstrual periods.
- superfic'ial** (su-per-fish'al). Situated on or near the surface. **s. fascia,** thin tough membrane that covers the muscles immediately under the skin.
- superficia'lis.** Superficial; also a superficial artery.
- superimpregna'tion.** Superfecundation; also superfetation.
- superinduce'.** To bring on in addition to some already existing condition.
- superinfec'tion.** Reinfection by a new inoculation of the same organism with which the individual is already infected.
- superinvolu'tion of the uterus.** Excessive involution by which the organ is reduced to less than its normal size.
- supe'rior.** Having a higher situation.
- superlacta'tion** (su-per-lak-ta'shun). Oversecretion of milk.
- superle'thal.** More than lethal: said of a dose of a drug which is likely to kill.
- supermaxil'la.** The maxillary bone.
- superme'dial.** Situated above the middle.
- supermi'croscope** (su''per-mi'kro-sköp). Electron microscope. See under *microscope*.
- supermo'ron.** A person who is above the grade of a moron, being only slightly defective mentally.
- supermotil'ity.** An excess of motility in any part.
- superna'tant.** Floating upon the surface of a liquid.
- supernu'merary.** In excess of the regular number.
- supernutri'tion.** Excessive nutrition.
- superphos'phate** (su-per-fos'fât). Any acid phosphate.
- su'persalt.** Any salt with excess of acid; a persalt.
- supersat'urated solution.** A solution made in a heated condition and thus containing a greater quantity of the solid than it could absorb at its normal temperature.
- superscrip'tion.** The sign *R* before a prescription.
- supersecre'tion.** Excess of any secretory function.
- superse'dent.** A remedy which cures or prevents a disease in a part.
- supersoft'.** Extremely soft; a term applied to roentgen rays of extremely long wavelength and low penetrating power.
- supersphe'noid.** Above the sphenoid bone.
- superten'sion.** Extreme tension.
- supervenos'ity.** Extreme venosity of the blood.

- superven'tion.** The development of some condition in addition to an already existing one.
- supervir'ulent.** Unusually virulent.
- su'pinate** (su'pin-ät). To turn the arm or hand so that the palm faces upward or toward the front.
- supina'tion.** The turning of the palm of the hand upward.
- su'pinator.** See *Muscles, Table of*. **s. lon'gus reflex**, tapping the tendon of the supinator longus produces flexion of the forearm.
- su'pine** (su'pîn). Lying on the dorsum.
- suplago-al'humin.** An albumose characteristic of swine plague.
- suplagotox'ine.** A ptomaine of swine plague.
- supplemen'tal air.** The part of the residual air of the lung which, after the tidal air is expelled, may be driven out by forced respiration.
- suppos'itory.** A solid, easily fusible, medicated mass to be introduced into the vagina or rectum.
- sup'pression.** 1. Sudden stoppage of a secretion, excretion, or normal discharge. 2. In psychiatry, conscious restriction of primitive urges. Cf. *repression*.
- sup'purant.** An agent causing suppuration.
- suppura'tion.** Formation of, conversion into, or discharge of, pus.
- sup'purative.** Associated with, or favoring, suppuration. **s. fever**, pyemia.
- supra-acro'mial.** Situated above the acromion.
- supra-auric'ular.** Situated above an auricle.
- supracap'sulin.** Same as *epinephrine*.
- supracerebel'lar.** On the upper surface of the cerebellum.
- supracho'roid.** Situated above or upon the choroid.
- suprachoro'idæa.** The outermost layer of the choroid.
- supraclavicle'ular.** Situated above the clavicle. **s. point**, point above clavicle at which stimulation produces contraction of the muscles of the arm.
- supraclu'sion.** The condition in which a tooth projects above the normal occlusal plane.
- supracom'missure.** A cerebral commissure in front of the stalk of the pineal body.
- supracon'dylar** (su-prah-kon'dil-ar). Situated above a condyle or condyles.
- supracos'tal.** Situated above or outside of the ribs.
- supracot'yloid.** Situated above the acetabulum.
- supracra'nial.** On the upper surface of the cranium.
- supradiaphragmat'ic.** Above the diaphragm.
- supra'din.** A dry preparation of suprarenal capsules: used in diabetes, neurasthenia, etc.
- supra-epicon'dylar.** Situated or occurring above the epicondyle.
- supragle'noid tubercle.** The tubercle which attaches the long head of the biceps to head of scapula.
- suprahy'oid** (su-prah-hi'oid). Situated above the hyoid bone. **s. muscles**, the digastricus, stylohyoid, mylohyoid, and geniohyoid muscles.
- supra-in'guinal region.** Region bounded by the rectus abdominis, Poupart's ligament, and the line through the crest of ilium.
- supralim'inal.** Above the limen of sensation; more than just perceptible.
- supralum'bar.** Situated or occurring above the loin.
- supramalle'olar.** Situated above a malleolus.

- supramar'ginal convolution.** A convolution above the posterior limb of the fissure of Sylvius.
- supramas'toid crest.** A ridge on the temporal bone continuing backward to the posterior root of the zygoma.
- supramax'il'la.** The upper jaw bone.
- supramax'illary.** Pertaining to the upper jaw.
- supramea'tal triangle.** Triangle formed by the posterior root of the zygoma above, the upper and posterior segment of the osseous external meatus below, and by a line drawn from the posterior portion of the external osseous meatus to the zygomatic root.
- supra-occip'ital bone.** That part of the occipital bone behind the foramen magnum; it is distinct in early childhood.
- supra-occlu'sion.** Same as *supraclusion*.
- supra-or'ital.** Situated above the orbit.
- suprapel'vic** (su-prah-pel'vik). Situated above the pelvis.
- suprapon'tine.** Situated above or in upper part of the pons.
- suprapu'bic.** Situated or performed above the pubes.
- supraren'aden.** A proprietary preparation made from the suprarenal bodies.
- supraren'al.** Above a kidney. **s. body, s. capsule,** a triangular structure above either kidney. It is an endocrine gland with a cortex and a medulla, the latter secreting epinephrine, the former having an influence on growth and on the gonads. **s. extract,** an organo-therapeutic remedy for Addison's disease.
- suprarenalec'tomy.** Excision of a suprarenal gland.
- suprarenale'mia.** Increase of suprarenal secretion in the blood.
- supraren'alin.** The active principle of the suprarenal glands; used as a local and general hemostatic.
- supraren'alism.** The condition caused by overaction of the suprarenal glands.
- suprarenalop'athy.** A disorder due to derangement of the endocrine function of the suprarenal gland.
- suprare'nin.** Same as *adrenalin*.
- suprarenogen'ic.** Caused by disorder of the suprarenal secretion.
- suprarenoma.** A tumor derived from the suprarenal tissue.
- suprarenop'athy.** Any disease of the suprarenal glands.
- suprarenotrop'ic.** Having an influence on the suprarenal secretion; marked by suprarenal influence.
- suprascap'ular.** Situated above the scapula. **s. nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of*.
- suprascle'ral.** On the outer surface of the sclera.
- suprasel'lar** (su-prah-sel'ar). Situated above the sella turcica.
- suprason'ic.** A term applied to sound vibrations of very rapid frequency, inaudible to the human ear. Such vibrations have been used to split up bacteria.
- supraspi'nal** (su-prah-spi'nal). Situated on the spine.
- supraspina'lis.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- supraspina'tus.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- supraspi'nous fossa.** A depression above the spine of the scapula.
- supraster'nal.** Situated above the sternum.
- suprasy'l'vian convolution.** Same as *supramarginal convolution*.
- supratroch'lear.** Situated above the trochlea.
- supravag'inal.** Outside or above a sheath.
- supraver'sion.** The condition of a tooth when it is too long as related to the plane of occlusion.
- su'ra** (su'rah). *L.* for *calf of the leg*.
- su'ral.** Pertaining to the calf of the leg.

- suralimenta'tion** (ser-al-im-en-ta'shun). Overfeeding; gavage.
- surd'itas, sur'dity**. Deafness.
- surdomute** (sur-do-mūt'). 1. A deaf mute. 2. Both deaf and dumb.
- sur'geon** (sur'je-on). A practitioner of surgery.
- sur'gery** (sur'jer-e). That branch of medicine which treats disease by manual and operative procedures. **antiseptic s.**, **aseptic s.**, surgery according to antiseptic or aseptic methods. **major s.**, surgery concerned with the more important and dangerous operations. **minor s.**, surgery concerned with less important operations, as bandaging, application of splints, dressings, etc. **operative s.**, surgery dealing with operations. **orthopedic s.**, surgery dealing with the correction of deformities. **plastic s.**, the repair of defects by transfer of tissue. **railway s.**, surgery dealing with railway injuries. **veterinary s.**, the surgery of domestic animals.
- sur'gical** (sur'jik-al). Of, or pertaining to, surgery. **s. fever**, fever that follows an operation or injury. **s. kidney**, kidney affected with nephritis as a result of a surgical operation. **s. neck**, part of shaft of humerus below the tuberosities.
- surgiol'ogy** (ser-je-ol'o-je). Experimental surgery.
- sur'palite** (ser'pal-it). Same as *diphosgene*.
- sur'parine**. A proprietary antiseptic preparation.
- sur'ra**. Disease of domestic animals in India, due to schizomycetes, or more probably hematozoa, in blood.
- sur'rogate**. A substitute or succedaneum. In psychoanalysis, something which conceals from recognition the true identity of the person or thing concerned.
- sursumduc'tion**. Ability to elevate, or the act of elevating, the axis of either eye independently.
- sursumver'gence**. An associated upward disjunctive movement of the eyes.
- sursumver'sion**. Simultaneous upward turning of both eyes.
- suscep'tible**. An individual who is not known to have become immune to an infectious disease.
- sus'cite** (sus'it-at). To arouse to greater activity.
- suscita'tion**. Arousal to greater activity.
- susotox'ine**. Poisonous ptomaine or toxin from hog cholera cultures.
- suspen'ded animation**. A temporary cessation of the vital functions.
- suspensiom'eter**. An instrument for standardizing bacterial and other suspensions.
- suspen'sion**. Treatment of spinal disorders by suspending the patient by the chin and shoulders.
- suspen'soid**. A colloid solution in which the particles are solid.
- suspen'sory**. Serving to hold up a part. **s. bandage**, bandage or sling for supporting the testes.
- suspl'rous**. Breathing heavily: said of respiration.
- sustenta'cular**. Supporting; sustaining.
- sustenta'culum ta'll**. A process of the calcaneum which supports the astragalus.
- susur'rus**. L. for *murmur*.
- su'tika**. A disease of pregnant women in Bengal.
- sutu'ra**. L. for *suture*. **s. denta'ta**, interlocking of bones by sawlike processes. **s. harmo'nia**, simple apposition of bones. **s. limbo'sa**, an interlocking by bevelled surfaces. **s. no'tha**, an apparent, but not true, suture of bones. **s. serra'ta**. See *s. dentata*. **s. squam-o'sa**, the overlapping of edges of bones.

su'tural. Of, or pertaining to, a suture.

sutura'tion. Process or act of suturing.

su'ture. 1. A surgical stitch or seam. 2. Line of junction of adjacent cranial or facial bones. **basilar s.** separates in part the occipital and sphenoid bones. **buried s.,** a stitch concealed by the skin. **catgut s.,** one in which catgut is employed. **cobblers' s.,** one in which two threads are employed. **continuous s.,** a suture in which the stitches are made with one unbroken thread. **coronal s.,** union of frontal and parietal bones transversely across vertex of skull. **Czerny s., Czerny-Lembert s.** See *Czerny s.*, etc. **dry s.,** suturation of lips of wound through adhesive plaster. **ethmo-frontal s.,** union between frontal and ethmoid bones. **ethmolacrimal s.,** between ethmoid and lacrimal bones. **ethmosphenoid s.,** between ethmoid and sphenoid bones. **false s.,** bony suture without interlocking of the bones. **frontal s.,** in early infancy separates the two frontal bones. **frontomalar s.,** union between frontal and malar bones. **frontomaxillary s.,** between the superior maxillary and frontal bones. **frontosphenoid s.,** union between alae of sphenoid and frontal bone. **frontotemporal s.,** between frontal and temporal bones. **Gély's s.,** a continuous suture for wounds of the intestine, made with a thread having a needle at each end. **Glover's s.,** a continuous suture in which the needle is, after each stitch, passed through the loop of the preceding stitch. **hare-lip s.,** a twisted suture for harelip. **intermaxillary s.,** between superior maxillary bones. **internasal s.,** between nasal bones. **interparietal s., jugal s., longitudinal s.,** the sagittal suture. **interrupted s.,** series of stitches each separately tied. **intra-dermic s.,** a suture applied parallel with the edges of the wound, but below the surface of the skin. **Jobert's s.,** a suture for transverse intestinal wounds. **lambdoid s.,** between the upper borders of occipital and parietal bones. **Lembert's s.,** a peculiar suture for intestinal wounds. **mattress s.,** continuous suture applied back and forth through the wound. **maxillo-lacrimal s.,** between upper maxilla and lacrimal bone. **metopic s.,** the frontal suture. **nasomaxillary s.,** union between nasal and maxillary bones. **occipital s.** Same as *lambdoid s.* **palatine s.,** between palate bones. **parietomastoid s.,** between mastoid and parietal bones. **petro-occipital s.,** between petrous and occipital bones. **petro-sphenoid s.,** between petrous bone and great wing of sphenoid. **pin s.,** the harelip suture. **purse-string s.,** a suture passed in and out around the edge of a circular opening. **quilled s.,** double thread suture tied over quills. **relaxation s.,** a secondary line of stitches to relieve tension on wound suture. **Sabatier's s.,** insertion of a piece of oiled cardboard into the intestines for the approximation of intestinal wounds. **sagittal s.,** between upper borders of parietal bones. **shotted s.,** both ends of the stitch pass through a shot. **sphenomalar s.,** between malar bone and great wing of sphenoid. **sphenoparietal s.,** between great wing of sphenoid and parietal bone. **sphenotemporal s.,** union between temporal and sphenoid bones. **squamoparietal s., squamosal s.,** between parietal bone and squamosa. **squamosphenoid s.,** between great wing of sphenoid and squamous portion of temporal bone. **sub-cutaneous s.,** a form of continuous buried suture. **tension s.** See *relaxation s.* **tongue-and-groove s.,** a peculiar suture for plastic operations.

Suzanne's gland (*su-zanz'*). A mucous gland of the mouth beneath the alveolingual groove.

- swab.** 1. A device for moistening the lips of a helpless patient. 2. A wire with a tuft of sterilized cotton at the end used in collecting material for bacteriological study.
- swallow's nest.** Same as *nidus hirundinis*.
- sweat.** Perspiration; liquid excreted by the sudoriparous glands.
- sweat'ing fever, s. sickness.** Same as *anglicus sudor*.
- Swedish gymnastics or movements.** A series of gymnastic exercises performed without apparatus.
- swee'ny.** Atrophy of the muscles in the shoulder of a horse.
- swine erysipelas.** A contagious disease of young hogs, with fever and formation of red blotches on neck and belly. *s. plague*, epidemic, infectious disease of swine, affecting the respiratory and alimentary tracts.
- swin'ney.** Same as *sweeny*.
- syceph'alus** (sis-ef'al-us). Same as *syncephalus*.
- syco'ma.** A wart; a condyloma.
- sync'ophancy** (sik'o-fan-se). A state of moral and mental dependency or irresponsibility.
- syco'siform** (si-ko'sif-orm). Like or resembling sycosis.
- syco'sis** (si-ko'sis). Pustular inflammation of hair follicles, especially of the beard. *s. parasita'ria*. Same as *linea sycosis*.
- Syd'enham's chorea.** Ordinary and uncomplicated chorea. *S.'s laudanum*, wine of opium.
- syllab'le blindness.** An inability to form syllables. *s. utterance*. Same as *scanning speech*.
- syllable stumbling.** Dysphasia in which there is difficulty in pronouncing certain syllables.
- syllabus** (sil'ab-us). An outline of a course of lectures or an abstract of a book.
- syllipsiol'ogy.** The department of medicine which deals with conception and pregnancy.
- syllip'sis** (sil-ep'sis). Pregnancy.
- sylvat'ic.** Pertaining to the woods and fields. *s. plague*. See under *plague*.
- syl'vian aqueduct.** See *aqueduct of Sylvius*. *s. artery*, middle cerebral artery in the sylvian fissure. *s. fissure*, the large fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. *s. line*, line on exterior of cranium defining the direction of the sylvian fissure.
- sym'bion.** An organism which lives in a state of symbiosis.
- symblo'sis** (sim-bi-o'sis). The necessary association of two diverse organisms, neither of which is parasitic.
- symbleph'aron** (sim-blef'ar-on). Adhesion of the lids to the eyeball.
- symblepharopteryg'ium.** Combined symblepharon and pterygium.
- sym'bollism.** A mental state in which every occurrence is conceived of as a symbol of the patient's own thoughts.
- symbolopho'bia.** A morbid fear that one's acts may contain some symbolical meaning.
- sym'elus** (sim-el-us). Same as *symmelus*.
- Syme's amputation.** Disarticulation of the foot with removal of both malleoli.
- sym'melus.** Monster fetus with legs fused.
- symmet'ric gangrene.** Gangrene of fingers, toes, ears, etc., due to a nervous disorder with vascular disturbance.
- symmetronia'nia.** Abnormal tendency to make symmetrical motions.
- sympathec'tomy, sympatheticec'tomy.** —Excision of a part of the sympathetic nerve, especially the superior cervical sympathetic

- ganglion. **chemical s.**, destruction of a part of the sympathetic nerve by chemicals. **periarterial s.**, surgical removal of the sheath of an artery containing the sympathetic nerve fibers.
- sympatheoneuri'tis.** Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.
- sympath'esis.** The morbid sympathies of the organism.
- sympathet'ic.** 1. Pertaining to, or caused by, sympathy. 2. Same as *sympathetic system*. **s. nerve, s. system,** a system of ganglia, nerves, and plexuses going to the muscular apparatus of blood vessels and viscera. **s. ophthalmia,** inflammation of one eye following or due to inflammation of the other.
- sympathetical'gia.** Pain in the cervical sympathetic ganglion.
- sympathet'icless.** Deprived of its abdominal sympathetic chain.
- sympathetico'ma.** Same as *sympathoma*.
- sympatheticomimet'ic.** Sympathomimetic.
- sympatheticoparalyt'ic.** Caused by paralysis of the sympathetic nervous system.
- sympatheticop'athy.** Any disease due to disorder of the sympathetic nervous system.
- sympatheticoto'nia** (sim-path-et-ik-o-to'ne-ah). Same as *sympathicotonia*.
- sympatheticoton'ic.** Caused by tonic contraction of arteries due to overaction of the sympathetic.
- sympatheticotrip'sy.** Surgical crushing of the superior cervical ganglion.
- sympathicec'tomy** (sim-path-is-ek'to-me). Sympathectomy.
- sympath'icoblast.** An embryonic cell which develops into a sympathetic nerve cell.
- sympathicoblasto'ma.** A tumor containing sympathicoblasts.
- sympathicomimetic.** Sympathomimetic.
- sympathiconeuri'tis.** Inflammation of the sympathetic nerves.
- sympathicoto'nia.** A stimulated condition of the sympathetic nervous system, marked by vascular spasm and heightened blood pressure.
- sympathicotrip'sy.** The operation of crushing the superior cervical ganglion in the treatment of mental affections.
- sympathicotrop'ic.** Having an affinity for the sympathetic nerve.
- sympath'icus.** The sympathetic nervous system.
- sym'pathin.** A hormone produced by smooth muscle which stimulates cardiac action.
- sym'pathism.** Same as *suggestibility*.
- sympath'oblast.** An embryonic cell which develops into a sympathetic ganglion cell.
- sympathoblasto'ma.** A tumor containing sympathetic nerve cells which are further differentiated than those of neuroblastoma.
- sympathoglioblasto'ma.** A tumor composed of sympathoblasts, neuroblasts, and spongioblasts.
- sympathogo'nia.** Embryonic cells which develop into sympathetic cells.
- sympathogonio'ma.** A tumor composed of sympathogonia.
- sympatho'ma.** A tumor containing tissue resembling that of the sympathetic nervous system.
- sympathomimet'ic.** Resembling the effect produced by disturbance of the sympathetic nervous system.
- sympectothi'on.** A nonprotein sulfur compound found in human blood.
- sympex'ion.** A concretion in the seminal vessels.

sympex'is. Arrangement of the red blood cells according to the laws of surface tension.

sympchal'angism. Ankylosis of the proximal phalangeal joints.

sympho'rol (sim'for-ol). Caffeine sulfonic acid: a diuretic. Its salts are also diuretic.

sympphys'eal (sim-fiz'e-al). Of, or pertaining to, a symphysis.

sympphyseot'omy, symphysiot'omy. Division of the symphysis pubis in order to facilitate delivery.

sympphyslec'tomy. Resection of the symphysis pubis.

sympphys'ion (sim-fiz'e-on). The middle point of the outer border of the alveolar process of the lower jaw.

sympphysior'rhapsy. Suture of a divided symphysis.

sym'physis (sim'fis-is). Line of junction and fusion of bones originally distinct. *s. pu'bis*, the junction of the pubic bones.

sympo'dia. Condition in which lower extremities are fused together.

symp'tom (simp'tom). Any evidence of disease or of a patient's state. *cardinal s's*, the symptoms shown by the temperature, pulse, and respiration. *s. complex, s. grouping.* Same as *complex of symptoms.* *constitutional s., general s.,* a symptom produced by the effect of the disease on the whole body. *local s.,* a symptom caused by localization of the disease in some special part. *objective s.,* a symptom observed by the physician. *prodromal s.,* a symptom which precedes the development of a disease. *subjective s.,* a symptom observed by the patient only.

sympmat'ic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a symptom.

sympmatol'ogy. Branch of medicine which treats of symptoms; systematic discussion of symptoms.

sympmatolyt'ic. Causing the disappearance of symptoms.

sympptom complex. Same as *syndrome.*

sympptomolyt'ic. Symptomatolytic.

sympto'sis. Gradual wasting of the body or of an organ.

sym'pus (sim'pus). Monster fetus with feet and legs fused.

synadel'phus (sin-ad-el'fus). Monster fetus with one body and eight limbs.

synaesthe'sia (sin-es-the'ze-ah). See *synesthesia.*

synal'gia (sin-al'je-ah). Pain experienced in one place, but caused by lesion or stimulation in another.

synal'gie (sin-al'jik). Characterized by synalgia.

synanastomo'sis. The anastomosis of several vessels.

synanthe'ma (sin-an-the'mah). A local or grouped eruption.

syn'apse, synap'sis. The point of contact between dendrons.

synap'tase (sin-ap'tās). Same as *emulsin.*

synap'tic (sin-ap'tik). Pertaining to or affecting a synapse.

synaptol'ogy. The study of the synaptic correlations of the nervous system.

synarthro'dia. A joint in which adjacent surfaces are connected by an intervening tissue.

synarthro'dial. Pertaining to synarthrodia.

synarthrophy'sis. Progressive ankylosis of joints.

synarthro'sis. An immovable joint; joint with no intervening tissue between the bones.

syncan'thus. Adhesion of the eyeball to the orbital structures.

synceph'alus. Twin fetus with fused heads.

synchel'lia. Congenital adhesion of the lips.

synchl'ria. Condition in which a stimulus is referred to one side of the body is referred to the opposite side.

- synchondro'sis.** Union of bones by intervening fibrous or elastic cartilage.
- synchondrosteot'omy.** An operation for exstrophy of the bladder by cutting through the sacro-iliac ligaments and closing the arch of the pubes.
- synchondrot'omy.** Same as *symphysectomy*.
- syn'chronism** (sin'kro-nizm). Occurrence at the same time.
- syn'chronous** (sin'kron-us). Occurring at the same time.
- syn'chysis** (sin'khis-is). Derangement or confusion. *s. scintillans*, abnormally soft state of the vitreous, with presence of floating particles of cholesterol.
- syn'ciptut** (sin'sip-ut). See *sinciput*.
- syn'clitism.** Position of fetal head when the planes are parallel with those of the pelvis.
- syn'clonus** (sin'klo-nus). Muscular tremor or successive clonic contraction of various muscles together.
- syn'copal.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, syncope.
- syn'cope** (sin'ko-pe). A swoon; fainting, or a faint. *local s.*, local asphyxia. See *asphyxia*.
- syncytiol'ysin.** An antibody which destroys the syncytium.
- syncytioma malign'um.** A tumor formed at the placental site during pregnancy.
- syncyt'ium** (sin-sit'e-um). 1. A large cell with many nuclei. 2. The outermost fetal layer of the placenta composed of epithelial cells.
- syndac'tylism** (sin-dak'til-ism). Union of the toes or fingers.
- syndac'tylus.** Monster fetus with toes or fingers blended.
- syndec'tomy** (sin-dek'to-me). Same as *peritomy*.
- syndel'phus** (sin-del'fus). Same as *synadelphus*.
- syn'desis.** Artificial ankylosis.
- syndesmec'tomy** (sin-des-mek'to-me). Excision of a portion of a ligament.
- syndesmecto'pia** (sin'des-mek-to'pe-ah). Unusual situation of a ligament.
- syndesmi'tis.** Inflammation of a ligament or of the conjunctiva.
- syndesmog'raphy.** Description of the ligaments.
- syndesmology.** Scientific study of the ligaments.
- syndesmo'ma.** A tumor of connective tissue.
- syndes'mopexy.** Operative fixation of a dislocation by using the ligaments of the joint.
- syndes'moplasty.** Plastic operation on a ligament.
- syndesmor'haphy.** Suture of a ligament.
- syndesmo'sis.** The union of bones by ligaments or by a membrane.
- syndesmot'omy.** Dissection or cutting of ligaments.
- syn'drome.** A series of symptoms associated with a disease and forming together a clinical picture of the disease. *s. of Weber*, paralysis of the limbs and hypoglossal nerve on one side and of the oculomotor nerves on the other. For various syndromes, see under their proper names.
- syndrom'ic.** Occurring as a syndrome.
- syne'chia** (sin-e'ke-ah). Adhesion, as of the iris to the cornea or lens. *annular s.*, *circular s.*, adhesion of the whole rim of the iris to the lens. *anterior s.*, adhesion of the iris to the cornea. *s. pericar'dii*, concretio cordis. *posterior s.*, adhesion of the iris to the capsule of the lens. *total s.*, adhesion of the whole surface of the iris to the lens. *s. vul'vae*, a congenital condition in which the labia minora are sealed together.
- synechot'omy** (sin-ek-ot'om-e). Surgical division of a synechia.

synecol'ogy. The study of the environment of organisms in the mass.

synecten'terotome. A form of enterotome.

synencepha'lia. Presence of two bodies and one head.

synenceph'alocele (sin-en-sef'al-o-sēl). Encephalocele with adhesions to adjoining parts.

synenceph'alus. A monster fetus with synencephalia.

syner'esis. The contraction of a gel with the separation of some of its liquid.

synerget'ic (sin-er-jet'ik). Same as *synergic*.

syner'gic (sin-er'jik). Acting together or in harmony.

syner'gist (sin'er-jist). A muscle or agent which acts with another.

syn'er'gy (sin'er-je). Correlated action or cooperation.

synesthe'sia (sin-es-the'ze-ah). Sensation experienced in one place, but caused by stimulation in another.

synesthesial'gia. A painful synesthesia.

syneze'sis. Contraction of the pupil of the eye.

syn'gamy. Sexual reproduction.

syngen'esis. Theory which holds that each germ contains in itself the germs of every generation that may be derived from it.

syngig'nocism (sin-jig'no-sizm). Hypnotism or hypnotic suggestion.

synize'sis (sin-iz-e'sis). Contraction of the pupil of the eye.

synkar'yon. A nucleus formed by fusion of two pronuclei.

synkline'sis (sin-kin-c'sis). Associated reflex movement.

synneuro'sis (sin-u-ro'sis). See *syndesmosis*.

syn'ocha, syn'ochus. Old names for a continued fever.

synococ'cus. A coccus occurring along with the gonococcus in gonorrhea.

syn'onym (sin'o-nim). A word which has the same meaning as another word.

synophthal'mus. Monster fetus with one orbit; a cyclops.

synop'tophore. An instrument for diagnosing and treating strabismus.

synop'toscope. An instrument similar to and for the same use as a synoptophore.

syn'orchism. Union or blending of the testes.

synosteol'ogy. The study of joints and articulations.

synosteot'omy. Dissection of the joints.

synosto'sis. The union of bones by means of osseous matter.

syn'otus. Monster fetus with fused ears.

synovec'tomy. Excision of a synovial membrane.

syno'ria (sin-o've-ah). The viscid fluid of joint cavities.

syno'rial. Of, or pertaining to, or secreting, synovia. *s. membrane*, lining membrane of joints, bursae, and tendon sheaths.

synovia'llis (sin-o-ve-a'lis). The synovial membrane.

synoviolo'ma (sin-o've-al-o'mah). A tumor of synovial membrane origin.

syno'vin (sin-o'vin). Mucin found in synovia.

synovio'ma. A tumor of synovial membrane origin.

synovip'arous. Producing synovia.

synovitis (sin-o-vi'tis). Inflammation of a synovial membrane. It is usually painful particularly on motion, and is characterized by a fluctuating swelling, due to effusion within a synovial sac. *bursal s.*, bursitis. *dendritic s.*, that in which villous growths are developed within the sac. *dry s.*, synovitis with but little effusion. *fungous s.*, fungous arthritis. *purulent s.*, that in which there is an effusion of pus in a synovial sac. *serous s.*, synovitis with copious

- nonpurulent effusion. **s. sic'ca**, dry synovitis. **simple s.**, that in which the effusion is clear or but slightly turbid. **tendinous s.**, inflammation of a tendon sheath. **vaginal s.**, tendinous synovitis. **vibration s.**, synovitis produced by the passage of a missile through the tissues near a joint, but without actually wounding the joint. Synovitis is further qualified as *fibrinous*, *gonorrheal*, *hyperplastic*, *lipomatous*, *metritic*, *puerperal*, *rheumatic*, *scarlatinal*, *syphilitic*, *tuberculous*, *urethral*, etc.
- synpneumon'ic** (sin-nu-mon'ik). Occurring along with, or at the same time as, pneumonia.
- synreflex'ia**. The association existing between various reflexes.
- syntax'is**. Articulation.
- synteno'sis**. A hinge joint surrounded by tendons.
- syn'thaline**. A derivative of quinidine, used like insulin in diabetes.
- synther'mal** (sin-ther'mal). Of the same temperature.
- syn'thescope**. Instrument for observing the effect of placing two liquids in contact.
- syn'thesis**. The building up of a chemical compound by the union of its elements.
- synthet'ic** (sin-thet'ik). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, synthesis.
- synton'ic**. A term applied to the stable, integrated type of personality.
- syn'tonin**. A protein formed by the action of acids on myosin.
- syntox'oid** (sin-toks'oid). A toxoid having the same affinity for an antitoxin as that of the associated toxin.
- syntrip'sis**. Comminuted fracture.
- syn'tropan**. A proprietary compound which has an antispasmodic action on smooth muscle.
- syntrop'ic** (sin-trop'ik). Turned in the same direction.
- synulot'ic**. An agent favoring cicatrization.
- syphilelco'sis**. Syphilitic ulceration.
- syphilel'eus**. A syphilitic ulcer.
- syph'ilide** (sif'il-id). Any skin affection of syphilitic origin.
- syphillm'etry**. The measurement of the intensity of a syphilitic infection.
- syphill'num**. A homeopathic preparation of syphilis poison.
- syphillon'thus**. A copper-colored scaly syphilide.
- syphillpho'bia**. Same as *syphilophobia*.
- syph'illis** (sif'il-is). A contagious venereal disease caused by *Treponema pallidum* and leading to many structural and cutaneous lesions. It has three stages, *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*. **congenital s.**, **hereditary s.**, syphilis existing at birth, either hereditary or due to infection from the mother. **s. innocen'tium**, **s. inson'tium**, syphilis not acquired by coitus.
- syphillit'ic**. Affected with, caused by, or pertaining to syphilis.
- syphilliza'tion**. Inoculation with syphilis; attempted immunization against syphilis.
- syph'illized** (sif'il-izd). Affected with syphilis.
- syphilocerebro'sis**. Any syphilitic disease of the brain.
- syph'illoderm**. A syphilitic skin disease.
- syphilogen'esls**, **syphillog'eny**. The development of syphilis.
- syphillog'raper**. A writer about syphilis.
- syphillog'raphy**. A treatise on, or the bibliography of, syphilis.
- syph'illoid** (sif'il-oid). 1. Resembling syphilis. 2. A disease like syphilis.
- syphilol'ogist**. An expert in regard to syphilis.
- syphilol'ogy** (sif-il-ol'o-je). Sum of knowledge regarding syphilis.

syphillo'ma (sif-il-o'mah). A tumor of syphilitic origin.

syphiloma'nia. See *syphilophobia*.

syphilop'athy. Any syphilitic manifestation.

syphilopho'bia. Morbid fear of syphilis, or unwarranted belief on the part of a patient that he is suffering from syphilis.

syphilopho'bic. Affected with syphilophobia.

syphilophy'ma. A syphilitic growth or excrescence.

syphilopsych'o'sis. Any syphilitic mental disease.

syphilo'sis. Generalized syphilitic disease.

syphilotrop'ic. Specially vulnerable to syphilis.

syph'llous (sif'il-us). Syphilitic.

syphion'thus. Same as *syphilionthus*.

syphitox'in (sif-it-oks'in). An antisymphilitic serum.

syr'gol. A colloidal oxide of silver for external use.

Syr'iac ulcer. Diphtheria; also oriental sore.

syrgmopho'nia. A high, whistling sound of the voice.

syringadeno'ma. Adenoma of the ducts of the sweat glands.

syr'inge (sir'rinj). Instrument for injecting fluids. **Anel's s.**, a delicate syringe for the treatment of the lacrimal passages. **chip s.**, a small, fine-nozzled syringe for blowing away the cuttings while excavating a tooth cavity. **Davidson's s.**, one which is operated by the alternate compression and expansion of a soft bulb of India rubber. **dental s.**, a small syringe with a curved point for use in dental work. **fountain s.**, an apparatus which injects a liquid by the action of gravity. **Higginson's s.**, a form of rectal enema syringe: often called *Higginson*. **hypodermic s.**, one by means of which liquids are injected through a hollow needle into the subcutaneous tissues. **Luer's s.**, **Luer-Lok s.**, a glass syringe for intravenous and hypodermic use. **Neisser's s.**, an urethral syringe for use in gonorrhea. **Pravaz's s.**, a hypodermic needle fitted to a long, slender cannula and trocar. **probe s.**, a syringe whose point may be used also as a probe: used mostly in treating the lacrimal passages. **pyor-rhea s.**, a syringe having a fine nozzle for reaching pyorrhea pockets. **tooth s.**, a dental syringe.

syringec'tomy (sir-in-jek'to-me). Excision of a fistula.

syrin'gin (si-rin'jin). An antiperiodic glucoside, $C_{17}H_{24}O_9$, from *Syrin'gia vulga'ris*.

syringl'tis (si-rin-ji'tis). Inflammation of the eustachian tube.

syringobul'bia. Presence of cavities in the medulla oblongata.

syrin'gocoele, **syringocoe'le**. The central canal of the myelon.

syringocystadeno'ma. Adenoma of sweat glands.

syringocysto'ma. Cystic tumor of the sweat gland.

syringo'ma. Adenoma of the sweat glands.

syringomenin'gocoele (si-rin''go-me-nin'go-sél). Meningocoele resembling syringomyelocoele.

syringomye'lia. Existence of abnormal cavities filled with liquid in spinal cord: sometimes a form of true leprosy.

syringomyell'tis. Inflammation of spinal cord with formation of cavities.

syringomy'elocoele. Spina bifida in which the cavity of the protruding part is connected with the central canal of the spinal cord.

syringomy'elus. Dilatation of central canal of spinal cord, the gray matter being converted into connective tissue.

syringopon'tia. The presence of cavities in the pons varolii.

syringocys'trophy (sir-in-go-sis'tro-fe). The operation of twisting the oviduct.

syrin'gotome. A knife for cutting a fistula.

- syringot'omy** (sir-ing-got'o-me). The cutting of a fistula.
- Syrs'ki's organ** (sērs'kēz). The male organ of the eel.
- syr'up** (sēr'up). A solution of sugar in water, often medicated.
- syssarco'sis**. The joining of bones by means of muscles.
- sysso'mus**. Twin monster with two heads and bodies united.
- systal'lic**. Alternately contracting and dilating.
- sys'tem**. 1. The bodily organism. 2. A set or series of parts or organs which unite in a common function. **s. disease**, **s. lesion**, a lesion or disease of the cord affecting those tissues which have a common function. **muscular s.**, all the muscles of the body considered together. **pedal s.**, one of the systems of ganglia and fibers of the brain. **portal s.**, portal circulation. See under *circulation*. **vascular s.**, the heart, blood vessels, and lymphatics.
- systemat'ic** (sis-tem-at'ik). Pertaining to, or according to, a system.
- system'ic**. Pertaining to the whole organism or to any particular system. **s. circulation**, the general circulation as distinguished from the pulmonary circulation.
- sys'temoid**. Resembling a system: said of tumors made up of several tissues.
- sys'togene** (sis'to-jēn). A preparation used like ergot and adrenalin subcutaneously.
- sys'tole** (sis'to-le). The period of the heart's contraction; also the contraction itself. **aborted s.**, a systole not appreciable through the pulse on account of mitral regurgitation. **s. alter'naus**, hemisystole. **anticipated s.**, a ventricular systole which occurs before the ventricle is filled. **arterial s.**, the rhythmic contraction of an artery. **auricular s.**, the contraction of the auricles by which the blood is forced from them into the ventricles: it precedes the true or ventricular systole. **catalectic s.**, an aborted or imperfect systole. **extra s.**, a premature contraction of an auricle or ventricle, or of both, while the fundamental rhythm is maintained at the sinus. **hemic s.**, an independently occurring systole of a ventricle. **ventricular s.**, the contraction of ventricles of the heart by which the blood is forced into the aorta and pulmonary artery.
- systol'ic** (sis-tol'ik). Pertaining to the systole. **s. mur'mur**, a heart murmur occurring at systole. **s. pressure**. See under *blood pressure*.
- systolom'eter**. Instrument for measuring quality of heart sounds.
- system'ma** (sis-trem'ah). A cramp in the muscles of the calf of the leg.
- syzyg'ial** (siz-ij'e-al). Pertaining to syzygy.
- syzygiol'ogy** (siz-ij-e-ol'o-je). The study of the relationship of the whole as contrasted to that of isolated parts and functions.
- Syzyg'ium jambola'num** (siz-ij'e-um). Jambol, a tree of the East Indies: the seeds are used in diabetes.
- syz'ygy** (siz'ij-e). Conjunction and fusion of organs without loss of identity.
- Sza'bo's test**. A test for hydrochloric acid in the stomach contents.

T

- T**. Abbreviation for *temperature* and *tension*; **T+** indicates increased tension; **T—**, diminished tension.
- t**. Abbreviation for *temporal*.
- T-bandage**. Bandage like the letter T, single or double. **T-fiber**, a fiber given off at right angles from the axis-cylinder process of a unipolar ganglion cell. **T wave**, one of the waves or elevations in an electrocardiogram.

T. A. Abbreviation for *toxin-antitoxin*.

T. A. B. Abbreviation for a vaccine against typhoid, paratyphoid A, and paratyphoid B.

tab'acism (tab'as-izm). Tabacosis.

tabaco'sis (tab-ak-o'sis). Poisoning by tobacco, chiefly by inhaling tobacco dust.

tabac'um (tab-ak'um). L. for *tobacco*.

tab'agism. The condition produced by the excessive use of tobacco.

Taban'idæ (ta-ban'id-e). Horse flies.

Taba'nus. A genus of biting flies; the horse flies or gadflies.

tabardillo (tah-bar-del'yo). An infectious disease of Mexico, resembling typhoid fever.

tabatière anatomique (tah-bah-te-är an-at-o-mëk'). Hollow in back of hand at base of thumb.

tabefac'tion. A wasting of the body.

tabel'la, pl. *tabel'lae*. A medicated tablet or troche.

ta'bes (ta'bëz). Any wasting disorder, especially locomotor ataxia. **cerebral t.**, general paresis. **cervical t.**, *tabes dorsalis* in which the upper extremities are first affected. **t. dorsa'lis**, locomotor ataxia. **hereditary t.**, Friedreich's ataxia. **marantic t.**, *tabes dorsalis* marked by great emaciation. **t. mesenter'ica**, **t. mesara'ica**, tuberculosis of mesenteric glands in children. **spasmodic t.**, lateral sclerosis of myelon.

tabes'cent. Growing emaciated; tabetic.

tabet'ic. Affected with, or pertaining to, *tabes*. **t. foot**, distortion of the foot in locomotor ataxia.

tabet'iform. Resembling *tabes*.

tab'ic (tab'ik). Same as *tabetic*.

tab'id (tab'id). Same as *tabetic*.

tabifica'tion. Wasting of the body.

tab'lature (tab'lät-ür). The separation of the chief cranial bones into inner and outer tables, which are separated by a diploe.

ta'ble. A flat, bony plate or lamina; especially one of the lamellæ of the cranial bones. **inner t.**, **vitreous t.**, the inner layer of compact bony tissue of the principal bones of the skull, divided by the diploe from the **outer table**, or superficial layer. **operating t.**, a piece of furniture upon which a patient is laid during an operation. **vitreous t.**, the inner, harder table or layer of a cranial bone. **water t.** See *ground water*, under *water*.

tablespoon. A large spoon containing about 4 fluidrachms or 15 cc.

tab'let. A medicated troche or disk.

tab'loid. A proprietary brand of medicinal and other preparations.

taboo'. A religious or social forbidding laid upon the use of certain things, words or actions.

taboparal'ysis, **tabopar'esis**. *Tabes* associated with general paralysis.

tabopho'bia (ta-bo-fo'be-ah). A morbid fear of *tabes*.

tab'ular. Table-like.

tab'ule. A medicinal tablet.

tac [Fr.]. A contagious fever that ravaged Paris in 1411. It was severe, but never fatal.

tacamahac. A resin from species of *Calophyllum*, *Fragara*, and *Populus*.

tache blanche (tahsh blahush). White spot on liver in infectious disease. **t. bleuâtre**, bluish spot on skin in typhoid fever. **t. cérébrale**. Same as *meningitic streak*. **t. motrice**, motor nerve ending in which the nerve fibril passes to a muscle cell, ending in a slight enlargement.

- tachet'ic** (tak-et'ik). Marked by spots or blotches.
- tach'ogram**. A graphic tracing of the blood current.
- tachog'raphy**. The recording of the speed of the blood current.
- tachycar'dia**. Excessive rapidity of heart's action. **constant t.**, a continuous tachycardia occurring in certain diseases. **essential t.**, is paroxysmal and is a neurosis of cardiac nerves. **orthostatic t.**, tachycardia occurring on arising from a reclining position. **paroxysmal t.**, rapid heart action coming on and terminating abruptly.
- tachycar'diac**. Pertaining to, or affected with, tachycardia.
- tachylal'ia** (tak-e-lal'e-ah). Rapidity of speech.
- tachym'eter**. Instrument for measuring rapidity of motion of any body.
- tachyphagia** (tak-e-fa'je-ah). Rapid eating.
- tachypha'sia** (tak-e-fa'ze-ah). Rapidity of speech.
- tachyphra'sia**. Extreme volubility of speech.
- tachyphre'nia**. Morbid mental activity.
- tachyphylax'is**. Rapid immunization by injecting small doses of the poison.
- tachypne'a** (tak-ip-ne'ah). Very rapid respiration.
- tachypra'gia**. Rapidity of action.
- tachypsy'chia** (tak-e-si'ke-ah). Rapidity of psychic processes.
- tachyrhyth'mia** (tak-e-rith'me-ah). Tachycardia.
- tachys'terol**. An isomer of ergosterol produced by irradiation.
- tachysys'tole**. Abnormally rapid systole.
- tachytr'o'phism**. Rapid metabolism.
- tac'tile, tac'tual**. Pertaining to the touch. **t. corpuscles**, oval or rounded bodies connected with nerve fibers in the papillae of the corium. **t. irritability**, negative chemotaxis. See *chemotaxis*. **t. sense**, sense of touch.
- tactom'eter**. Instrument for measuring tactile sensibility.
- tac'tor**. A tactile sense organ.
- tac'tual** (tak'tu-al). See *tactile*.
- tac'tus erudi'tus**. Delicacy of touch acquired by practice.
- Tae'nia** (te'ne-ah). A genus of tapeworms. **T. demararien'sis**, a tapeworm of South America, rarely found in man. **T. echinococ'cus**, a tapeworm from the intestines of dogs whose cyst worms occur in man. **T. madagascarien'sis**, a tapeworm of Madagascar. **T. mediocanella'ta**, **T. sagina'ta**, the beef tapeworm. **T. so'llum**, the common species of tapeworm.
- taenia** (te'ne-ah). A bandlike structure. **t. for'nicis**, one of the upper peduncles of the pineal gland. **t. hippocam'pli**. Same as *corpus fimbriatum*. **t. semicircula'ris**, a band on wall of third ventricle between the corpus striatum and thalamus. **t. tu'bac**, a thickening sometimes observed in the upper border of the perisalpinx. **t. viola'cea**, bluish stripe on the floor of the fourth ventricle.
- tae'niacide** (te'ne-as-id). See *teniicide*.
- tae'niafuge** (te'ne-af-üj). See *teniafuge*.
- Tag'e'tes**. A genus of plants (marigold) with properties of calendula.
- tagliaco'tian operation** (tah-lyah-ko'she-an). Same as *rhinoplasty*.
- tag'ma**. Ultimate molecular mass of protoplasm.
- tail fold**. A fold in the early embryo ensheathing the hindgut. **t. gut**, prolongation of the archenteron into the tail of the early embryo.
- tail'ors' spasm**. Spasm of arm, hand, and fingers in tailors.
- Tait's law**. In every case of abdominal or of pelvic disease in which life is threatened or health destroyed, and which is due to malignant disease, exploratory laparotomy should be made. **T.'s operation**. See *salpingo-oophorectomy*.

- tak'a diastase** (tak'kah). A proprietary ferment from action of Japanese rice fungus: digestant, etc. **t.-koji**, a diastatic fungus used in the preparation of taka diastase: it is developed by the culture of taka-moashi. **t.-moashi**, a Japanese rice fungus, *Eurotium oryzae*, used in the preparation of diastase as a digestant.
- Takata-Ara reaction or test** (tah-kah'tah-ah'rah). 1. A precipitation test for syphilis of the nervous system. 2. A precipitation reaction in the blood serum in cirrhosis of the liver.
- talal'gia** (tal-al'je-ah). Pain in the heel.
- Tal'bot's law** (tawl'but). When complete fusion occurs, and the sensation is uniform, the intensity is the same as would occur were the same amount of light spread uniformly over the disk.
- talc, tal'cum**. A soft greasy powder of magnesium silicate.
- tal'ipes** (tal'ip-ēz). *L.* for clubfoot. **t. adduc'tus**, deformity of the foot in which the fore part of the foot is in an adducted position. **t. arcua'tus**, abnormal height of the arch of the foot. **t. calcaneo-varus**, a combination of talipes calcaneus and talipes varus. **t. calca'neus**, that in which the patient walks on the heel. **t. ca'vus**, exaggeration of the plantar arch of the foot. **t. equi'nus**, that in which the patient walks on his toes. **t. perca'vus**, extreme plantar curvature. **t. pla'nus**, flatfoot or splay foot. **t. supina'tus**, permanent supination of the foot. **t. val'gus**, talipes in which the patient walks on the inner border of the foot. **t. va'rus**, that in which the patient walks on the outer border of the foot.
- talpom'anus** (tal-ip-om'an-us). Same as clubhand.
- talocalca'nean**. Pertaining to the astragalus and calcaneum.
- talocru'al**. Pertaining to the astragalus and the leg bones.
- tal'onid**. The posterior part of a lower molar tooth.
- ta'lus**. 1. The astragalus. 2. The ankle.
- ta'mar indlen** (tah-mar' an-de-ahn'). A proprietary laxative confection.
- tam'arind**. Tree of tropical countries, *Tamarindus indica*, and its cooling laxative fruit.
- tam'bour**. A drum-shaped appliance used in transmitting movements in a recording instrument.
- tam'pon**. A plug made of cotton, sponge, or oakum, variously used in surgery.
- tamponade** (tam-pon-ād'). Surgical use of the tampon. **cardiac t.**, heart t., compression of the heart due to the collection of blood in the pericardium.
- tam'ponage, tamponing**. Same as tamponade.
- tanace'tum**. See *tansy*.
- tangent screen**. Same as *Bjerrum screen*.
- tan'ghin** (tahn'geen). Exceedingly poisonous seed of *Cerbera tanghin*, a tree of Madagascar.
- tan'nagen**. See *tannigen*.
- tan'nal**. Aluminum tannate: good in throat and nose diseases.
- tannal'bin**. A proprietary combination of tannin with albumin.
- tannar'gan**. A compound of tannin, silver, and albumin: used in diarrhea and dysentery.
- tan'nate**. Any salt of tannic acid.
- tan'nic acid, tan'nin**. Astringent acid, $C_{12}H_{10}O_7$, from tan bark and many plants: there are several varieties.
- tan'nigen**. Diacetyl tannin, $C_{12}H_{12}(CH_3CO)_2O_7$; a tasteless astringent powder.
- tan'nikol**. Methylene ditannic acid: used as an astringent.

- tannochlo'ral.** Captol; an antiparasitic and astringent preparation of tannin and chloral hydrate.
- tan'nocol.** A preparation of tannin and gelatin: used as an intestinal astringent.
- tan'noform.** A preparation of gallotannic acid and formaldehyde, $C_2H_2O_{18}$: used for bed sores.
- tan'none** (tan'ōn). Tannopin, $(CH_2)_6N_4.(C_{14}H_{10}O_9)_3$, an intestinal astringent in typhoid fever and enteritis.
- tannopu'millin.** A proprietary preparation containing oil of *Pinus pumilio* and digallic acid: used in skin diseases.
- tannopumil'io.** A compound of digallic acid with the terpene of *Pinus pumilio*: used in skin diseases.
- tan'nosal.** The tannic-acid extract of creosote: used in tuberculosis.
- tan'nyl.** A tannin compound of oxychlorcasein: used as an intestinal astringent.
- tan'sy** (tan'ze). The herb *Tanacetum vulgare*: its oil is emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and poisonous.
- tan'trum.** A violent display of bad temper.
- tap.** To puncture; to empty by paracentesis.
- tape'tum.** A band of fibers passing from the callosum to the temporal lobe. **t. lu'cidum**, the iridescent epithelium of the chorioid of cats, etc.
- tape'worm.** A parasitic intestinal cestode worm. **armed t.**, pork t., *Taenia solium*: the commonest species. **beef t.**, **unarmed t.**, *Taenia saginata*: its cysticercus is found in beef. **broad t.**, **fish t.**, *Bothriocephalus latus*: its larvae are found in fish. **dog t.**, **hydatid t.**, *Taenia echinococcus*: the above are not infrequent parasites in the human subject: several other species occur for the most part locally. See *Taenia*.
- taphepho'bia.** Insane fear of being buried alive.
- tapinocephal'ic.** Characterized by tapinocephaly.
- tapinoceph'aly.** Condition of having a flattened or depressed skull.
- tapio'ca.** Starch from the root of *Jatropha manihot*: used as a food.
- tap'irold.** Resembling the snout of a tapir.
- tapotement** (tah-pōt-maw'). A tapping manipulation in massage.
- tap'ping** (tap'ing). See *paracentesis*.
- tar.** A viscid substance obtained mainly by roasting the wood of various species of pine; another kind is obtained from bituminous coal. **pine t.**, a substance distilled from the wood of pine trees: used externally in skin diseases and internally as an expectorant.
- tar'antism.** A variety of dancing mania.
- taran'tula.** The poisonous spider *Lycosa tarantula*: also its homeopathic preparations.
- tarax'acin.** Bitter principle from taraxacum.
- Tarax'acum.** A genus of plants with tonic roots; dandelion.
- Tardieu's spots** (tar-de-uz'). Spots of ecchymosis under the pleura following death by suffocation.
- tare** (tār). 1. The weight of the vessel in which a substance is weighed. 2. To take the weight of a vessel which is to contain a substance in order to allow for it when the vessel and substance are weighed together.
- tar'get.** That part of the x-ray tube on which the electrons impinge and from which the x-rays are sent out.
- Tarnier's sign** (tar-ne-āz'). Obliteration of angle between upper and lower uterine segments of pregnant uterus: a sign of abortion.

- tar'sal.** Of, or pertaining to, the tarsus. **t. arches,** arches of the palpebral arteries above and below the tarsal cartilages. **t. canal,** a canal for vessels and nerves beneath the head of the abductor hallucis. **t. cartilages, t. plates,** thin cartilages of the eyelids. **t. cyst, t. tumor.** Same as *chalazion*.
- tarsal'gia** (tar-sal'je-ah) Pain in a tarsus.
- tarsa'lia.** The tarsal bones.
- tarsec'tomy.** Excision of a tarsus or of a part of it.
- tarsi'tis** (tar-si'tis). Inflammation of a tarsus.
- tarsochel'loplasty** (tar-so-ki'lo-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the edge of the eyelid.
- tarsoc'lasis** (tar-sok'las-is). Operation of fracturing the tarsus of the foot.
- tarsomala'cia.** Softening of the tarsal cartilage.
- tarsometatar'sal.** Pertaining to the tarsus and metatarsus.
- tarsophy'ma** (tar-so-fi'mah). Any tarsal tumor.
- tar'soplasty.** Plastic surgery of eyelid or tarsus.
- tarsopto'sis.** Falling of the tarsus; flatfoot.
- tarsor'rhapby** (tar-sor'af-e). Same as *blepharorrhaphy*.
- tarsot'omy** (tar-sot'om-e). The operation of incising or removing the tarsus.
- tar'sus.** 1. The instep with its seven bones. 2. The firm framework of plates which give shape to the eyelid.
- tar'far.** 1. The sediment of wine casks: crude potassium bitartrate. 2. Incrustation formed on neglected teeth. **t. emetic,** tartrate of antimony and potassium. See *cream of tartar*.
- tartar'ic acid.** Acid, $C_4H_4O_6$, from lees of wine, forming tartrates.
- tartariza'tion.** The treatment of syphilis by inoculation with tartarized antimony.
- tar'tarized.** Charged with tartaric acid.
- tartarlith'in.** A salt of lithium: used as a uric acid solvent in rheumatism and gout.
- tar'trate** (tar'trit). Any salt of tartaric acid.
- tartroquin'oline.** A proprietary mixture for use in syphilis.
- Tash'kend ulcer.** Sartian disease or oriental boil.
- taslkine'sia.** A morbid inclination to get up and walk.
- taste buds, t. bulbs.** Certain end-organs in the tongue. **t. cells,** gustatory cells within the taste bulbs.
- tattoo'ing.** The permanent coloring of the skin or of the cornea, chiefly to cover leukomatous spots.
- tau'rine.** A crystalline principle, $C_4H_7SNO_2$ from bile.
- taurochole'mia.** Presence of taurocholic acid in the blood.
- taurochol'ic acid.** One of the acids of the bile, $C_{24}H_{44}NSO_7$.
- tautom'erai, tautomer'ic.** Sending processes to the white matter in the same side of the spinal cord.
- tautom'erism.** Metamerism in which two formulæ are possible, but only one stable substance is obtainable.
- tautorota'tion.** Same as *mutrotation*.
- Tawa'ra's node.** See under *node*.
- tax'ine.** Alkaloid from yew: used in epilepsy.
- tax'is.** Manual replacement of displaced parts. **bipolar t.,** treatment of retroverted uterus by upward pressure through rectum, the cervix being pulled down in vagina.
- tar'ol.** A proprietary laxative preparation of bile extracts.
- taxon'omy** (tak-son'o-me) Principles of classification.
- T. b.** Abbreviation for *tuberculosis* and for *tubercle bacillus*.
- Tc.** Symbol of *tellurium*.

- tea** (te). Leaves of *Thea chinensis*: conservant, stimulant, and exhilarant. **t. mixture**. See *species*. **tea'm'sters' t.**, the plant *Ephedra antispyphilitica*, and its decoction: antispyphilitic.
- tea'berry**. See *Gaultheria*.
- Teale's amputation**. Amputation with short and long rectangular flaps.
- tears** (têrz). The watery secretion of the lacrimal glands.
- tease** (têz). To pull apart for microscopical examination.
- teat** (têt). The pap or nipple of the mammary gland.
- teatula'tion**. The formation of a nipple-like elevation.
- te'bean**. A preparation of virulent human tubercle bacilli: used in tuberculosis.
- tebe'cin** (te-be'sîn). An antituberculous vaccine.
- teb'etren**. A proprietary preparation for the treatment of malaria.
- te'higen** (te'bij-in). A proprietary antigen for the diagnosis of tuberculosis.
- technic, technique** (tek-nêk'). The method of procedure and details of any mechanical process or surgical operation.
- tectoceph'alous** (tek-to-sef'al-us). See *scaphocephalous*.
- tecto'lic**. Pertaining to plastic surgery.
- tecto'rial**. Of the nature of a roof or covering.
- tecto'rium**. The membrane of Corti.
- tectospi'nal tract**. See under *tract*.
- tec'tum mesenceph'all**. The roof of the midbrain composed of the colliculus superior and inferior.
- te'dious** (te'de-us). Protracted beyond the usual time, as *t. labor*.
- teel oil**. The oil of sesame seed.
- teeth**. The organs of mastication. See *tooth*.
- teeth'ing**. Cutting of the teeth; dentition.
- teg'men**. A covering or shelter. **t. mastoi'deum**, bony cover of the mastoid cells. **t. tym'pani**, bony layer between the tympanum and the cranial cavity.
- tegmen'tal**. Of, or pertaining to, the tegmentum. **t. nucleus**. Same as *red nucleus*. **t. radiation**, fibers diverging from posterior part of internal capsule to the cortex.
- tegmen'tum**. Posterior portion of crus cerebri and pons.
- teg'min**. A preparation of wax, gum arabic, and water; a surgical dressing and covering.
- teg'ument** (teg'u-ment). The integument or skin.
- tegumen'tal, tegumen'tary**. Pertaining to the tegument.
- Teich'mann's crystals**. Crystals of hemin.
- telchop'sla** (ti-kop'se-ah). A luminous appearance before the eyes, with a zigzag, wall-like outline.
- telnodyn'ia** (ti-no-din'e-ah). Pain in the tendons.
- tek'nocyte** (tek'no-sit). A juvenile neutrophil leukocyte.
- te'la** (te'lah). A weblike tissue. **t. choroï'dea**. Same as *velum interpositum*. **t. conjuncti'va**, connective tissue. **t. vasculo'sa**, the choroid plexus.
- telal'gia** (te-lal'je-ah). Pain occurring at a distance from its cause; referred pain.
- telanglecta'sla, telanglec'tasis**. Dilation of capillaries and minute arteries, forming angiomatous spots on the skin.
- telanglecto'ma**. Same as *telangioma*.
- telangil'tis**. Inflammation of the capillaries.
- telangio'ma**. A tumor made up of dilated capillaries.
- telangio'sis**. Any disease of the capillaries.

- telecar'diogram.** A cardiogram which registers at a distance from the patient.
- telecardiography.** The use of the telecardiogram.
- telecardiophone** (tel-e-kar'de-o-fōn). An apparatus for rendering heart sounds audible to listeners at a distance from the patient.
- telecep'tive** (tel-e-sep'tiv). Pertaining to a teleceptor.
- telecep'tor.** A receptor which receives stimuli from a distance.
- telecline'sia.** Movement of an object produced without contact.
- telecuriether'apy** (tel-e-ku-re-ther'ap-e). Radium treatment in which the radium is placed at a distance from the body.
- teleden'drite, teleden'dron.** Same as *telodendron*.
- telediastol'ic.** Pertaining to the last phase of the diastole.
- teleg'ony.** The reproduction in the offspring of one sire of characteristics of a previous sire by whom the mother has produced offspring.
- telekine'sis.** Same as *telecinesia*.
- teleelectrocar'diogram.** Same as *telecardiogram*.
- telencephal'ic.** Pertaining to telencephalon.
- telenceph'alon.** The end-brain or anterior part of the prosencephalon.
- teleneu'rife.** The terminal expansion of an axis-cylinder.
- teleneu'ron** (tel-e-nu'ron). A nerve termination.
- telensu'rife.** The end-expansion of an axis-cylinder.
- teleol'ogy.** The doctrine of final causes or of adaption to a definite purpose.
- teleomito'sis.** Completed mitosis.
- teleorgan'ic.** Necessary to life.
- teleotherapeu'tics.** Suggestive therapeutics.
- telep'athist.** A professed mind reader.
- telep'athy** (te-lep'ath-e). The alleged transfer of thought.
- teleradlog'raphy, teleroentgenog'raphy.** Radiography with the tube at a distance from the body.
- tel'ergy.** Automatism.
- telesthe'sia.** Telepathy; perception at a distance.
- telesyph'ilis** (te-le-sif'il-is). Metasyphilis.
- telesystol'ic.** Pertaining to the end of the systole.
- telether'apy** (te-le-ther'ap-e). Absent treatment.
- tellu'ric acid.** The dibasic acid, H_2TeO_4 , forming tellurates.
- tel'lurism.** Disease-producing influence of the soil.
- tellu'rium.** An element, by some considered metallic: its symbol is Te, and it is used homeopathically.
- te'loblast.** A segmentation sphere at the end of a germinal band.
- teloden'dron** (tel-o-den'dron). Terminal arborescence; a form of nerve ending occurring in the ciliary body.
- telolec'ithal** (te-lo-les'ith-al). Having a yoke concentrated at one of the poles.
- telolem'ma.** The covering of a motorial end-plate.
- te'lophase** (te'lo-fāz). The stage of karyokinesis in which cell division is completed.
- telo'tism.** The complete performance of a function.
- tel'son.** The sting of a scorpion.
- tem'perament.** The peculiar physical character and mental cast of an individual. **atrabilious t.** Same as *melancholic t.* **bilious t.,** that characterized by a dark or sallow complexion, black hair, and a slow or moderate circulation of the blood. **choleric t.** Same as *bilious t.* **lymphatic t., phlegmatic t.,** characterized by a fair but not ruddy complexion, light hair, and a general softness or

- laxity of the tissues. **melancholic t.**, one characterized by a predominance of *black bile* (which was supposed to be secreted by the spleen), rendering the disposition melancholy and morose. **nervous t.**, one characterized by the predominance of the nervous element, and by great activity or susceptibility of the brain. **sanguineous t.**, **sanguine t.**, one characterized by a fair and ruddy complexion, yellow, red, or light auburn hair, a full, muscular development, large, full veins, and an active pulse.
- tem'perature.** Degree of sensible heat or cold. **absolute t.**, that which is reckoned from the absolute zero of -273°C . **body t.**, the temperature of the body. **critical t.**, a temperature below which a gas may be reduced to liquid form by pressure. **t. curve**, a curved or broken line exhibiting the variations of the bodily temperature in a given period. **maximum t.**, in bacteriology, the temperature above which growth does not take place. **mean t.**, the average temperature in a locality for a given period of time. **minimum t.**, in bacteriology, temperature below which growth does not take place. **normal t.**, that of the human body in health, or 98.6°F . **optimum t.**, the temperature most favorable to the development of cultures of a given species of micro-organism. **room t.**, the ordinary temperature of a room, $65\text{--}80^{\circ}\text{F}$. **t. sense.** See *sense*. **subnormal t.**, temperature below the normal. **zero t.**, that state in which there is in an end-organ no sensation of either warmth or cold.
- tem'ple.** Lateral region of the head above the zygoma.
- tempola'bile.** Becoming altered in course of time.
- tem'poral.** Pertaining to a temple. **t. bone**, bone at either side and base of skull containing the hearing apparatus. **t. crest**, ridge on the frontal bone which attaches the temporalis muscle. **t. muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- tempora'lis muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- temporofa'cial nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of*.
- temporomax'illary.** Situated between the temporal and the lower maxillary bones.
- temporo-occip'ital.** Pertaining to the temporal and occipital bones.
- temporosphenoid.** Pertaining to the temporal and sphenoid bones.
- temposta'bile.** Not altering in course of time.
- tem'ulence** (tem'u-lens). Drunkenness.
- tena'cious** (te-na'shus). Adhesive; tough.
- tenac'ulum.** Hooklike instrument for seizing and holding parts.
- tenal'gia** (ten-al'je-ah). Pain in a tendon.
- ten'alin.** A vermifuge derived from *areca nut*.
- te'nax.** An oakum specially prepared for surgical uses.
- ten'derness.** Cutaneous sensitiveness to pain.
- tendini'tis** (ten-din-i'tis). Same as *tenonitis*.
- ten'dinoplasty.** Plastic surgery of tendons.
- tendinosu'ture.** The suturing of a tendon.
- ten'dinous** (ten'din-us). Pertaining to, or made up of, tendons. **t. spot**, a white thickening of a serous membrane due to a deposit of fibrin.
- ten'do** (ten'do). *L.* for *tendon*. **t. achil'lis**, the tendon of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles at the back of the heel. **t. calca'neus.** Same as *t. achillis*.
- tendol'ysis.** The operation of freeing a tendon from adhesions.
- tendomu'cin, tendomu'coid** (ten-do-mu'sin, ten-do-mu'koid). A mucin derived from tendons.

- ten'don.** The fibrous cord by which a muscle is attached. **t. cells,** peculiar cells occurring in white fibrous tissue. **t. reflex,** contraction of a muscle caused by percussion of the tendon. **t. spindle,** an elliptical or fusiform nerve ending in a tendon.
- ten'doplasty.** Plastic surgery of a tendon.
- tendosynovi'tis.** Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.
- ten'dotome.** Same as *tenotome*.
- tendot'omy.** Same as *tenotomy*.
- tendovag'inal.** Of, or pertaining to, a tendon and its sheath.
- tendovagini'tis.** Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.
- tenes'mus.** Ineffectual and painful straining at stool or in urinating.
- te'nia (te'ne-ah).** See *taenia*.
- te'niacide.** A medicine that destroys tapeworms.
- te'niafuge.** A medicine for expelling tapeworms.
- teni'asis, taeni'asis.** Presence of tapeworms in the body.
- tenifuge (ten'if-ūj).** Same as *teniafuge*.
- ten'nis elbow.** Lameness of the elbow due to a strain incurred in playing lawn tennis.
- ten'nysine.** An alkaloid or leukomaine from brain substance.
- tenod'esis.** Suturing the end of a tendon to a bone.
- tenodyn'ia.** Pain in a tendon.
- tenomy'oplasty.** Plastic operation upon a tendon and muscle.
- tenomyot'omy.** Excision of a portion of tendon and muscle.
- tenonec'tomy.** The operation of excising a portion of a tendon.
- tenoni'tis.** Inflammation of Tenon's capsule or of a tendon.
- tenonom'eter.** An apparatus for measuring intra-ocular tension.
- Ten'on's capsule or fascia.** The connective tissue enclosing the eyeball. **T.'s space,** a lymph space between the sclera and Tenon's capsule.
- tenonta'gra.** A gouty affection of the tendons.
- tenonti'tis.** Inflammation of a tendon.
- tenontodyn'ia.** Pain in the tendons.
- tenontography.** The written description of tendons.
- tenontol'ogy (ten-on-tol'o-je).** Sum of what is known regarding the tendons.
- tenontomy'oplasty.** Same as *tenomyoplasty*.
- tenontomyot'omy.** Same as *tenomyotomy*.
- tenon'toplasty.** Same as *tenoplasty*.
- tenontoheel'tis.** Inflammation of a tendon sheath.
- ten'ophyte (ten'o-fit).** An osseous growth in a tendon.
- ten'oplasty (ten'op-las-te).** Plastic surgery or repair of tendons.
- tenor'rhapsy.** The suturation of a cut tendon.
- tenosi'tis.** Inflammation of a tendon.
- tenosto'sis.** Conversion of a tendon into bone.
- tenosuspension.** Suspension of the head of the humerus to the acromion process by means of a strip of tendon.
- tenosu'ture.** The suturing of a cut tendon.
- tenosynovi'tis.** The inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.
- ten'otome (ten'ot-ōm).** A knife for performing tenotomy.
- tenot'omist.** An expert in tenotomy.
- tenot'omy (ten-ot'om-e).** The operation of cutting a tendon.
- tenovagini'tis.** Inflammation of a tendon sheath.
- ten'sion (ten'shun).** The condition of being stretched or tense. **t. of gas,** tendency of a gas to expand. **Intra-ocular t.,** pressure of ocular contents on sclera. **surface t.,** the tension or resistance to rupture possessed by the surface film of a liquid. **t. suture,** a stitch inserted to reduce the tension on the lips of a wound.

- ten'slophone.** An instrument for obtaining auscultatory and palpatory readings of the blood pressure.
- ten'sor** (ten'sor). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- tent.** Conical and expansible plug for dilating an orifice. **laminaria t.**, made of sea tangle. **sponge t.**, made of compressed sponge. **tupelo t.**, made of wood of tupelo.
- ten'tacle.** A slender whiplike organ for feeling or motion.
- ten'tative.** Experimental or subject to change.
- tenth nerve.** See *pneumogastric*, in *Nerves, Table of*.
- tenti'go.** Morbid or insane lasciviousness.
- tento'rium.** A sheet or process of the dura which roofs in the cerebellum.
- tephromala'cia** (tef'ro-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of the gray matter of the brain or cord.
- tephromyell'itis.** Inflammation of the gray substance of the spinal cord.
- tephro'sis** (tef-ro'sis). Incineration or cremation.
- tephrylom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the thickness of gray matter of brain.
- tep'id.** Somewhat warm; lukewarm.
- teplda'rium** (tep-id-a're-um). A warm bath.
- ter'as** (ter'as), pl. *ter'ata*. G. for a monster.
- terat'ic** (ter-at'ik). Monstrous; having the characters of a monster.
- ter'atism.** 1. Monstrosity. 2. A fetal monster.
- teratoblasto'ma.** Same as *teratoma*.
- teratogen'esis.** The development of monstrosities.
- teratog'enous** (ter-at-oj'en-us). Developed from fetal remains.
- terato'geny.** The development of fetal monsters.
- ter'atoid** (ter'at-oid). Like a monster. **t. tumor**, a teratoma.
- teratol'ogy.** The science of monstrosities.
- terato'ma.** A tumor containing fetal remains.
- teratopho'bia.** Morbid dread of monsters; a morbid expectation of giving birth to a teratism.
- terato'sis** (ter-at-o'sis). The condition of a monster.
- terchlo'ride.** Compound of three atoms of chlorine with one of another element.
- te're** (te're). L. for *rub*.
- ter'ebene.** A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, from turpentine oil: antiseptic.
- ter'ebinth.** 1. The tree which affords Chian turpentine. 2. Turpentine.
- terebin'thina.** See *turpentine*.
- terebin'thinate.** Resembling or containing turpentine.
- terebin'thinize.** To charge with turpentine oil or its vapor.
- ter'eburant pain, ter'ebrating pain.** A boring or piercing pain.
- terebra'tion.** The process of boring.
- te'res ma'jor, t. mi'nor.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- ter in die.** L. for *three times a day*.
- term.** 1. A limit or boundary. 2. A definite period.
- ter'ma.** The lamina terminalis of the cerebrum.
- Ter'man test.** A series of verbal tests for general mental ability.
- ter'minal.** 1. Forming, or pertaining to, an end. 2. A termination, end or extremity, especially, a nerve ending.
- terminol'ogy.** The body of terms or words used in a science or art.
- ter'nary.** Made up of three elements or radicals.
- terox'idë** (ter-ok'sid). Same as *trioxide*.
- ter'pene.** Any hydrocarbon of the formula, $C_{10}H_{16}$.

ter'pin hydrate. A crystalline remedy useful in hay fever.

ter'pinol. A fragrant liquid, $C_{20}H_{34}O$, used in bronchial affections and as a perfume.

ter'ra. *L.* for *earth*. **t. al'ba**, white clay; absorbent. **t. japon'ica**, pale catechu or gambir.

ter'racing. Suturing in several rows or layers.

ter'rol. A proprietary hydrocarbon: used like cod liver oil.

ter'sul. A preparation of salicylic acid with calcium salts: used in tuberculosis and rickets.

ter'tian (ter'shan). Recurring every second (third) day. **t. parasite**, a form of malarial hematoozon.

ter'tiary (ter'she-a-re). Third in order. **t. current**, electric current induced by an induced or secondary current. **t. degeneration**, degeneration of a nerve from long disuse. **t. syphilis**, syphilis in its third stage.

tert'ip'ara. A woman who has borne three children.

tess'ellated. Checkered: marked by little squares. **t. epithellum.** Same as *pavement epithelium*.

test. 1. An examination or trial. 2. A chemical reaction or reagent. **t. card**, a device used in testing for color blindness or other eye defect. **t. meal.** See *test meal* below. **t. paper**, litmus paper, or other similarly stained paper. **t. solution**, any standard solution used in testing. **t. tube**, tube of thin glass closed at one end: used in chemical tests. **t. types**, letters of various sizes and shapes used in testing visual power.

tes'ta. Shell; oyster shell. **t. o'vi**, egg shell.

tes'taden. A proprietary preparation of bulls' testicles.

testec'tomy (tes-tek'to-me). Excision of the testes.

tes'tes (tes'tēz), pl. of *testis*. The testicles.

testibra'chium. Superior peduncle of cerebellum.

tes'ticle. One of the two glands which produce semen. **Cooper's irritable t.**, a testis affected with neuralgia. **ectopic t.**, cryptorchidism. **Inverted t.**, a testis whose position in the scrotum is reversed, the epididymis being attached to the anterior instead of the posterior surface. **pulpy t.**, a testis affected with medullary sarcoma. **retained t.** Same as *undescended t.* **undescended t.**, the state in which the testis fails to descend into the scrotum, but remains in the inguinal canal.

tes'ticond. Having undescended testicles.

testic'ular. Pertaining to a testicle. **t. sensation**, the peculiar variety of pain caused by striking the testis. **t. therapy**, therapeutic use of juice or extract prepared from the animal testis.

testic'ulin. A preparation of the testicle of animals: sometimes administered as a medicine.

tes'tidin. An alcoholic extract of the testes of cattle.

tes'tin. A proprietary preparation of the testes of cattle.

tes'tis. 1. A testicle. 2. Either posterior tubercle of the corpus quadrigeminum.

testi'tis (tes-ti'tis). Same as *orchitis*.

testitoxico'sis. A condition of intoxication which sometimes follows double ligation of the vas deferens.

test meal. A meal which, after a certain interval, is withdrawn from the stomach, its condition furnishing a guide to the digestive power of the stomach. **Boas' t. m.** is a tablespoonful of oatmeal in a quart of water, boiled down to a pint. **Dock's t. m.**, same as Ewald's except that one shredded wheat biscuit is substituted for the rolls or bread. **Ewald's t. m.** consists of 2 rolls or slices of dry bread and

9 to 12 ounces of water. **Fischer's t. m.**, Ewald's test meal to which is added $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of finely chopped, lean hamburger steak, broiled and slightly seasoned. **Leube-Riegel t. m.**, 12 ounces of soup, 4 ounces of minced steak, 2 ounces of white bread, 6 ounces of water.

tes'told. A rudimentary testicle, especially when occurring in the female.

testop'athy (tes-top'ath-e). Any disease of the testicle.

testos'terone (tes-tos'ter-on). A crystalline androgenic steroid, $C_{19}H_{26}O_2$, 3-keto 17-hydroxy Δ^4 -androsterone, isolated from bull's testes and now prepared synthetically. It is the male testicular hormone and its function is the induction and maintenance of male secondary sex characters. **ethynil t.**, pregneninolone. **methyl t.**, a methyl derivative of testosterone. **t. propionate** is the form most widely used in therapy and has been employed in impotence, senility, sterility, prostatism, cryptorchidism and in certain gynecologic conditions. Dose, 15-25 mg. daily.

testo'viron (tes-to'vi-ron). A proprietary androgenic preparation, containing testosterone propionate.

tet'anase (tet'an-ās). An enzyme of tetanus toxin. **H t.** is the hemolytic element of tetanus toxin.

tetan'ic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, tetanus.

tetan'iform. Like or resembling tetanus.

tetanil'ia. Same as *tetany*.

tet'anine. A poisonous ptomaine, $C_{11}H_{19}N_2O_4$, from cultures of tetanus bacillus.

tet'anism. More or less continuous muscular hypertonicity.

tetaniza'tion. The induction of tetanic convulsions or symptoms.

tet'anize. To induce tetanoid movements in the organism or in a muscle.

tet'anode. A term applied to the unexcited stage of tetany.

tet'anoid. Like tetanus; tetaniform. **t. fever.** Same as *cerebrospinal meningitis*. **t. paraplegia.** See *spastic paraplegia*.

tetanol'ysin (tet-an-ol'is-in). A hemolysin derivable from tetanus toxin.

tetanomo'tor. Device for the mechanical production of tetanic motor spasm.

tet'anophil, tetanophil'ic. Having an affinity for tetanus toxin.

tetanospas'min. A spasm-producing toxin from the tetanus bacillus.

tetanotox'ine. A poisonous ptomaine, $C_6H_{11}N$, from cultures of the bacillus of tetanus.

tet'anus. 1. Lockjaw, an acute infectious disease caused by *Clostridium tetani* and marked by a state of persistent tonic spasm of voluntary muscle. 2. Continuous tonic spasm of a muscle; steady contraction of a muscle without distinct twitching. **Idiopathic t.**, that which does not follow a lesion. **t. neonato'rum** usually is due to infection of the infant at the umbilicus. **puerperal t.** occurs in childbed. **traumatic t.** follows wound poisoning.

tet'any. A syndrome manifested by sharp flexion of the wrist and ankle joints (carpopedal spasm), muscle twitchings, cramps, and convulsions, with sometimes attacks of stridor. It is due to abnormal calcium metabolism and occurs in parathyroid hypofunction, vitamin D deficiency, alkalosis, and as a result of the ingestion of alkaline salts. **duration t.**, a continuous tetanic contraction in response to a very strong continuous current: it occurs especially in degenerated muscles; symbol, DT. **epidemic t.** See *rheumatic t.* **gastric t.**, a severe form due to disease of the stomach, attended by difficult

respiration and painful tonic spasms of the extremities. **hyper-ventilation t.**, tetany produced by forced inspiration and expiration continued for a considerable time. **latent t.**, tetany elicited by the application of electrical and mechanical stimulation. **parathyroid t.**, **parathyroprival t.**, tetany due to removal of the parathyroids. **rheumatic t.**, an acute epidemic disease, not uncommon in Europe, lasting two or three weeks, and seldom fatal. **thyroprival t.**, a form due to suspension of the function of the thyroid gland.

tet'arcone (tet'ar-kōn). Same as *tetartocone*.

tetartano'pla, **tetartanop'sia**. Blindness in the corresponding quadrant of each visual field.

tetar'tocone. The posterior internal cusp of a lower premolar tooth.

teth'elin. A substance derived from the anterior lobe of the pituitary body and supposed to control growth.

tet'mil. Ten millimeters as a unit of measurement.

tetraha'sic. Having four replaceable hydrogen atoms.

tetrablas'tic. Having four germ layers.

tetabra'chius. A monster fetus having four arms.

tetrachel'rus. A monster fetus having four hands.

tetrachloreth'ylene (tet-rah-klor-eth'il-ēn). A clear colorless liquid used as an anthelmintic.

tetra'cid. Capable of replacing four atoms of hydrogen in an acid; or having four atoms of hydrogen replaceable by acid radicals.

tetracrot'ic. Having four upward strokes in the tracing: said of a pulse.

tet'rad. 1. An element with a valence or combining power of four.
2. A group of four similar bodies.

tetra-ethyl-ammonium hydrox'ide. A compound, $N(C_2H_5)_4OH$; a solvent for uric acid and urea.

tetrag'enous (tet-raj'en-us). Splitting into groups of four: said of bacteria.

tetrago'nium lumba'le. A quadrangle bounded by four lumbar muscles.

tetramas'tla. Same as *tetramazia*.

tetrama'zia. Condition of having four mammary glands.

tetrame'ric, **tetram'erus**. Having four parts.

tetramethylendiam'ine. Same as *putrescine*.

tetranop'sia. Obliteration of one fourth of the field of vision.

tetraple'gia. Paralysis of all four extremities.

tet'rapus (tet'rap-us). Monster fetus having four feet.

tetras'celus. Monster fetus having four legs.

tetras'ter. A figure in karyokinesis produced by quadruple division of the nucleus.

Tetrasto'ma. Genus of trematodes found in urine.

tetratom'ic. 1. Consisting of four atoms. 2. Having four replaceable hydrogen atoms.

tetravac'cine. A vaccine containing dead cultures of the bacteria of typhoid, paratyphoid A, paratyphoid B, and cholera.

tetrav'alent (te-trav'al-ent). Having a valence of four.

tet'ronal. A hypnotic material resembling sulfonal.

tetrox'ide. A compound of an element with four oxygen atoms.

tet'ter. Popular name for various skin diseases.

teu'erlin (tu'krin). A glucoside, $C_{21}H_{32}O_{11}$, from *Teucrium*: used in tuberculo-sis.

Texas fever. An infectious cattle disease due to insect poisoning.

text blindness. Same as *word blindness*.

textiform. Formed like a network.

textoblastic. Forming adult tissue; regenerative.

texto'ma. A tumor composed of completely differentiated tissue cells.

text'ural. Pertaining to the texture or constitution of tissues.

thalamenceph'alon. The interbrain; one of the embryonic structures produced from the posterior part of the anterior cerebral vesicle.

thalam'ic. Pertaining to the thalamus. *t. epilepsy*, sensory epilepsy ascribed to disease of the thalamus. *t. syndrome*, symptoms due to lesion of the optic thalamus, including hemianesthesia, hemi-ataxia, painful hemiplegia, and athetoid movements.

thal'amocoele, thal'amocoele (thal'am-o-sēl). The third ventricle.

thalamocor'tical. Joining the optic thalamus and the cerebral cortex.

thalamolentic'ular. Between the optic thalamus and the lenticular nucleus.

thal'amus. A mass of gray matter at the base of the brain projecting into and bounding the third ventricle: it is called also the *optic thalamus*.

thalassane'mia, thalasse'mia. Cooley's anemia. See under *anemia*.

thalassopho'bia. Morbid dread or fear of the sea.

thalassother'apy. Treatment of disease by sea bathing, sea voyages, or sea air.

thal'line. An antiseptic and antipyretic substance from coal tar. *t. acetate* has been used in night-sweats. *t. salicylate* is an intestinal antiseptic and antirheumatic. *t. sulfate* is used as an antipyretic, and as an internal and external antiseptic. *t. tartrate* is used like thalline sulfate.

thalliniza'tion. Treatment by frequent doses of thalline.

thal'lium (thal'le-um). A rare metal; symbol Tl, atomic weight, 203.7. Its salts are active poisons. *t. acetate* has been used in night-sweats and internally as in tinea tonsurans because of its depilatory effect. *t. sulfate* is used by injection in cystitis in 1 per cent solution.

thamu'ria. Frequency of urination.

thanatobiolog'ical. Pertaining to life and death.

thanatognomon'ic. Indicating the approach of death.

than'atoid. Like or resembling death.

than'atol. A disinfectant preparation of pyrocatechin ethyl ether.

thanatol'ogy. The science of death.

thanatoma'nia. Suicidal mania.

thanatom'eter. A thermometer used to prove the occurrence of death.

thanatopho'bia (than-at-o-fō-be-ah). Unfounded apprehension of imminent death.

thanatop'sia, than'atopsy. Same as *necropsy*.

the'a (the'ah). See *tea*.

the'ism. Excess in tea drinking and its consequences.

theba'ine. A poisonous and anodyne alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{21}NO_3$, from opium.

the'balism. Opium poisoning.

Thebe'slus's foramina. Venous passages opening into the right auricle of the heart. *T.'s veins*, minute cardiac veins.

- the'ca.** A case or sheath. **t. cell,** a cell of the theca folliculi. **t. follic'ull,** the outer covering of a graafian follicle. **t. vertebra'lls,** the membranes or meninges of the spinal cord.
- the'cal.** Of, or pertaining to, a sheath. **t. abscess,** an abscess of the theca of a tendon.
- thecl'tis.** Inflammation of the theca of a tendon.
- the'codont.** Having the teeth inserted in sockets.
- theco'ma.** A theca cell tumor; a tumor of the ovary containing cells of the theca folliculi.
- thecostegno'sis.** Contraction of the tendon sheaths.
- theelin** (the'lin). The follicular hormone of the ovary: used in functional amenorrhea, delayed puberty, etc.
- theelol** (the'lol). A hormone similar to theelin.
- Thelle'ria** (thi-le'ri-ah). A genus of minute protozoan parasites.
- theiler'iasis.** Same as *piroplasmosis*.
- the'ine.** The alkaloid tea, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, isomeric with caffeine.
- the'ism.** Tea drinking in excess and its ill consequences.
- thelal'gia** (the-lal'je-ah). Pain in the nipples.
- the'leplasty.** Plastic operation on the nipple.
- theler'ethism** (thel-er'e-thizm). Suction of the nipple.
- thel'estrin.** A proprietary preparation of the ovarian follicular hormone.
- thell'tis.** Inflammation of a nipple.
- the'llum** (the'le-um). A papilla.
- thel'yblast** (thel'e-blast). The femionucleus.
- thelygen'ic** (the-le-jen'ik). Producing only female offspring.
- thel'yplasty** (thel'ip-las-te). Any plastic operation on the nipple.
- the'nad.** Toward the thenar eminence or toward the palm.
- the'nal.** Pertaining to the palm.
- the'nar** (the'nar). The palm of the hand. **t. eminence,** mound on the palm at the root of the thumb. **t. muscles,** flexor and abductor muscles of thumb.
- Theobro'ma caca'o.** Tropical plant that affords chocolate.
- theobro'mine.** An alkaloid from *Theobroma*, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. **t. salicylate,** a serviceable diuretic, more stable and useful than diuretin.
- t. sodiosalicylate.** Same as *diuretin*.
- theocal'cin.** A mixture of calcium theobromine and calcium salicylate used like theobromine.
- the'ocine.** A diuretic alkaloid, prepared synthetically, but existing in tea leaves.
- theoso'rin.** A diuretic combination of theobromine with sodium formate.
- the'oform** (the'o-form). An iodoform substitute.
- theolac'tin.** Theobromine sodium and sodium lactate: a diuretic.
- theoma'nia** (the-o-ma'ne-ah). Psychosis colored by religious thought content and manifestations.
- theophyl'line.** Alkaloid from tea, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, isomeric with theobromine.
- theother'apy.** Treatment of disease by religious means.
- therapeu'tic, therapeu'tical.** Pertaining to therapeutics.
- therapeu'tics.** Scientific account of the treatment of disease.
- therapeu'tist.** A person expert in therapeutics.
- therapl'a ster'ilisans mag'na.** Ehrlich's method of treatment by the use of some chemical agent which will destroy at one dose the parasites in the body of a patient without being seriously toxic for the patient.
- ther'apol** (ther'ap-ol). A proprietary ozonized oil

- ther'apy** (ther'ap-e). The treatment of disease; therapeutics. **light t.**, the therapeutic use of radiation in the visible spectrum. **nonspecific t.**, treatment by the injection of protein, bacterial vaccines, etc., which produce a general effect on cellular activity. **nuclein t.**, treatment of disease by nucleins from blood serum and from various glands. **opsonic t.**, treatment by bacterial vaccines to increase the opsonic index of the blood. **physical t.**, the treatment of disease by physical means, such as heat, massage, hydrotherapy, exercise, rest, electricity, and radiation. **serum t.** See *serotherapy*. **thyroid t.**, treatment by the thyroid gland of sheep or extracts from it. **vaccine t.** Same as *opsonic t.*
- the'riac, theri'aca.** An antidote; also, a cure for snake bite.
- therm.** Amount of heat needed to raise 1 Gm. of water through 1 C.
- thermacogen'esis** (ther-mak-o-jen'es-is). Action of a drug in affecting the temperature.
- thermaerother'apy.** Treatment by application of hot air.
- ther'mal** (ther'mal). Pertaining to heat.
- thermalge'sia.** Condition in which the application of heat produces pain.
- thermal'gia.** A condition marked by sensations of burning pain; *causalgia*.
- thermanalge'sia.** Same as *thermo-analgesia*.
- thermanesthe'sia.** Lack of ability to recognize sensations of heat.
- thermatol'ogy.** The study of heat as a therapeutic agent.
- thermelom'eter.** An electric thermometer for measuring small temperature changes.
- thermesthe'sia.** Ability to recognize heat or cold.
- thermesthesiom'eter.** An instrument for measuring sensibility to heat.
- thermhypesthe'sia.** Decrease in the normal sensibility of the temperature sense.
- ther'mic.** Of, or pertaining to, heat. **t. fever,** sunstroke or insolation.
- thermif'ugin** (ther-mif'u-jin). Sodium carbamate; used as an antipyretic.
- ther'min.** Tetrahydronaphthylamine, $C_{10}H_{11}NH_2$, a mydriatic.
- thermo-alge'sia** (ther'mo-al-je'se-ah). Thermalgesia.
- thermo-analge'sia.** Complete loss of sensation to heat.
- thermo-anesthe'sia.** Inability to detect heat variations.
- thermobio'sis.** Ability to live in high temperature.
- thermobiot'ic.** Able to live in high temperature.
- thermocauterec'tomy.** Same as *igni-extirpation*.
- thermocau'tery.** Cauterization by a heated wire or point.
- thermochem'istry.** Science of the chemical relations of heat.
- thermo-coagula'tion.** Treatment of growths by producing coagulation through the action of high frequency currents.
- ther'mocouple** (ther'mo-kup'el). Same as *thermopile*.
- thermocur'rent.** A thermo-electric current.
- thermodiffu'sion.** Diffusion by heat.
- ther'modin.** A crystalline analgesic and antipyretic.
- thermodu'ric.** Able to endure high temperatures.
- thermodynam'ics.** The science of the transformations of heat and energy.
- thermo-electric'ity.** Electricity generated by heat.
- thermo-esthe'sia.** Same as *thermesthesia*.
- thermo-exci'tory.** Stimulating the production of heat.

- ther'mofuge** (ther'mo-fūj). Relieving fever.
- thermogen'esls.** The production of heat in organisms.
- thermogenet'ic, thermogen'ic.** Generating animal heat.
- ther'mogram** (ther'mo-gram). A tracing made by a thermograph.
- ther'mograph.** An instrument for the registration of heat variations.
- ther'mohale** (ther'mo-hāl). An electric apparatus for giving inhalations of warm or medicated air.
- thermohyperalge'sia.** Extreme thermalgesia.
- thermohyperesthe'sia.** Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.
- thermo-inhib'itory.** Retarding the generation of bodily heat.
- thermola'bile.** Easily affected by heat.
- ther'molite.** A large high-power carbon filament lamp for applying infra-red radiation.
- thermol'ogy.** The science of heat.
- thermol'ysis.** 1. Dissociation by means of heat. 2. Dissipation of bodily heat by radiation, etc.
- thermolyt'ic.** Dissipating heat.
- thermom'eter.** An instrument for ascertaining temperatures. [See *Table of the Equivalents*, p. 933.] **air t.**, one whose expansible material is air. **alcohol t.**, one whose tube contains alcohol. **Celsius's t.**, the centigrade thermometer. **centigrade t.**, one with 100 degrees between the melting point of ice and the boiling point of water. **clinical t.**, one for use at the bedside. **differential t.**, one for measuring very small variations of temperature. **Fahrenheit t.**, one which registers 180 degrees in place of the 100 degrees of the centigrade. **fever t.**, ordinary clinical thermometer. **maximum t.**, registers the maximum heat to which it has been exposed. **mercurial t.** has mercury for its expansible column. **metallc t.** has some metal other than mercury. **minimum t.** registers the lowest temperature to which it is exposed. **Réaumur's t.** has 80 degrees in place of the 100 degrees of the centigrade scale. **self-registering t.** records variations of temperature. **surface t.**, clinical thermometer for taking temperature of the surface of the body.
- thermom'etry.** Ascertainment of temperature by means of the thermometer.
- thermoneuro'sis.** Pyrexia of vasomotor origin.
- thermopalpa'tion.** Palpation for determining the temperature at different parts of the body.
- thermopenetra'tion.** Application of currents of low tension and high amperage which carry the heat to the deeper parts of the body.
- thermophil'ic.** Not able to grow without a high degree of heat.
- thermopho'bia.** Morbid dread of heat.
- ther'mophore.** An apparatus for applying therapeutic heat.
- ther'mopile.** A thermo-electric battery used in measuring small amounts of radiant heat.
- thermople'gia.** Heatstroke or sunstroke.
- thermopolypne'a.** Quickened breathing due to great heat.
- thermoradiother'apy.** Same as *thermopenetration*.
- thermoreos'tant.** Capable of surviving but not of growing in high temperature.
- thermosta'bile.** Not affected by moderate heat.
- ther'mostat.** A device for regulating the temperature.
- thermostere'sis.** The deprivation of heat.
- thermosystal'ic.** Contracting under the stimulus of heat.
- thermotac'ic, thermotax'ic.** Regulating or controlling the bodily temperature.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF CENTI- GRADE AND FAHRENHEIT THERMO- METRIC SCALES.

Cent.	Fahr.	Cent.	Fahr.	Cent.	Fahr.
0	0	0	0	0	0
-40	-40.0	9	48.2	57	134.6
-39	-38.2	10	50.0	58	136.4
-38	-36.4	11	51.8	59	138.2
-37	-34.6	12	53.6	60	140.0
-36	-32.8	13	55.4	61	141.8
-35	-31.0	14	57.2	62	143.6
-34	-29.2	15	59.0	63	145.4
-33	-27.4	16	60.8	64	147.2
-32	-25.6	17	62.6	65	149.0
-31	-23.8	18	64.4	66	150.8
-30	-22.0	19	66.2	67	152.6
-29	-20.2	20	68.0	68	154.4
-28	-18.4	21	69.8	69	156.2
-27	-16.6	22	71.6	70	158.0
-26	-14.8	23	73.4	71	159.8
-25	-13.0	24	75.2	72	161.6
-24	-11.2	25	77.0	73	163.4
-23	-9.4	26	78.8	74	165.2
-22	-7.6	27	80.6	75	167.0
-21	-5.8	28	82.4	76	168.8
-20	-4.0	29	84.2	77	170.6
-19	-2.2	30	86.0	78	172.4
-18	-0.4	31	87.8	79	174.2
-17	+1.4	32	89.6	80	176.0
-16	3.2	33	91.4	81	177.8
-15	5.0	34	93.2	82	179.6
-14	6.8	35	95.0	83	181.4
-13	8.6	36	96.8	84	183.2
-12	10.4	37	98.6	85	185.0
-11	12.2	38	100.4	86	186.8
-10	14.0	39	102.2	87	188.6
-9	15.8	40	104.0	88	190.4
-8	17.6	41	105.8	89	192.2
-7	19.4	42	107.6	90	194.0
-6	21.2	43	109.4	91	195.8
-5	23.0	44	111.2	92	197.6
-4	24.8	45	113.0	93	199.4
-3	26.6	46	114.8	94	201.2
-2	28.4	47	116.6	95	203.0
-1	30.2	48	118.4	96	204.8
0	32.0	49	120.2	97	206.6
+1	33.8	50	122.0	98	208.4
2	35.6	51	123.8	99	210.2
3	37.4	52	125.6	100	212.0
4	39.2	53	127.4	101	213.8
5	41.0	54	129.2	102	215.6
6	42.8	55	131.0	103	217.4
7	44.6	56	132.8	104	219.2
8	46.4				

thermotax'is. 1. Normal adjustment of bodily temperature. 2.

The attraction of micro-organisms to a warm body.

thermotherapeu'tics. Same as *thermotherapy*.

thermother'apy. Therapeutic use of heat.

thermot'ies. The science of heat.

thermotol'erant. Enduring and growing in high temperature.

thermotonom'eter. Instrument for measuring amount of muscular contraction produced by heat.

thermotor'in. A toxic substance formed in the body by heat.

thesauro'sis. A condition resulting from the storing up in the body of unusual amounts of normal or foreign substance.

the'sis. An essay prepared by a candidate for a degree.

thial'din. A substance, $\text{NH}(\text{CHCH}_2\text{S})_2\text{CHCH}_3$; heart stimulant.

thi'aminc. A vitamin, vitamin B_{12} , generally used in the form of the hydrochloride, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{17}\text{ON}_4\text{SCl}_2\text{HCl}$. It corrects and prevents beriberi, and is used in anorexia and in promoting optimal growth in infants and children.

thie'mia (thi-e'me-ah). The presence of sulfur in the blood.

Thiersch's method (tērshs). A method of skin grafting.

thigh (thi'). The portion of leg above knee. **t. bone.** Same as *femur*. **t. friction**, a form of masturbation by rubbing the genitals between the thighs.

thigmesthe'sia. Tactile sensibility.

thig'mocyte (thig'mo-sit). A blood platelet.

thigmotax'is. Same as *thigmotropism*.

thigmot'ropism. The attraction exerted by mechanical stimuli.

thil'anin. A compound of lanolin and sulfur.

thio-al'cohol. Same as *mercaptan*.

thiobis'mol. A bismuth preparation for use in syphilis.

thi'ocol. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate.

thi'oform. Basic bismuth dithiosalicylate; an antiseptic.

thiogen'ic (thi-o-jen'ik). Able to convert sulfuretted hydrogen into higher sulfur compounds.

thioge'nol. A soluble sulfur compound used like *ichthyol*.

thi'ol. A substance prepared from coal tar oil and sulfur; used in skin diseases.

thiolin'ic acid. A substance derived from linseed oil and sulfur; used in skin diseases.

thionem'butal. A general anesthetic derived from *nembutal*.

thi'onin hydrochlorate. Lauth's violet, a purple dye.

thionu'ric acid. A compound derivable from uric acid.

thiopec'tic, thiopex'ic (thi-o-pek'tik, thi-o-pex'ik). Fixing sulfur.

thi'opexy (thi'o-pex-e). The fixation of sulfur.

thi'ophene. A liquid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{S}$, from benzene; its compounds have a limited therapeutic use.

thi'ophil, thiophil'ic (thi'o-fil, thi-o-fil'ik). Growing successfully in the presence of sulfur.

thiopy'rinc. Antipyrine, in which the oxygen is replaced by sulfur.

thioresor'cin. Phenylbisulfhydrate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{SH}_2)_2$; used like *iodoform*.

thiosa'pol. A soap in which sulfur forms an important ingredient.

thiosinam'ine. A substance, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{S}$, from oil of mustard and ammonia.

thio-u'rea. Urea with its oxygen replaced by sulfur, $\text{CS}(\text{NH}_2)_2$; *sulfocarbamide*.

thi'ozon. A sulfur compound; used in baths for scabies.

third pair. See *motor oculi*, in *Nerves, Table of*. **t. ventricle**, space between the thalami representing the cavity of the forebrain.

thirst. Desire for drink, especially for water.

Thi'ry's fistula. An artificial opening into the intestines for the purpose of obtaining intestinal juice.

thi'uret. Crystalline powder, $C_8H_7N_2S_2$; its salts are antiseptic.

thlipsenceph'alus. Fetal monster with a defective skull.

tho'ko. A skin disease endemic in Fiji.

Thoma-Zelss. An instrument for counting the red and white corpuscles of the blood.

Thom'sen's disease. See *myotonia congenita*.

thomso'nianism. An empiric system recognizing only vegetable medicines.

thoracal'gia (tho-rak-al'je-ah). Pain in the chest wall.

thoracec'tomy. Thoracotomy with resection of a portion of a rib.

thoracente'sis. Surgical puncture or tapping of the chest wall.

thorac'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the chest. **t. cage,** the musculature of the chest. **t. duct,** principal duct for the lymph and chyle. **t. girdle,** the girdle formed by the scapulae and clavicles. **t. limbs,** upper limbs; arms and hands.

thoracobronchot'omy. Incision into the bronchus through the thoracic wall.

thoracocau'tery. Division of pulmonary adhesions by the cautery.

thoracocelos'chisis. Fissure of the thorax and abdomen.

thoracocente'sis (tho-rak-o-sen-te'sis). Same as *thoracentesis*.

thoracocyllo'sis (tho-rak-o-sil-o'sis). Deformity of the thorax.

thoracocyrt'o'sis. Abnormal curvature of the thorax.

thoracodel'phus. A double monster with one head, two arms, and four legs, the bodies joined above the navel.

'thoracodid'ymus. Double monster united at the thorax.

thoracodyn'ia (tho-rak-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the thorax.

thoracogastros'chisis. Fissure of the abdomen and thorax.

thorac'ograph. An apparatus for obtaining diagrams of the chest movements.

thoracolum'bar. Pertaining to the thoracic and lumbar parts of the spine.

thoracol'ysis. The freeing of the chest wall from adhesions. **t. praecordi'aca.** Same as *cardiolysis*.

thoracom'elus. A monster fetus with a limb of a twin fetus attached to the thorax.

thoracom'eter (tho-rak-om'et-er). Same as *stethometer*.

thoracom'yodyn'ia. Pain in the muscles of the chest.

thoracop'agus. Same as *thoracodidymus*.

thoracop'athy. Any disease of the thorax or thoracic organs.

thorac'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the thorax.

thoracopneu'moplasty. Plastic surgery of the chest and lung.

thoracos'chisis. Fissure of chest wall.

tho'racoscope (tho'rak-o-sköp). A stethoscope.

thoracos'copy. Diagnostic examination of the chest.

thoracosteno'sis. Abnormal contraction of the thorax; wasp waist.

thoracos'tomy. Resection of the chest wall to make room for an enlarged heart.

thoracot'omy. Surgical incision of the chest.

thoradel'phus. Twin fetus joined above the navel.

thor'adin. Same as *thoremadin*.

tho'rax. The chest; part of body between neck and abdomen.

thorem'edin. A thorium preparation for radioactive treatment.

tho'rium. A rare gray metal, having mildly radioactive properties.

thornapple. A plant. See *stramonium*.

- Thornwaldt's disease.** Purulent inflammation of Luschka's tonsil.
- tho'ron.** Thorium emanation.
- tho'rotrast.** A proprietary contrast medium for use in roentgenology of the gallbladder.
- thor'ough pin** (thur'o pin). A distention of the synovial sheaths at the upper and back of the hock joint of a horse.
- thor'oughwort.** See *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.
- threadworm.** See *Trichuris trichuria*.
- three-day fever.** See *dengue*.
- thremmatol'ogy.** Science of the laws of heredity and variation.
- threpsol'ogy** (threp-sol'o-je). Scientific view of nutrition.
- thresh'old.** That degree of stimulus that just produces a sensation.
- auditory t.,** the minimum audible or slightest perceptible sound.
- t. of consciousness,** the point of consciousness at which a stimulus is barely perceived.
- t. of visual sensation,** the minimum visible or slightest possible vision of any object.
- thrida'cium.** Same as *lactucarium*.
- thrill.** Tremor perceived in auscultation or palpation.
- aneurysmal t.,** the vibratory sensation felt on the palpation of an aneurysm.
- aortic t.,** a thrill perceptible over the aortic orifice in disease of its valves.
- diastolic t.,** the vibratory sensation felt over the precordium in advanced aortic insufficiency.
- fat t.,** a peculiar thrill sometimes felt in abdominal examinations due to excessive fatness of the parietes.
- hydatid t.,** a vibration felt on percussing over a hydatid cyst.
- presystolic t.,** a thrill occasionally felt just before the systole by the hand placed over the apex of the heart.
- purring t.,** a thrill of a quality suggesting the purring of a cat.
- systolic t.,** a thrill felt on systole over the precordium in aortic stenosis, pulmonary stenosis and aneurysm of the ascending aorta.
- throat.** 1. Pharynx. 2. Fauces. 3. Anterior part of neck.
- throb.** A pulsating movement or sensation.
- throe** (thro). A severe pain.
- thromballo'sis.** The condition of the venous blood produced by coagulation.
- throm'base.** Same as *thrombin*.
- thrombas'the'nia.** Inherited weakness of the blood platelets.
- thrombec'tomy.** Excision of a venous thrombus.
- throm'bin.** 1. A ferment present in clotted blood, which changes fibrinogen into fibrin. 2. Same as *fibrinogen*.
- thrombo-angli'tis.** Inflammation of the intima of a blood vessel with clot formation.
- t. oblit'erans,** a form of gangrene attributed to thrombo-angiitis.
- thrombo-arteri'tis.** Thrombosis conjoined with arteritis.
- throm'boblast.** A cell which is the mother cell of the blood platelet.
- thromboe'clasis** (throm-bok'las-is). The dissolution of a thrombus.
- thromboeclast'ic** (throm-bo-klas'tik). Causing the dissolution of a thrombus.
- thrombocys'tis.** The sac which sometimes forms around a clot or thrombus.
- throm'bocyte.** A blood platelet.
- thrombocythe'mia** (throm-bo-si-the'me-ah). Thrombocytosis.
- thrombocy'tocrit.** An instrument for measuring the platelet content of the blood.
- thrombocytol'ysis.** Destruction of thrombocytes.
- thrombocy'topen.** A substance in the spleen of patients with purpura that reduces the number of blood platelets.
- thrombocytepe'nia.** Same as *thrombopenia*.

- thrombocytopoie'sis.** The production of blood platelets.
- thrombocytopoiet'ic.** Concerned in the formation of thrombocytes.
- thrombocyto'sis.** The presence of an unusually large number of blood platelets in the blood.
- thrombocytozyme** (throm-bo-si'to-zim). A cytozyme from thrombocytes.
- throm'bogen.** A substance in the blood convertible into thrombin.
- thrombogen'esis** (throm-bo-jen'es-is). Clot formation.
- thrombogen'ic.** Producing a clot.
- throm'bold.** Like or resembling a thrombus.
- thromboki'nase.** A substance in the blood that changes thrombogen into thrombin.
- thrombokin'esis.** The clotting of blood.
- thrombolympangi'tis.** Inflammation of a lymph vessel due to a thrombus.
- thrombol'ysis.** The dissolution of a thrombus.
- thrombolyt'ic.** Causing the dissolution of a thrombus.
- throm'bon.** A general name for the platelets and their precursors of the blood.
- thrombop'athy** (throm-bop'ath-e). A defect in the clotting mechanism of the blood; hemophilia.
- thrombop'e'nia.** Decrease in the number of blood platelets.
- thrombophil'ia.** A tendency to the occurrence of thrombosis.
- thrombophleb'i'tis.** Thrombosis conjoined with phlebitis. **purulen'ta,** purulent softening of a venous plug with infiltration of the vessel wall.
- thromboplas'tic.** Causing clot formation in the blood.
- thromboplas'tin.** A substance in the tissues which causes clotting of the blood.
- thromboplastinop'e'nia.** Deficiency of thromboplastin in the blood.
- thrombopole'sis.** The production of blood platelets.
- throm'bosed.** Affected with thrombosis.
- thrombo'sin.** A substance derived from the splitting up of fibrinogen under the influence of the nucleoproteids of broken-down leukocytes.
- thrombosinusi'tis.** Thrombosis of a dural sinus.
- thrombo'sis.** The formation of a thrombus. **atrophic t.** See *marasmic t.* **cardiac t.,** thrombosis of the heart. **coagulation t.,** that produced by coagulation of fibrin in a vessel. **compression t.,** that which is due to the compression of a vein between the heart and the thrombus. **coronary t.,** the formation of a clot in a coronary artery. **dilatation t.,** thrombosis due to the slowing of circulation on account of dilatation of a vein. **embolic t.,** thrombosis following obstruction of a vessel by an embolus. **infective t.,** that which is due to a bacterial invasion. **marasmic t.,** thrombosis occurring in the wasting diseases of infancy and of old age. Called also *atrophic t.* **placental t.** 1. A normal formation of thrombi in the placenta. 2. An abnormal extension of the foregoing process to the veins of the uterus. **plate t.,** an abnormal accumulation of blood plates, forming a thrombus. **puerperal t.,** coagulation of blood in the veins occurring after childbirth. **sinus t.,** thrombosis of a venous sinus. **traumatic t.,** thrombosis due to injury to a part. **venous t.,** thrombosis of a vein.
- thrombos'tasis.** Stasis of blood in a part with formation of thrombus.
- thrombot'ic.** Pertaining to, or affected with, thrombosis.

thrombus. A plug in a vessel found at the point of its formation.

ball t., a rounded antemortem clot in the heart. **milk t.,** mammary tumor due to an accumulation of curdled milk.

through illumina'tion. See *transillumination*.

thrush. Disease of infants with aphthous spots in the mouth.

thryp'sis. A comminuted fracture.

Thu'ja occidenta'lis. The arbor vitae or white cedar with medicinal oil and leaves.

thul'ium. A rare metallic element.

thumb. The radial or first digit or dactyl of the hand.

thym. Same as *thymine*.

thymol. One of the oil glands of the skin.

thymol'ic. A derivative, $C_{10}H_{16}NO_2$: antineuralgic.

thymol'ic. Same as *thymol*: is vulgaris: aromatic and antiseptic.

thymec'tomy. Removal of the thymus.

thymel'cosis. Ulceration of the thymus gland.

thymergas'tic. A term applied to pure affect psychic disorders marked by thinking difficulty (the manic-depressive group).

thym'ic. Pertaining to the thymus. **t. acid.** Same as *thymol*.

asthma. Same as *laryngismus stridulus*.

thym'in (thi'min). An alloxur base, $C_8H_6N_2O_2$, from the thymus.

thym'ion (thim'e-on). A small cutaneous wart.

thym'i'tis. Inflammation of the thymus gland.

thymocyte. A lymphocyte derived from the thymus gland.

thym'iform (thi'mo-form). A yellow antiseptic powder prepared from formaldehyde and thymol.

thymogen'ic. Of affective or hysterical origin.

thymoke'sis. Enlargement of the remnant of the thymus left in the adult.

thymol. A stenropten, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, from the oils of thyme and horse-mint: it is antiseptic.

thymol'ysis. Destruction of thymus tissue.

thymoly'tic. Destroying thymus tissue.

thymo'ma. A tumor of the thymus gland.

thymop'athy. Any disease of the thymus gland.

thymotox'ic. Toxic for thymus tissue.

thymotrope. A person who shows thymotropism.

thymotrop'ic. Pertaining to or marked by thymotropism.

thymot'ropism. That endocrine constitution in which the influence of the thymus prevails.

thymus. Two-lobed closed gland in the neck of children.

thymusec'tomy. Excision of the thymus.

thy'par. Deprived of the thyroid and parathyroid glands.

thy'raden. Thyroid extract: used therapeutically.

thyra'sthe'nia. Neurasthenia due to deficient thyroid secretion.

thyremphrax'is. Obstruction of thyroid gland.

thy'reoid (thi're-oid). Same as *thyroid*.

thyroid'i'tis. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

thy'rin. The active principle of the thyroid secretion.

thyro-aden'i'tis. Inflammation of thyroid gland.

thyro-antitox'in. A thyroid preparation, theoretically, $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_2$: said to have all the curative properties of the thyroid extract.

thyro-apla'sia. Defective development of the thyroid gland.

thyro-aryte'noid. Pertaining to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages. See also *Muscles, Table of*.

thyrocar'diac. A person in whom thyroid disease is complicated by severe heart disorder.

thyrocardi'tis. Any heart disorder occurring along with hyperthyroidism.

thy'rocele (thi'ro-sēl). Same as *goiter*.

thyrochondrot'omy. Incision of thyroid cartilage.

thyrocricot'omy. Tracheotomy through the cricothyroid membrane.

thyro-epiglott'ic. Pertaining to thyroid and epiglottis.

thyro-epiglottid'eus. See *Muscles, Table of*.

thyrogen'ic, thyrog'enous. Originating in the thyroid gland.

thyroglan'din. A preparation of thyroid gland, said to be extremely effective.

thyroglob'ulin. The iodine proteid of the thyroid gland.

thyroglos'sal duct. A channel in the fetus between the thyroid gland and tongue.

thyrohy'al. A fetal bone which becomes one of the major cornua of the hyoid.

thyrohy'oid. Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone.
t. muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.

thyroid, t. body, t. gland. A large ductless gland in front of the trachea. **t. cachexia.** See *exophthalmic goiter*. **t. cartilage,** the shield-shaped cartilage of the larynx. **t. der'moid,** a congenital sacrococcygeal tumor probably a relic of the postanal gut. **t. extract,** a preparation of sheep's thyroid, used therapeutically. **t. treatment,** the therapeutic use of thyroid extract.

thyroidect'oin. A preparation from the blood of thyroidectomized animals; used in exophthalmic goiter.

thyroidect'omized. Having the thyroid gland removed.

thyroidect'omy. Surgical removal of the thyroid.

thyroi'din. 1. A proprietary extract of the thyroid gland of an animal. 2. An alleged essential secretion of the thyroid.

thy'roidism. 1. Poisoning or injury from using thyroid extract. 2. The ill effect of removal of the thyroid.

thyroidi'tis. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

thyroidiza'tion. Treatment by the thyroid extract.

thyroidot'omy. Surgical incision of the thyroid gland.

thyro-intoxica'tion. Thyroid poisoning.

thyro-iodine. Same as *iodothylin*.

thyrol'ysin. A thyrolytic serum.

thyrolyt'ic. Destructive to thyroid tissue.

thyron'cus (thi-rong'kus). See *thyrocele*.

thyroparathyroidect'omy. Excision of the thyroid and parathyroids.

thyrope'nia. Defective thyroid action without clinical symptoms.

thyrophy'ma. Tumor of the thyroid gland.

thyropri'val. Due to suspension of the function or to the removal of the thyroid gland.

thyropro'tein. 1. A protein derived from the thyroid gland; used therapeutically. 2. The substance whose excess is supposed to cause myxedema.

thyropto'sis. Displacement of a goitrous thyroid.

thyro'sis. Any disease based on disordered thyroid action.

thyrother'apy. Treatment by preparations of thyroid glands.

thy'rotome. An instrument for cutting the thyroid cartilage.

thyrot'omy. Surgical division of a thyroid cartilage.

thyrotox'ic. Marked by toxic activity of the thyroid gland.

thyrotoxico'sis. The condition due to excessive thyroid action.

thyrotox'in. A cytotoxin specific for thyroid tissue.

thy'rotrope. A person with disorder of the endocrine function of the thyroid.

- thyrotrop'ic.** Pertaining to or marked by thyrotropism.
- thyrot'ropism.** That type of endocrine constitution in which the thyroid influence prevails.
- thyrox'in.** A crystalline compound, $C_{11}H_{10}O_2NI_2$, isolated from the thyroid gland, and having the properties of thyroid extract.
- tib'la.** The larger and inner bone of the leg below the knee.
- tib'al (tib'e-al).** Of, or pertaining to, the tibia.
- tibla'lls (tib-e-a'lis).** See *Muscles, Table of.*
- tiblofer'n'oral.** Pertaining to the tibia and femur.
- tiblofib'ular.** Pertaining to the tibia and fibula.
- tiblotar'sal.** Pertaining to the tibia and tarsus.
- tic.** A twitching, as of the face. **convulsive t.,** spasm of the facial muscles. **t. douloureux (doo-loo-ro'),** a spasmodic facial neuralgia.
- tick.** A blood-sucking arachnid parasite of the family Ixodidae. The ticks are larger than their relatives, the mites. All ticks are divided into two subfamilies, the Argatinae, or soft ticks, and the Ixodinae, or hard ticks. The former includes the genera *Argas* and *Ornithodoros*, the latter the genera *Boophilus*, *Amblyomma*, *Dermacentor*, *Haemaphysalis*, *Hyalomma*, *Ixodes*, *Margoropus*, *Rhipicephalus*, and *Rhipicentor*. **adobe t.** See *Argas persicus*. **mlana t.** See *Argas*. **plgeon t.,** *Arcus*. **seed t.,** the young ticks soon after hatching. **spinous ear t.** See *Otiobius megnini*. **tampan t.,** *Ornithodoros moubata*. **wood t.** See *Dermacentor* and *Ixodes ricinus*.
- tick'ling.** Light stimulation of a sensitive surface and its reflex effect, such as involuntary laughter, etc.
- tictol'ogy.** Same as *obstetrics*.
- t. i. d.** Abbreviation for *L. ter in die*, three times a day.
- ti'dal air.** See under *air*. **t. wave,** sphygmographic wave next after the percussion wave.
- tig'Hum.** See *croton oil*.
- tigre'tler.** A dancing mania endemic in Tigré, Abyssinia.
- ti'groid.** Marked like a tiger. **t. bodies,** masses of deeply staining substance in the protoplasm of nerve cells: called also *Nissl bodies*.
- tigrol'ysis.** Destruction of the tigroid masses.
- tki'tki (te-ke-te'ke).** Japanese name for rice polishings: used as a neuritis-preventing diet.
- ti'mus.** The pulling out of the hair.
- tim'bre.** Musical quality of a tone or sound.
- time.** A measure of duration. **apex t.,** the interval at which the apex of the summated twitches of a muscle succeeds the second stimulus applied to the same muscle. **association t.,** the time required for the completion of a mental association. **bleeding t.,** the duration of the bleeding that follows puncture of the ear lobe. **calcium t.,** the time required for clotting of a patient's blood as compared to the time required for clotting of his blood to which calcium chloride has been added. **chromoscopy t.,** the time elapsing between the intramuscular injection of a dye and its appearance in the gastric secretion. **clotting t.,** coagulation t. **coagulation t.,** the time which it takes a drop of blood to coagulate. **inertia t.,** the time required to overcome the inertia of a muscle after the reception of a stimulus from a nerve. **perception t.,** the time required for the process of perceiving a stimulus. **persistence t.,** the time following the contraction of the ventricle of the heart until the occurrence of relaxation. **prothrombin t.,** to portions of oxalate plasma, add varying amounts of

calcium chloride. The coagulation time of the tube which clots earliest is the prothrombin time. **psychophysical t.**, the time occupied by mental operations, especially in producing voluntary actions. **reaction t.**, the time elapsing between the application of a stimulus and the resulting reaction. **recognition t.** Same as *perception t.*

tin. A white metal, some of whose salts are reagents, others stains: symbol Sn.

tinctorial. Pertaining to dyeing or staining.

tinctu'ra. L. for *tincture*.

tinc'ture. A medicinal solution, usually less strong than a fluid extract. **ammoniated t.**, a tincture made with ammoniated alcohol. **etheral t.**, a tincture made with ether.

tin'ca. Ringworm, or other similar microphytic skin disease. **t. amianta'cea.** See *seborrhagia*. **t. circina'ta**, a variety forming reddish circles on the trunk or limbs. **t. cru'ris**, ringworm of the inside of the thighs. **t. decal'vans.** See *alopecia areata*. **t. favo'sa**, favus. **t. furfura'cea**, a dry scaly seborrhea. **t. imbrica'ta**, an aggravated form of *tinea trichophytina*. **t. profun'da**, a deep, pustular form of *tinea circinata*. **t. syco'sis**, sycosis or barber's itch. **t. tar'si**, ulcerous blepharitis. **t. tonsu'rans**, ringworm of the scalp. **t. trichophyti'na**, ringworm, a contagious disease of the skin. **t. versic'olor**, a contagious skin disease caused by *Microsporon furfur*.

tin'gible (tinj'ib-l). Stainable.

tinnit'us au'rium. A ringing in the ears. **telephone t.**, tinnitus due to use of the telephone.

tintom'eter. A color scale for determining the shade of the blood or other fluid.

tintomet'ric. Pertaining to tintometry.

tintom'etry. The use of the tintometer.

Tipu'lidae (tip-u'lid-e). Gnats; insects provided with a stinging and sucking apparatus.

tiqueur. A person affected by a tic.

tire (tir). Exhaustion due to overexercise.

tirefond (têr-faw'). Instrument like a corkscrew for raising depressed portions of bone.

tires (tirz). Same as *trembles*.

tisane (te-zahn'). Same as *ptisan*.

tis'ic. Same as *phthisic*.

tis'sue (tis'u). An aggregation of fibers and cells composing a structural element. **adenoid t.**, connective tissue with meshes which lodge lymphoid cells. **adipose t.**, connective tissue made of fat cells in meshwork of areolar tissue. **areolar t.**, connective tissue made up largely of interlacing fibers. **bony t.** Same as *bone*. **cancellous t.**, the spongy tissue of bone. **cartilaginous t.** Same as *cartilage*. **chordal t.**, the tissue of the notochord. **chromaffin t.**, a tissue composed largely of chromaffin cells, well supplied with nerves and vessels. It occurs in the adrenal medulla and also forms the paraganglia of the body. **cicatricial t.**, a tissue derived directly from a granulation tissue. **compact t.**, the hard external portion of a bone. **connective t.**, general name for stromatous or non-parenchymatous tissues. **elastic t.**, connective tissue made up of yellow elastic fibers. **embryonal t.**, connective tissue in its primitive state. **endothelial t.**, peculiar connective tissue which lines serous and lymphoid spaces. **epithelial t.**, a general name for tissues not derived from the mesoblast. **erectile t.**, spongy tissue

that becomes expanded and hard when filled with blood. **fibrous t.**, the common connective tissue of the body, composed of yellow or white parallel fibers. **gelatinous t.**, mucous tissue. **glandular t.**, a specialized form of epithelial tissue. **granulation t.**, new tissue formed in the process of granulation and ultimately forming the cicatrix. **hylic t.**, primitive pulp tissue of the embryo. **indifferent t.**, undifferentiated embryonic tissue. **interstitial t.**, the connective tissue between the cellular elements of a structure. **intertubular t.**, dense tissue of dentin in which dentinal tubes are embedded. **lepidic t.**, the lining membrane tissue of the embryo. **leprous t.**, an abnormal tissue formed under the influence of *Bacillus leprae*, and peculiar to leprosy. **t. lymph**, lymph derived from the tissues. **lymphoid t.** Same as **adenoid t.** **mesenchymal t.**, mucous tissue. **mucous t.**, a tissue which represents the embryonic connective tissue. **muscular t.** See *muscle*. **nervous t.** See *nerve*. **osseous t.** See *bone*. **podophyllous t.**, the tissue on the inner surface of the hoof of an animal. **primitive pulp t.**, hylic tissue. **reticular t.**, retiform t., adenoid tissue. **sclerous t's**, the cartilaginous, fibrous, and osseous tissues. **skeletal t.**, a term including fatty, fibrous, adenoid, bony, and cartilaginous tissues. **splenic t.**, the spleen pulp. **subcutaneous t.**, the layer of loose connective tissue situated directly beneath the skin. **sustentacular t.**, a nonnervous structure of the retina composed of the radius, or müllerian fibers of that organ.

tita'nium. A metallic element: symbol Ti.

titilla'tion. The act or sensation of tickling.

titra'tion. Volumetric analysis by means of solutions of standard strength.

tituba'tion. A stumbling or staggering gait.

Tl. Symbol of *thallium*.

Tn. Symbol of *normal intra-ocular tension*.

TNT. Abbreviation for *trinitrotoluene*.

toad'head. A form of nearly aborted head in certain so-called acephalous fetuses.

tobac'co. The prepared leaves of *Nicotianum tabacum*, antispasmodic and heart depressant. **t. heart**, cardiac disturbance from excessive use of tobacco.

tobac'colism. Ill health due to excessive use of tobacco.

tocanal'gin. A preparation derived from morphine chloral hydrate: used for narcosis in childbirth.

to'chill. Epidemic hemoptysis caused by a species of distomum.

tocodynamom'eter. Instrument for measuring expulsive force of uterine contractions in childbirth.

tocog'ony (to-kog'o-ne). Parental generation.

toc'ograph. A recording tocodynamometer.

tocol'ogy (to-kol'o-je). Science of reproduction and art of obstetrics.

toroma'nia. Puerperal mania.

torom'eter (to-kom'et-er). Same as *tocodynamometer*.

tocoph'erol (tok-of'er-al). A compound isolated from wheat germ oil, having antisterility properties. **alpha t.** is called vitamin E.

tocopho'bia. Abnormal dread of childbirth.

to'cus. Parturition; childbirth.

toe. A digit or dactyl of the foot. **t. clonus**, flexion of the great toe in response to the sudden passive extension of its first phalanx.

t. reflex. See under *reflex*.

tol'let. The cleansing and dressing of an operation wound.

To'kelau ringworm. See *fungus imbricata*.

- toko-**. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *toco-*.
- tol'amine**. Same as *chlorazene*.
- tol'erance**. Ability to endure the continued use of a drug. **t. test**, any exercise test designed to ascertain the efficiency of the circulation: also any test to determine the body's ability to metabolize or to endure the administration of a drug.
- to'lu** (to'loo). See under *balsam*.
- tol'uene** (tol'u-ēn). The hydrocarbon C_7H_8 ; methyl benzene.
- tolu'idine blue**. A bactericide used in infectious conjunctivitis.
- tolu'ic acid**. A crystalline acid sometimes discoverable in urine after the administration of toluic acid.
- tolypy'rine**. An antipyretic principle, $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O$; methyl antipyrine **t. salicylate**. See *tolysal*.
- toly'sal**. Tolypyrrine salicylate: useful in rheumatism.
- toly'sin**. Same as *neocinchophen*.
- tomen'tum cer'ebrī**. Network of minute blood vessels of the pia and cortex cerebri.
- Tomes's fibers** (tōmz'ez). Branched processes of odontoblasts which fill the dentinal tubules.
- tom'ograph**. An apparatus for performing tomography.
- tomog'raphy**. Sectional roentgenography; roentgen photography of selected planes or levels of a structure.
- tomoma'nia**. 1. A craze for performing needless surgical operations. 2. Hysterical desire to be operated upon surgically.
- tomoto'cia**. Cesarean section.
- tonapha'sia**. Lack of power to remember a tune..
- tone**. Normal degree of vigor and tension. **t. deafness**. Same as *amusia, sensory*.
- ton'ga**. A mixture of medicinal barks from Fiji: used in neuralgia.
- ton'galine**. A proprietary anodyne medicine.
- tongue** (tung). A movable muscular organ on the floor of the mouth. **black t.**, glossophytia; condition in which dorsum of tongue has a dark coat. **t. depressor**, spatula for pushing down the tongue. **fern-leaf-pattern t.**, a tongue with central furrow and lateral branches. **filmy t.**, one with symmetrical whitish patches. **furred t.**, coated tongue with furred papillae, giving the mucous membrane the appearance of whitish fur. **geographic t.** has denuded patches surrounded by thickened epithelium. **hairy t.**, tongue whose papillae have a hairlike appearance. **parrot t.**, dry horny tongue of low fevers, which cannot be protruded. **strawberry t.**, tongue with enlarged red fungiform papillae. **tonguetie**, congenital shortness of frenum, interfering with its mobility. **wooden t.**, one affected with actinomycosis.
- ton'ic**. 1. Producing and restoring normal tone. 2. Characterized by continuous tension. 3. An agent which tends to restore normal tone. **cardiac t.**, one which strengthens the heart's action. **general t.**, one which braces up the whole system. **hematic t.**, one that improves the blood. **intestinal t.** gives tone to intestinal tract. **nervine t.** improves the tone of nervous system. **t. spasm**. See under *spasm*. **stomachic t.** aids stomachic functions. **vascular t.**, one which improves the tone of blood vessels.
- tonic'ity** (to-nis'it-e). Normal condition of tone or tension.
- tonner'vin**. A preparation of quinine and iron: antipyretic, antiseptic, and tonic.
- Tonk'a bean**. The seed of *Dipteryx odorata*: it affords coumarin.
- tonoclon'ic**. Both tonic and clonic: said of spasms which consist of convulsive twitching of the muscles.

- ton'ofibrils.** Fine fibrils in epithelial cells.
- ton'ograph.** A recording tonometer.
- tonom'eter.** An instrument to measure tension.
- tonom'etry.** The measurement of tension, as intravascular tension or intra-ocular tension.
- ton'ophant.** An instrument for rendering acoustic vibrations visible.
- ton'oplast (ton'o-plast).** A small intracellular body.
- ton'oscope (ton'o-skōp).** A device for examining the head or brain by means of sound.
- ton'quinal.** White crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{13}N_3O_6$, used as a substitute for musk.
- ton'sil.** 1. A small almond-shaped mass between the pillars of the fauces on either side. 2. A lobe on either side of lower surface of the cerebellum. **lingual t.**, lymphadenoid mass at base of tongue. **Luschka's t.**, **pharyngeal t.**, **third t.**, lymphoid mass on upper part of pharynx between eustachian orifices. **submerged t.**, a tonsil which is located behind the faucial pillars.
- ton'sillar.** Of, or pertaining to, a tonsil.
- tonsillec'tomy.** Excision of a tonsil.
- tonsillit'is.** Inflammation of a tonsil. **follicular t.** especially affects the follicles. **herpetic t.**, a local manifestation of herpes on the tonsil. **mycotic t.**, a form due to fungi. **pustular t.** is characterized by formation of pustules. **suppurative t.** Same as *quincy*.
- ton'sillolith.** A concretion or calculus in a tonsil.
- tonsillomyco'sis.** Any mycotic infection of the tonsil.
- tonsillo-oidio'sis.** Infection of the tonsil with *Oidium*.
- ton'silloprive.** Deprived of the tonsils.
- tonsillos'copy.** Diagnostic inspection of the tonsils.
- ton'sillotome (ton'sil-lo-tōm).** An instrument used for cutting off a tonsil.
- tonsillot'omy.** Surgical removal of a tonsil.
- ton'solith.** A concretion or calculus in a tonsil.
- to'nus (to'nus).** Tone or tonicity.
- toot' poison.** A poison from *Conaria sarmentosa* of New Zealand.
- tooth.** One of a set of small bone-like structures of the jaws for masticating food. **deciduous t.**, **milk t.**, **temporary t.**, a tooth of the first dentition. **permanent t.**, a tooth of the second dentition. See *bicuspid*, *canine*, *eye*, *Hutchinson*, *incisor*, *molar*, *stomach*, and *wisdom t.* **t. rash.** See *strophulus*.
- toothache.** Pain in a tooth; odontalgia.
- topesthe'sia.** Determination of locality by touch.
- topha'ceous (to-fa'se-us)** Of a gritty or sandy nature.
- to'phus (to'fus).** 1. Same as *chalk stone*. 2. Tartar or salivary calculus. **t. syphillit'icus**, a syphilitic node.
- tophyperidro'sis (tof'ip-er-id-ro'sis).** Excessive local sweating.
- top'ical.** Pertaining to a particular spot; local.
- topoal'gia (to-po-al'jē-ah).** Fixed or localized pain.
- topoanesthe'sia.** Inability to recognize the location of a tactile sensation.
- topogno'sia.** Recognition of the locality of the sensation.
- topogno'sis.** Loss of touch localization.
- topograph'ic.** Describing special regions.
- topog'raphy (to-pog'raf-e).** A special description of a part or region.
- toponarco'sis.** Local anesthesia.
- toponeuro'sis.** Neurosis of a limited region.
- topopho'bia.** Morbid dread of particular spots.

- topothermesthesiom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the temperature sense on various parts of the body.
- tor'cular heroph'III.** A depression in the occipital bone at the confluence of a number of venous sinuses.
- tor'men, pl. tor'mina.** A severe griping or colicky pain.
- tormen'til.** The plant *Potentilla tormentilla*: an astringent.
- Torn'wald's disease.** See *Thornwald's disease*.
- tor'pent.** An agent which modifies irritative motions.
- tor'pid (tor'pid).** Not acting with vigor.
- torpid'ity.** Sluggishness; inactivity; slowness.
- tor'por ret'inae.** Slackened or dulled response of retina to the stimulus of light.
- torrefac'tion (tor-e-fak'shun).** The act of roasting or parching.
- tor'refy.** To parch, roast, or dry by aid of heat.
- tor'sion.** Act of twisting; state of being twisted.
- tor'sive (tor'siv).** Twisted.
- torsiver'sion.** The condition of a tooth when it is turned on its long axis out of its normal position.
- tor'so.** A trunk without head or extremities.
- torsoclu'sion.** Acupressure combined with torsion of the bleeding vessel.
- torso-occlu'sion.** Same as *torsiversion*.
- torticol'lis.** Wryneck; a contracted state of cervical muscles, with torsion of the neck. **fixed t.,** unnatural position of head due to actual and persistent organic muscular shortening. **rheumatic t.** is due to rheumatism. **spasmodic t.** is due to spasm of certain neck muscles.
- tortipel'vis.** Same as *dystonia musculorum deformans*.
- Tor'ula.** Genus of micro-organisms including the yeast plant.
- tor'uliform, tor'uloid.** Knotted or beaded, like a yeast cell.
- torulo'sis (tor-u-lo'sis).** Infection with *Torula* or yeast cells.
- tor'ulus tac'fills.** A tactile elevation in the skin of the palms and soles.
- to'tal aphasia.** See under *aphasia*.
- touch (tutsh).** 1. The sense by which contact gives evidence as to the qualities of objects; tactile sense. 2. Palpation with the finger. **abdominal t.,** digital palpation of the abdomen. **double t.,** digital examination of the rectum and vagina at the same time. **rectal t.,** exploration of the rectum with the finger. **vaginal t.,** digital exploration of the vagina. **vesical t.,** digital examination of the bladder.
- tour de maî'tre (toor deh mât'r).** A method of passing a catheter or sound.
- Tourette's disease (too-rets').** Convulsive tic, with coprolalia, echolalia, and loss of coordination of movements.
- Tournay's sign (toor-nâz').** Dilatation of the pupil of the eye on strong lateral fixation.
- tour'niquet (toor-ne-ket).** Instrument for the compression of blood vessels. Tourniquets are of various kinds, named from the inventors, as *Dupuytren's*, *Esmarch's*, *Skey's*, or *Signorini's*. **field t.,** padded strap to be buckled on so as to compress the artery. **horse-shoe t.,** one shaped like a horseshoe, to press at two points. **provisional t.,** one loosely applied, to be tightened when occasion may require.
- tow.** The coarser parts or fibers of flax.
- towelette.** A small towel for surgeon's or obstetrician's use.
- tow'elling.** Friction with a towel.

toxalbumin. Any poisonous albumin, whether of bacterial or other origin.

toxalbumose (tok-sal'bu-mōs). A poisonous albumose.

toxamin. A poisonous element in foods.

toxanemia. Anemia due to a poison.

toxemia. Blood poisoning; poisoning by toxins produced in the body cells or by the influence of micro-organisms.

toxenzyme (tok-sen'zim). Any poisonous enzyme.

toxic, toxical. Of, pertaining to, or due to, poisoning.

toxicant. 1. Poisonous. 2. A poison.

toxicide (toks'is-id). Overcoming toxic agents.

toxicity (tok-sis'it-e). The quality of being poisonous.

toxicodendrol. A poisonous, nonvolatile oil found in *Rhus toxicodendron*.

toxicodendron (tok-sik-o-den'dron). See under *Rhus*.

toxicoderma. Any skin disease due to a poison.

toxicogenic (tok-sik-o-jen'ik). Giving origin to poisons.

toxicoheemia (toks-ik-o-he'me-ah). Same as *toxemia*.

toxicoid (toks'ik-oid). Resembling a poison.

toxicology. The science or study of poisons.

toxicomania. 1. Intense desire for poisons or intoxicants. 2. Same as *toxiphobia*.

toxicomucin. A poisonous substance derived from tubercle bacillus.

toxicopathic (tok-sik-o-path'ik). Pertaining to toxicopathy.

toxicopathy (tok-sik-op'ath-e). Any disease induced by a poison.

toxicopexic. Fixing or neutralizing poison.

toxicophidia (tok-sik-o-fid'e-ah). Venomous serpents collectively.

toxicophobia. Morbid dread of poisons.

toxicophylaxin. Any phylaxin which destroys the poisons produced by micro-organisms.

toxosis. A diseased condition due to poisoning.

toxidermitis. Any skin disease due to skin poisoning.

toxiciferous (toks-if'er-us). Conveying or producing a poison.

toxigenic. Producing or elaborating toxins

toxignomic (toks-ig-nom'ik). Characteristic of the toxic action of a poison.

toxi-infection (toks-e-in-fek'shun). Toxinfection.

toxin (toks'in). Any poisonous albumin or base produced by bacterial action. **animal t.**, zootoxin. **bacterial t.**, a toxin produced by bacterial action. **Birkhaug's t.**, the toxic filtrate of a streptococcus isolated from a patient with endocarditis and rheumatic fever: used in a skin reaction test for rheumatic fever. **botulism t.**, the soluble toxin of *Clostridium botulinum*. **Coley's t.**, an unfiltered mixture of erysipelas and prodigious cultures: injected for the treatment of inoperable malignant tumors. **diphtheria t.**, the soluble toxin of *Corynebacterium diphtheria*. **dysentery t.**, the soluble toxin of *Bacterium dysenteriae*. **exogenous t.** See *bacterial t.* **extracellular t.**, a toxin excreted by a bacterial cell; an exotoxin. **fatigue t.**, a toxin formed in the body as a result of muscular effort; a kenotoxin. **Ferry's t.**, a toxin prepared from an organism found in the blood in measles. **fugo t.** See *fugotoxin*. **intracellular t.**, a toxin developed and retained within the bacterial cell. **Morpinami's scarlatina t.** See *scarlatina*. **normal t.**, the standard of toxin strength; a toxin of such strength that 0.01 cc. will kill a guinea-pig of 250 Gm. in four days. **plant t.** See *phytotoxin*. **primary t.**, an extracellular toxin immediately after secretion by the bacterial cell and before it has been changed by the albuminoses of

- the body into a secondary toxin. **prodigiosus t.**, a toxin from cultures of *Erythrobacillus prodigiosus*; it is used in the treatment of malignant tumors. **secondary t.** See *primary t.* **soluble t.** See *bacterial t.* **tetanus t.**, the soluble toxin of *Clostridium tetani*. **tetrodo t.** See *fugotoxin*. **true t.** See *bacterial t.* **Tunnell's t.**, a toxin of the assumed organism of measles: used in diagnostic testing for measles.
- tox'in-antitox'in.** A mixture of diphtheria toxin with its antitoxin: used for vaccination against diphtheria.
- toxine'mia.** Blood intoxication.
- toxinfec'tion** (tok-sin-fek'shun). Infection of system by toxins or other poisonous agents.
- toxin'icide** (tok-sin'is-id). Agent destructive to toxins.
- toxino'sis.** Disease due to presence of a toxin.
- toxip'athy** (tox-ip'ath-e). A disease due to poisoning.
- toxipep'tone.** A poisonous proteid allied to peptone.
- toxipho'bia.** Unreasonable fear of being poisoned.
- toxiphor'ic.** Having affinity for a toxin.
- tox'is.** Poisoning; especially poisoning by toxins.
- toxis'terol.** A poisonous isomer of ergosterol.
- toxitabel'lae** (tok-se-tab-el'e). Poison tablets.
- toxither'apy.** Therapeutic use of toxins.
- toxo-alex'in.** An alexin which produces immunity to bacterial toxins.
- tox'oid.** A nontoxic transformation product of a toxin. A toxoid with greater affinity for cells than the antitoxin is a *protoxoid*; one with the same affinity, a *synotoxoid*; one with less affinity, an *epitoxoid*. **alum-precipitated t.**, a toxoid of diphtheria or tetanus precipitated with potassium alum. **diphtheria t.**, diphtheria toxin which has been detoxified by treating with formaldehyde.
- toxol'ysin.** Same as *antitoxin*.
- toxomu'cin** (toks-o-mu'sin). See *toxicomucin*.
- tox'on, tox'one.** A toxin in which the toxophore group has diminished toxicity.
- tox'onoid.** A toxon which is not toxic, but has the power of binding antitoxin.
- toxono'sis.** A disease due to poisoning.
- toxopep'tone** (tok-so-pep'tōn). A poisonous peptone.
- toxopex'ic.** Fixing a toxin in such a way as to make it harmless.
- tox'ophile** (tox'o-fil). Having a special affinity for a toxophore.
- tox'ophore, toxoph'orous.** Causing the combination of a toxin with the cells of an organism. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.
- toxophylax'in** (tok-so-fi-lak'sin). See *toxicophylaxin*.
- Toxoplas'ma.** A genus of protozoan organisms occurring in blood.
- toxoplasmo'sis.** Infection with *Toxoplasma*.
- toxoso'zin.** Any sozin which destroys the poisons produced by micro-organisms.
- Tr., tr.** Abbreviation for *tincture*.
- trabec'ula.** A septum which extends from an envelop into the enclosed substance.
- trabs cer'ebri.** Same as *callosum*.
- tra'chea** (tra'ke-ah). The tube descending from the larynx to the bronchi; windpipe.
- tracheac'e'tasy.** Dilatation of the trachea.
- tra'cheal.** Of, or pertaining to, the trachea. **t. tugging,** pulling sensation of the trachea due to aneurysm of arch of the aorta.
- tracheal'gia** (tra-ke-al'je-ah). Pain in the trachea.
- trachea'lis.** System of transverse muscle fibers in the trachea.

- trachel'tis.** Inflammation of the trachea.
- trachelag'ra** (tra-kel-ag'rah). Gout in the neck.
- trachelectom'opexy.** Fixation and excision of the neck of the uterus.
- trachelec'tomy.** Excision of cervix uteri.
- trachelemato'ma.** A hematoma seated on the sternomastoid muscle.
- trachelis'mus.** Spasm of the neck muscles.
- tracheli'tis** (tra-kel-i'tis). Same as *cervicitis*.
- trachelobregmat'ic diameter.** One from the center of the bregma to the anterior point of the foramen magnum.
- trachelocysti'tis.** Inflammation of neck of bladder.
- trachelodyn'ia.** Pain in the neck.
- trachelology.** The study of the neck and its diseases and injuries.
- trachelomas'toid.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- trachelomyi'tis.** Inflammation of muscles of neck.
- trach'elopexy** (trak'el-o-pek-se). Fixation of the neck of the uterus to some other part.
- trach'eloplasty.** Plastic surgery of the uterine neck.
- trachelor'rhaphy.** Suture of a lacerated cervix uteri.
- trachelot'omy.** The operation of cutting the neck of the uterus.
- tracheo-a'erocele.** Tracheal hernia containing air.
- tracheobronchos'copy.** Inspection of the interior of the trachea and bronchi.
- tra'cheocele** (tra'ke-o-sel). 1. Hernial protrusion of tracheal mucous membrane. 2. Goiter.
- tracheo-esopha'geal** (tra-ke-o-e-so-fa'je-al). Pertaining to the trachea and esophagus.
- tracheostuliza'tion.** Intratracheal medication by means of puncture needles or cannulas.
- tracheolaryngot'omy.** Incision of the larynx and trachea.
- tracheopath'ia, tracheop'athy.** Disease of the trachea.
- tracheopharyn'geal.** Pertaining to the trachea and pharynx.
- tracheophone'sia.** Auscultation of the heart at the sternal notch.
- tracheoph'ony.** Sound heard in auscultation over the trachea.
- tra'cheoplasty.** Plastic surgery of the trachea.
- tracheopy'o'sis.** Purulent tracheitis.
- tracheorrh'gia.** Hemorrhage from trachea.
- tracheos'chisis.** Fissure of trachea.
- tracheos'copy** (tra-ke-os'ko-pe). Inspection of interior of trachea.
- tracheosteno'sis** (tra-ke-o-ste-no'sis). Contraction or narrowing of the trachea.
- tra'cheotome** (tra'ke-o-töm). Instrument for incising the trachea.
- tracheot'omy** (tra-ke-ot'om-e). The formation of an artificial opening into the trachea. **inferior t.** is performed below, and **superior t.** above, the isthmus of the thyroid. **t. tube,** tube to be inserted into the opening made in tracheotomy.
- trachi'tis** (tra-ki'tis). Inflammation of the trachea.
- tracho'ma** (tra-ko'mah). Contagious granular conjunctivitis. **t. deformans,** vulvitis with cicatricial deformity.
- trachychromat'ic.** Having very deeply staining chromatin.
- trachypo'nia.** Roughness of the voice.
- tract** (trakt). A region, especially one of some length, principally in the nervous system. **alimentary t., digestive t.,** the alimentary canal, or passage from the mouth to the anus. **direct cerebellar t.,** an ascending tract of fibers at the periphery of the posterior portion of the lateral column of the cord. **genito-urinary t.,** the genito-urinary organs in continuity. **habenular t.,** tract of fibers passing from the habenula to the mesial side of the red nucleus.

- Intermediolateral t.**, tract of nerve fibers in lateral column of spinal cord, midway between anterior and posterior gray horns.
- Monakow's t.** Same as *rubrospinal t.*
- motor t.**, the path of a motor impulse from the brain to a muscle.
- olfactory t.**, the narrow portion of the olfactory lobe of the brain.
- ophthalmic t.**, optic t., fibers between the visual centers and the optic chiasm.
- pyramidal t.**, the continuation in the spinal cord of the ventral pyramids of the oblongata.
- respiratory t.**, the respiratory organs in continuity.
- rubrospinal t.**, a tract of fibers from the red nucleus through the lateral column of the spinal cord to the sacral portion of the cord.
- sensory t.**, tract of fibers conducting sensation to the brain.
- tectospinal t.**, a descending tract of the spinal cord from the tectum mesencephali.
- tractel'lum.** An anterior locomotive flagellum.
- trac'tion** (trak'shun). The act of drawing or pulling.
- aneurysm t.**, aneurysm of aorta due to imperfect atrophy of ductus botalli.
- axis t.**, traction along an axis, as of the pelvis in obstetrics.
- t. diverticulum**, a sacculatation of esophagus due to traction of adhesions.
- elastic t.**, traction by an elastic force, or by means of an elastic appliance.
- tractot'omy.** The operation of severing or cutting a nerve tract.
- trac'tus** (trak'tus). L. for *tract*.
- t. spira'lis foraminulen'tus**, the *maculosa cribrosa quarta*.
- trag'acanth** (trag'ak-anth). A gum from species of *Astragalus*: much used in pharmacy.
- tra'gal** (tra'gal). Pertaining to the tragus.
- trag'icus** (tra'jik-us). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- tragomaschal'ia** (trag'o-mas-kal'e-ah). Odorous perspiration from the axilla.
- tragopho'nia, tragoph'ony.** Same as *egophony*.
- tragopo'dia** (trag-o-po'de-ah). Knock knee.
- tra'gus** (tra'gus). Cartilaginous projection before the external meatus of the ear.
- trance.** A profound or abnormal sleep.
- t. coma**, hypnotic lethargy.
- transamina'tion.** The reversible transfer of amino groups in amino acids.
- transanima'tion.** Resuscitation of an infant that is stillborn.
- transau'dient.** Penetrable by sound waves.
- transca'lent.** Penetrable by heat rays.
- transec'tion.** A section made across a long axis.
- trans'fer, trans'ference.** 1. The passage of a symptom or affection from one part to another. 2. In psychiatry, the shifting of an effect from one person to another or from one idea to another; especially the transfer by the patient to the analyst of emotional tones, either of affection or of hostility, based on unconscious identification.
- transfix'.** To pierce through or impale.
- transfix'ion.** A cutting through, as in amputation.
- transfora'tion.** The perforation or piercing of the fetal skull.
- trans'forator.** Instrument for making a transforation.
- transforma'tion.** Change of form or structure; degeneration.
- transformer** (trans-for'mer). An induction apparatus for changing electrical energy at one voltage and current to electrical energy at another voltage and current, through the medium of magnetic energy, without mechanical motion.
- closed-core t.**, one having a continuous core of magnetic material (usually iron) without any air gap.
- step-down t.**, one for lowering the voltage of the original current.
- step-up t.**, one for raising the voltage of the original current.

transfu'sion. Transfer of blood from one person to another: the introduction of blood or other fluid into the circulation. **arterial t.,** transfer of blood into an artery. **direct t.,** immediate t., transfer of blood from one person to another without exposure to the air. **indirect t.,** mediate t., the transfer of blood from a cup to a blood vessel. **venous t.,** transfer of blood to a vein.

tran'sle. Pertaining to a state of trance.

transil'lac. Across or between the two ilia.

transillumina'tion. The inspection of the interior of a cavity by means of a strong light made to pass through its walls: the inside of body cavities may also be made visible by means of the roentgen rays.

transit'ional zone. The posterior part of the lens sac during the stage of growth.

transla'tion. A removal, or change of place.

translu'cent. Somewhat transparent; diaphanous.

transmigra'tion. 1. Diapedesis. 2. Change of place from one side of the body to the other. **external t.,** passage of an ovum from one ovary to the other tube without going through its adjacent oviduct. **internal t.,** the passage of an ovum from one ovary to the uterus through its own oviduct.

transmis'sible. Capable of being transmitted from one person to another.

transmis'sion (trans-mish'un). The transfer, as of a disease.

trans'pirable. Permitting the passage of perspiration.

transpira'tion. Discharge of air, vapor, or sweat through the skin.

trans'plant. A portion of tissue used in grafting or transplanting.

transplanta'tion. The grafting of tissues taken from the same body or from another.

transposi'tion. Displacement of viscera to the opposite side.

transsegmen'tal. Extending across the segment of a limb.

transsep'tal. Across or on the other side of a septum.

transtem'poral. Crossing the temporal lobe.

transthal'amie. Crossing the optic thalamus.

transther'mia. Thermopenetration.

transthora'cic. Through the thorax.

transthoracot'omy. The operation of cutting across the thorax.

trans'udate. A substance which has passed through a membrane.

transuda'tion. Passage of serum or other fluid through a membrane.

transure'thral. Performed through the urethra.

transvag'inal (trans-vaj'in-al). Through or by means of the vagina.

transvate'rian. Performed through the papilla of Vater, as *t. drainage*.

transversa'lls (trans-ver-sa'lis). See *Muscles, Table of*.

transverse (trans-vers'). Extending from side to side, or crosswise.

transversec'tomy. Excision of a vertebral transverse process.

transversospina'lls. Series of muscles forming deeper layer of extensor dorsi communis muscle.

transver'sus. See *Muscles, Table of*.

transves'tism, transves'titism. A perversion in which the person dresses in the clothes of the opposite sex.

trape'zium. 1. The first carpal bone in the distal row. 2. A transverse band of fibers in lower part of the pons.

trape'zius (tra-pe'ze-us). See *Muscles, Table of*.

trap'ezoid. The second carpal bone in the distal row.

Trapp's formula. To find the number of grains of solids in 1000 cc. of urine, multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity by two (Trapp's coefficient), or by 2.33, according to others.

- trazen'tin.** A proprietary antispasmodic compound.
- Trau'be's curves** (traw'bez). Long curves in a sphygmogram, made by holding the breath.
- trau'ma** (traw'mah). A wound or injury. **psychic t.**, an emotional shock which makes a lasting impression on the subconscious mind and may cause a neurosis.
- traumat'ic** (traw-mat'ik). Of, pertaining to, or caused by, an injury.
- 'traumat'icin** (traw-mat'is-in). Gutta-percha dissolved in chloroform (10 per cent), and used like collodion.
- trau'matin** (traw'mat-in). A substance in plant tissues which aids in the repair of wounds.
- trau'matism** (traw'mat-izm). Condition of system resulting from an injury or wound.
- trau'matol** (traw'mat-ol). Same as *iodocresol*.
- traumatol'ogy** (traw-mat-ol'o-je). The science of wounds.
- traumatopne'a, traumatopnoe'a.** Condition in which air passes in and out of a wound in the chest wall.
- treat'ment.** The management and care of a patient or the combating of his disorder. **active t.**, treatment directed immediately to a disease. **expectant t.** See *expectant*.
- trefu'sia.** Red powder prepared from defibrinated blood, and used in chlorosis.
- tre'halose.** A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from manna or ergot.
- trem'atode.** Any parasitic worm of the class Trematoda; a fluke.
- trem'atol.** A poisonous substance in Eupatorium which causes milk sickness.
- trem'bles.** See *milk sickness*.
- trem'eloid, trem'ellose.** Like jelly.
- trem'ogram.** The tracing made by a tremograph.
- trem'ograph.** An instrument for recording tremors.
- tremola'ble.** Easily inactivated by shaking.
- tremopho'bia** (trem-o-f'o-be-ah). Morbid fear of trembling.
- tre'mor.** An involuntary trembling or quivering. **arsenical t.**, tremor resulting from arsenical poisoning. **coarse t.**, a tremor in which the vibrations are slow. **continuous t.**, a tremor resembling that of paralysis agitans. **fibrillary t.** See *fibrillation*. **forced t.**, movements persisting after voluntary motion, due to intermittent irritation of the nerve centers. **intention t.**, tremor on attempting voluntary motion. **vollitional t.**, trembling of entire body during voluntary effort: seen in multiple sclerosis.
- trem'ulous** (trem'u-lus). Trembling or quivering.
- trench foot.** A condition of the feet of soldiers in trenches, resembling frostbite.
- trench mouth.** See *Vincent's angina*, under *angina*.
- trend.** Inclination in a particular direction or course. **benign t.**, a tendency toward recovery; in psychiatry, a psychic trend without abnormal features. **psychiatric t.**, the direction of the emotional interest as disclosed by speech, gestures, etc. If the trend points toward an unfavorable prognosis it is termed **malignant** or **pernicious**; if toward a favorable prognosis it is termed **benign**.
- Tren'delenburg's position.** The patient on the back, body and thighs elevated to about 45 degrees, the legs hanging over the edge of a table.
- trepan'.** An obsolete form of the trephine.
- trepana'tion, trephina'tion.** The use of the trephine.
- trepar'sol.** A proprietary amebicide and antisiphilitic compound.

trephine (tre-fin'). 1. A crown saw for removing a circular disk or button of bone, chiefly from the skull. 2. To operate on with the trephine.

trephocyte (tref'o-sit). Any cell which furnishes nutrition to a tissue.

treph'one. A hypothetical substance manufactured by certain cells of the body and used by other cells in the building up of their protoplasm.

trep'idant. Characterized by tremor.

trepida'tion. 1. A trembling or oscillatory movement. 2. Nervous anxiety and fear.

Trepone'ma. A genus of spirochetes. **T. pal'lidum** is the causative agent of syphilis: formerly known as *Spirochaeta pallida*. **T. perten'ue** is the cause of yaws or frambesia tropica.

treponeml'asis. Infection with treponema.

treponemicl'dal. Destroying treponema.

trepopne'a (trep-o-ne'ah). Breathing that is more comfortable with the patient turned in a definite position.

trep'pe (trep'eh). The gradual increase in muscular contraction following rapidly repeated stimulation.

tre'sis. Perforation.

triac'etin (tri-as'et-in). An oily liquid, $C_3H_5(C_2H_5O_2)_3$, from cod liver oil, fats, etc.

tri'acid. Having three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base.

tri'ad. 1. Any trivalent element. 2. Trivalent.

triakaldekapho'bia (tri-ak-i-dek-af-o'be-ah). Morbid fear of the number thirteen.

tri'al case. A box or frame with duly arranged trial lenses. **t.** frame, a device used in testing for color blindness. **t. lenses**, sets of lenses used in testing vision.

triall'ylam'ine. An oily volatile base, $(C_3H_5)_3N$.

tri'angle. A three-cornered area or figure. **Bryant's t.**, the ilio-femoral triangle. **carotid t.**, **inferior**, **t. of necessity**, between median line of neck in front, the sternomastoid, and anterior belly of omohyoid. **carotid t.**, **superior**, **t. of election**, has anterior belly of omohyoid in front, posterior belly of digastric above, and sternomastoid behind. **cephalic t.**, on anteroposterior plane of skull, between lines from occiput to forehead and to chin, and from chin to forehead. **digastric t.**, the submaxillary triangle. **t. of elbow**, in front, the supinator longus on the outside and pronator teres inside, the base toward humerus. **facial t.**, its angles—basion, and alveolar and nasal points. **Farabeuf's t.**, a triangle in the upper part of the neck bound by the internal jugular vein, the facial nerve, and the hypoglossal nerve. **femoral t.** Same as *inguinal t.* **frontal t.**, bounded by maximum frontal diameter and lines to glabella. **Grocco's t.** See *Grocco's sign*, under *sign*. **Hesselbach's t.**, deep epigastric artery below Poupart's ligament on outside, and margin of rectus muscle on inside. **Iliofemoral t.**, formed by Nélaton's line, another line through superior iliac spine, and a third from this to great trochanter. **Infraclavicular t.** has the clavicle above, upper border of pectoralis major on inside, anterior border of deltoid on outside. **Inguinal t.**, **Scarpa's t.**, has the sartorius outside, adductor longus within, and Poupart's ligament above. **Langenbeck's t.**, a triangle whose apex is the anterior superior iliac spine, its base the anatomical neck of the femur, and its external side the external base of the great trochanter. **Lesser's t.** has the hypoglossal nerve above, and the two bellies of digastricus

- on the two sides. **lumbocosto-abdominal t.** lies between the obliquus externus, the serratus posticus inferior, the erector spinae, and the obliquus internus. **Macewen's t., supramenteal t.,** is between lower posterior edge of root of zygoma and superior posterior edge of external auditory canal. **t. of neck, anterior,** the two carotid and the submaxillary triangles together. **t. of neck, posterior,** the occipital and subclavian triangles together. **occipital t.** has the sternomastoid in front, the trapezius behind, and omohyoid below. **occipital t., inferior,** the bimastoid line is its base andinion its apex. **Pawlik's t.,** an area on the anterior vaginal wall corresponding to the trigone of the bladder. **Petit's t.,** crest of ilium below and obliquus externus and latissimus dorsi on either side. **Scarpa's t.** Same as *inguinal t.* **subclavian t.,** posterior belly of omohyoid above, clavicle below, and sternomastoid at the base. **submaxillary t.,** lower jaw bone above, posterior belly of digastric and the stylohyoid below, and median line of neck in front. **suboccipital t.** lies between the rectus capitis posterior major and superior and inferior oblique muscles.
- triangular ligament.** A slip running up from Poupart's ligament behind inner pillar of the external abdominal ring. **t. nucleus.** Same as *cuneate nucleus*.
- triangula'ris** (tri-ang-u-la'ris). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Triato'ma.** A genus of bugs, the cone-nosed bugs. All species, especially *T. magis'ta* and *T. sanguis'u'ga* transmit *Trypanosoma cruzi*.
- tribatom'ic.** Containing three atoms, or three replaceable hydrogen atoms.
- trib'adism** (trib'ad-ism). Same as *sapphism*.
- tribolumines'cence.** Luminescence caused by rubbing.
- tribra'chius.** A monster fetus with three arms.
- tribrometh'anol.** Same as *avertin*.
- tribromhy'drin.** A yellowish antiseptic and sedative liquid, $C_3H_5Br_3$.
- tribro'mide of gold.** $AuBr_3$: used in antiluetic preparations.
- tribrom'methane.** Same as *bromoform*.
- tribromphe'nol** (tri-bröm-fe'nol). Same as *bromol*.
- tribromsal'ol.** Cardol; a salol derivative used like salol.
- tricepha'lus.** A monster fetus with three heads.
- tri'ceps.** See *Muscles, Table of*. **t. reflex,** tapping the elbow tendon produces extension of the forearm.
- trichanglec'tasis.** Dilatation of the capillaries.
- trichau'xe.** Hypertrichosis; excessive hairiness.
- trichi'asis.** 1. Condition of ingrowing hairs about an orifice, or of ingrowing eyelashes. 2. Appearance of hairlike filaments in the urine.
- Trichi'na.** Same as *Trichinella*.
- Trichinel'la spira'lis.** A nematode parasite which sometimes infests the muscles.
- trichinello'sis.** Same as *trichinosis*.
- trichini'asis, trichino'sis.** Disease caused by the presence of *Trichinella spiralis*.
- trichiniza'tion.** Infection with trichinellae.
- trichinopho'bia.** Morbid dread of trichiniasis.
- trichin'oscope.** Apparatus for determining the presence of trichinae in muscles or in food.
- trichino'sis.** Diseased condition due to infestation with *Trichinella*.
- trich'inous.** Containing, or affected with, trichinae.
- trichi'tis.** Inflammation of the hair bulbs.
- trichloracet'ic acid.** A crystalline acid, $CCl_3.COOH$: caustic.

- trichloreth'ylenē.** A colorless fluid, $\text{CHCl}_2\text{CCl}_2$, used in angina pectoris and trigeminal neuralgia.
- trichlorhy'drin.** An anesthetic and hypnotic compound, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2$.
- trichlo'ride.** Combination of three atoms of chlorine with one of another element.
- trichlorphe'nol.** A disinfectant and external antiseptic.
- tricho-anesthesia.** Loss of hair sensibility.
- trichobacte'ria.** Bacteria which possess flagella.
- trichobe'zoar** (tri-ko-be'zör). A hair ball; a concretion composed of hair in the stomach.
- trichocar'dia** (tri-ko-kar'de-ah). Same as *hairy heart*.
- trichocephall'asis.** State of being infested with *Trichocephalus* (*Trichuris*).
- Trichoceph'alus** (tri-ko-sef'al-us). A former genus of nematodes now called *Trichuris*.
- trichocla'sia** (tri-ko-kla'se-ah). Brittleness of the hair.
- trichocrypto'sis.** Disease of the hair follicles.
- trichodyn'ia** (trik-o-din'e-ah). Pain when the hair is touched.
- tricho-epithelio'ma.** A skin tumor whose cell growth starts in the follicles of the hairs of the lanugo.
- tricho-esthe'sia.** The sense by which one perceives when one of the hairs is touched; hair sensibility.
- tricho-esthesiom'eter.** Instrument for measuring hair sensibility.
- trich'ogen** (trik'o-jen). An agent which stimulates the growth of hair.
- trichog'enous** (trik-oj'en-us). Stimulating the growth of hair.
- trichoglos'sia** (tri-ko-glos'e-ah). Same as *hairy tongue*.
- tri'choïd** (tri'koid). Like, or resembling, hair.
- trichokryptoma'nia** (tri-ko-krip-to-ma'ne-ah). Same as *trichorhezomania*.
- tri'chol** (tri'kol). A proprietary preparation for treating *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection.
- trichol'ogy.** Sum of knowledge regarding the hair.
- tricho'ma** (tri-ko'mah). See *entropion*.
- trichomato'sis.** Same as *plica polonica*.
- tricho'matous.** Affected with trichoma, or with *plica polonica*.
- Trichom'onas.** A genus of parasitic protozoa. **T. hom'inis**, a species found in the human mouth and intestines. **T. intestina'lis**, a species found in the feces in typhoid and other intestinal diseases. **T. pulmona'lis**, a species found in the lungs in fetid bronchitis. **T. vagina'lis**, a species occurring in the vaginal secretions.
- trichomonl'asis.** Infestation with *Trichomonas*.
- trichomyco'sis.** Any disease of the hair caused by fungi.
- trichonocardi'asis.** A disease of the pubic and axillary hair in tropical regions caused by *Nocardia tenuis*.
- trichon'osus, trichop'athy.** Any disease of the hair.
- trichopathopho'bia.** Morbid anxiety with regard to the hair, its growth, disease, etc.
- trichopha'gia.** A psychotic reaction of eating hair.
- trichopho'bia.** Morbid dread of hair.
- trichophyt'ic** (tri-ko-fit'ik). Pertaining to *Trichophyton*.
- trichoph'ytin.** A filtrate from cultures of the *Trichophyton*; used in testing for trichophyton infection.
- Trichoph'yton.** Genus of fungi. **T. ton'surans**, the fungus causing ringworm.
- trichophyto'sis.** State of being infested with trichophyton fungi.
- trichoptilo'sis.** The splitting of hairs at the end.

- trichorrhoe'a.** Rapid loss of hair.
- trichorrhex'is nodo'sa.** State in which the hair becomes nodose and breaks off.
- trichorrhexoma'nia.** The breaking off of the hair by pinching it with the fingernails.
- trichos'chisis** (tri-kos'kis-is). Splitting of the hairs.
- trichos'copy.** Examination of the hair.
- tricho'sis.** Any disease of the hair; *trichiasis*.
- Trichos'poron.** A genus of fungi which produce trichomycosis.
- trichosporo'sis.** Infestation with *Trichosporon*.
- trichosyph'ilis, trichosyphilo'sis.** Any hair disease of syphilitic origin.
- Trichothe'cium ro'seum.** A variety of mold fungus found in the human ear.
- trichotilloma'nia.** The morbid habit of pulling out the hair, accompanied by excessive itching.
- trichot'omous.** Divided into three parts.
- trichotox'in.** An antibody which destroys epithelial cells.
- trichot'rophy.** Nutrition of the hair.
- trichro'ic.** Exhibiting three different colors in three different aspects.
- tri'chromism.** Condition or quality of being trichroic.
- trichromat'ic.** Able to perceive the three primary colors, i. e., having normal color vision.
- trichro'mic.** Same as *trichromatic*.
- trichuri'asis.** Same as *trichocephaliasis*.
- Trichu'ris trichu'ria.** Threadworm; whipworm; a nematode worm which inhabits the large intestine.
- tricip'ital.** 1. Three headed. 2. Relating to the triceps.
- tricor'nic, tricor'nute.** Having three horns, cornua, or processes.
- triere'sol.** A combination of the three cresols: antiseptic.
- trieresolam'ine.** A disinfectant and antiseptic preparation.
- tricrot'ic.** Having three sphygmographic waves or elevations to one beat of the pulse.
- tri'crotism** (tri'krot-izm). Quality of being tricrotic.
- tricus'pid** (tri-kus'pid). Having three points or cusps. **t. disease,** disease of the tricuspid valve. **t. valve,** the valve which closes the passage between the right cardiac auricle and the right ventricle.
- trident, triden'tate.** Three pronged.
- trider'mic.** Developed from the three derms, ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm.
- tridermo'ma.** A teratoma containing all three germ layers.
- triel'con.** Instrument for extracting foreign bodies from wounds.
- trienceph'alus** (tri-en-sef'al-us). See *triocephalus*.
- triethylam'ine.** A ptomaine, $C_6H_{15}N$, from putrefying fish.
- trifa'cial nerve** (tri-fa'shal). See *Nerves, Table of*.
- trifer'rin.** Ferric paranucleinate: used in anemia and chlorosis.
- tri'fid.** Split into three.
- trifolio'sis.** A disease of horses with digestive and dermal disorder attributed to eating hybrid clover.
- trifor'mal.** Paraformaldehyde, an antiseptic compound.
- trigem'inal** (tri-jem'in-al). Pertaining to the trigeminus.
- trigem'inus** (tri-jem'in-us). See *Nerves, Table of*.
- trig'ger finger.** Condition in which a finger snaps into place in flexion or extension.
- trigoceph'alus.** A monster with fore part of the head triangular.
- tri'gonal.** Triangular; pertaining to a trigone.

- tri'gone, tri'gonum.** A triangle; especially the smooth surface on the inside of the base of the bladder. **olfactory t.,** triangular area of gray matter between the roots of the olfactory tract.
- trigon'id.** The first three cusps of a lower molar tooth.
- trigoni'tis.** Inflammation of trigone of bladder.
- trigonocephal'ic.** Having a triangle-shaped head.
- triketohydrindenhy'drate.** Same as *ninhydrin*.
- tri'labe (tri'lāb).** A three-pronged lithotrite.
- trill.** A tremulous utterance.
- trillo'hate (tri-lo'bāt).** Having three lobes.
- trilobec'tomy.** Excision of two lobes of one lung and one of the other.
- triloc'ular (tri-lok'u-lar).** Having three loculi or cells.
- triman'ual.** Accomplished by the use of three hands.
- trimen'sual.** Occurring every three months.
- trimethylam'ine.** A ptomaine, C_3H_9N , from vegetable and animal tissues.
- trimethylene (tri-meth'il-ēn).** Cyclopropane.
- trimethylenediam'ine.** A deadly ptomaine, $C_3H_{10}N_2$, from cultures of the cholera spirillum.
- trimor'phous.** Crystallizing in three different forms.
- trineu'ric (tri-nu'rik).** Having three neurons.
- trinl'trin (tri-ni'trin).** Nitroglycerin.
- trinitrocre'sol.** An antiseptic compound obtained by the action of concentrated nitric acid on coal-tar cresol.
- trinitrophe'noI (tri-ni-tro-fe'noI).** Same as *picric acid*.
- trinitrotol'uene.** A high explosive; it produces in workers a form of poisoning marked by dermatitis, gastritis, abdominal pain, etc.
- triocceph'alus.** Monster fetus with no organs of sight, hearing, or smell.
- tri'onal.** A crystalline hypnotic, $C_8H_{13}S_2O_4$; used like sulfonal.
- tri'onym.** A name consisting of three parts.
- trior'chid (tri-or'kid).** A person having three testicles.
- trior'chidism.** The condition of having three testicles.
- tri'ose.** A sugar containing three molecules of carbon.
- triox'ide.** A combination of three oxygen atoms with one of another element.
- trip'ara (trip'ar-ah).** Same as *tertipara*.
- tripep'tid.** A product of the union of three amino-acid radicals.
- tri'phal (tri'fal).** A gold and sodium preparation for treating lupus erythematosus.
- triphalan'gia.** The presence of three phalanges in a thumb or great toe.
- tripha'sic.** Triply varied or triply phasic: used in the record of experiments regarding the electromotive actions of muscle.
- triphenam'ine.** A compound used for rheumatism.
- triphe'nin.** An antipyretic and analgesic, $C_{11}H_{15}O_2N$; used like phenacetin.
- triphenylalbu'min.** A preparation of egg albumin and phenol: used as a nutrient for bacteriology.
- tripithe'mia.** Retention of waste products in the blood.
- Tripler's amputation (trip-e-āz').** Amputation of a foot through the calcaneum.
- triple phosphate.** Ammonium and magnesium phosphate.
- triple'gia.** Hemiplegia with paralysis of one limb.
- trip'let.** 1. Any one of three infants born at one birth. 2. A combination of three lenses.

- tri'plex** (trip'leks). Triple or threefold. **t. pills**, pills of three active ingredients.
- triplo'pia** (trip-lo'pe-ah). State in which an object is seen as threefold.
- tri'pus**. A monster fetus with three feet.
- trique'trous bone, os trique'trum**. 1. Any wormian bone. 2. The cuneiform bone of the carpus.
- trira'diate lines**. The stars of the embryonic lens. **t. sulcus**. 'he orbital fissure.
- triskaidekapho'bia**. Morbid fear of the number thirteen.
- tris'moid** (triz'moid). Variety of trismus nascentium: said to be due to pressure on occipital bone during delivery.
- tris'mus**. Tetanic spasm of the jaw muscles. **t. nas'centium, t. neonato'rum**, trismus occurring in infants due to infection of the navel.
- trisplanch'nic**. Pertaining to the three great visceral cavities. **t. nervous system**, the sympathetic nervous system.
- tristich'ia**. The presence of three rows of eyelashes.
- tristima'nia** (tris-tim-a'ne-ah). Melancholia.
- trisul'cate**. Having three furrows.
- trisul'fate**. A sulfate with three sulfuric-acid radicals.
- tritano'pia, tritanop'sia**. Violet blindness.
- tritic'eous nodule, tritic'eum** (trit-ish'e-us, trit-is'e-um). A nodule in the thyrohyoid ligament.
- tritic'eum** (trit-is'e-um). A nodule in the thyroid ligament; corpus triticeum.
- trit'icln** (trit'is-in). A proprietary food preparation.
- Trit'icum**. A genus of grasses including wheat. **T. re'pens**, couch grass; diuretic.
- trit'ium** (trish'e-um). The mass three isotope of hydrogen; triple-weight hydrogen.
- tri'tocone**. The distobuccal cusp of an upper premolar tooth.
- trltoco'nid**. The distobuccal cusp of a lower premolar tooth.
- tritox'in**. A toxin that is third or lowest in order of toxicity.
- trit'urable**. Susceptible of being triturated.
- trit'urate**. 1. To reduce to powder by rubbing. 2. A substance powdered fine by rubbing.
- tritura'tion**. 1. Reduction to powder by friction or grinding. 2. A triturated substance.
- triv'alent**. Uniting with, or replacing, three hydrogen atoms.
- tro'car**. Sharp-pointed instrument used with a cannula for tapping.
- trochan'ter**. Either one of two processes below the neck of the femur.
- trochanter'ic, trochante'rian**. Pertaining to a trochanter.
- trochan'tin**. The lesser trochanter.
- tro'che, trochis'cus**. A medicated tablet or disk.
- tro'chin**. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus.
- troch'lea**. A pulley-shaped part or structure.
- troch'lear**. Pertaining to a trochlea. **t. nerve**, the fourth cranial.
- trochlea'ris**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- trochocar'dia**. Rotation of the heart on its axis.
- trochoceph'alia, trochoceph'aly**. Abnormal or premature union of frontal and parietal bones.
- tro'choid** (tro'koid). Pivot-like or pulley shaped.
- trochoi'des**. A pivot joint or pulley joint.
- trol'ley sickness**. Peculiar illness said to be caused by riding in electric cars.

- Trombic'ula.** A genus of acarine mites. **T. akamu'shi** is the kedani mite which transmits tsutsugamushi disease. **T. autumnalis** is the European chigger; **T. irritans** is the American chigger or red bug.
- trombidil'asis, trombidlo'sis.** Infestation with the mite *Trombicula irritans*.
- Trom'mer's test.** Test for sugar, made with a copper solution.
- tromoma'nia.** Delirium tremens.
- tropacoca'line.** Alkaloid from a Javanese coca: anesthetic and non-mydratic.
- trope'line (tro-pe'in).** A compound of tropine with an organic acid.
- trope'olin.** Any one of a series of yellow aniline dyes.
- trophec'toderm.** The outer layer of cells of the early blastodermic vesicle.
- trophede'ma.** A chronic disease marked by permanent edema of the feet or legs.
- trophe'ma.** The nourishing blood of the uterine mucosa.
- troph'esy.** Derangement of nutrition from failure of motor nerve influence.
- troph'ic.** Of, or pertaining to, nutrition. **t. center,** a nerve center which regulates nutrition.
- troph'oblast.** The epiblastic layers lining the chorionic villi in the fetal placenta.
- trophoblasto'ma.** Same as *chorio-epithelioma*.
- trophoder'ma.** A layer of cells on the external surface of the ectoderm of the blastodermic vesicle.
- trophol'ogy.** The science of nutrition of the body.
- trophoneuro'sis.** 1. Any functional nervous disease due to a trophic disorder. 2. Same as *trophesy*.
- trophoneurot'ic.** Pertaining to a trophoneurosis.
- troph'online.** Proprietary food from beef, eggs, and gluten.
- trophono'sis.** Any disease due to nutritional causes.
- trophonu'cleus.** The macronucleus.
- trophop'athy.** Any derangement of the nutrition.
- trophoplast (trof'o-plast).** A granular protoplasmic body.
- trophospon'gium.** A network in the cytoplasm of certain cells which is instrumental in nutritive circulation.
- trophotax'is.** The movement of cells in relation to food supply.
- trophother'apy.** Treatment of disease by therapeutic measures.
- trophot'onos.** A rigid state of the flagella of a microbe.
- trophot'ropism.** A kind of chemotaxis for the nutritive matter of cells.
- trophozo'ite.** A sporozoan animal in its earliest stage in an epithelial cell.
- tro'pic acid.** An acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, derived from atropine.
- trop'ical chloro'sis.** Ankylostomiasis.
- trop'idine (trop'id-in).** An oily base, $C_9H_{13}N$, from tropine.
- tro'pine.** A crystalline base, $C_8H_{15}NO$, derived from atropine.
- tropoal'in (trop-o-al'in).** A coal-tar dye used as a histologic stain.
- tropom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the twist or torsion of a long bone; also, instrument for measuring the movements of the eye.
- tro'pon.** A nutritive preparation of vegetable and animal albumins.
- Trousseau's spots (tru-sōz').** Same as *meningitic streak*. **T.'s** symptom, muscular spasm in tetany upon pressing the nerves or arteries of the parts affected.
- troy weight.** See *weight*.
- trun'cal (trung'kal).** Pertaining to the trunk.

trun'cate (trung'kât). To amputate; to deprive of limbs.

trunk. The body considered apart from the head and limbs.

truss. Device for retaining a reduced hernia in its place.

trypanblau, trypan blue. A benzidine dye used in trypanosomiasis and piroplasmiasis.

trypanoci'dal. Destructive to trypanosomes.

trypanol'ysis. The destruction of trypanosomes.

Trypanoplas'ma. A genus of protozoan parasites.

'trypan'osan. A dye used in treating trypanosomiasis.

Trypanoso'ma. A genus of parasite protozoa found in the blood of animals and men. **T. cru'zi** causes the South American disease known as Chagas' disease. **T. gambien'se** is found in man in cases of sleeping sickness and tropical cachexia.

trypanoso'mal. Pertaining to, or caused by, trypanosomes.

trypan'osome. A parasite of the genus *Trypanosoma*.

trypanosomi'asis. A disease due to the presence of trypanosomes in the blood and marked by fever, anemia, erythema, etc.

trypanoso'mic. Pertaining to, or affected with, trypanosomes.

trypanoso'micide. Destructive to trypanosomes.

trypanoso'mid, trypanoso'mide. A skin eruption occurring in trypanosomiasis.

try'pan red, try'panroth. A compound used in trypanosomiasis and in gastric cancer and lymphadenitis.

trypar'osan. A parafochsin preparation: used in trypanosomiasis.

trypar'samide. An organic arsenical preparation used in the treatment of trypanosomiasis and neurosyphilis.

trypas'afrol. An aniline dye suggested for the treatment of trypanosomiasis.

trype'sis (tri-pe'sis). Trephination.

tryp'sase (trip'sās). Trypsin considered as an enzyme, or non-organized ferment.

tryp'sin. The main proteolytic ferment of the pancreatic secretion. It changes proteins into peptones.

tryp'sinized. Having its antitryptic power abolished.

trypsin'ogen. The zymogen from which trypsin is formed.

tryp'tic (trip'tik). Relating to or produced by trypsin.

tryptol'ysis. The splitting up of tryptone.

tryp'tone. Any peptone produced by digestive action of trypsin.

tryptone'mia. Presence of tryptones in the blood.

tryp'tophan (trip'to-fân). A product of the tryptic digestion of hemipeptone.

tryptophanu'ria. The presence of tryptophan in the urine.

T. S. Abbreviation for *test solution*.

tset'se (tset'se). An African fly whose bite is destructive to animals.

tsutsugamushi disease. See under *disease*.

tub. To use the cold bath in fever.

tu'bal. Pertaining to a tube or oviduct. **t. nephritis**, inflammation of kidney tubes. **t. pregnancy**, pregnancy occurring in an oviduct.

tu'batherm. A culture of thermophilic bacteria: for developing intense heat.

tubator'sion. Torsion or twisting of an oviduct.

tube. A hollow cylindrical organ or instrument. **air t.**, any tubular passage of respiratory apparatus. **auscultatory t.**, -instrument used in testing the sense of hearing. **t. cast**, cast of renal tubule.

Chaoul t., a tube used in roentgen ray therapy. **Coolidge t.**, an x-ray tube the cathode of which consists of a tungsten spiral en-

- closed in a molybdenum tube. **Crookes' t.**, exhausted vacuum tube used in obtaining roentgen rays. **drainage t.**, tube used in surgery to facilitate escape of fluids. **Durham's t.**, a jointed tracheotomy tube. **eustachian t.**, canal from nasopharynx to tympanum. **fallopian t.** See *oviduct*. **feeding t.**, a tube for introducing food into the stomach. **Geissler's t.**, a tube containing a highly rarefied gas. **intubation t.**, **tracheotomy t.**, breathing tube used after laryngotomy or tracheotomy. **Jutte t.**, a form of duodenal tube for irrigation, aspiration and feeding. **Kimpton Brown t.**, a tube for performing indirect transfusion of blood. **Miller-Abbott t.**, a double channel intestinal tube for diagnosing and treating obstructive lesions of the small intestine. **Ryle's t.**, a thin rubber tube for giving a test meal. **stomach t.**, a tube for feeding or washing the stomach. **tracheotomy t.**, a curved tube for insertion into the trachea in tracheotomy. **uterine t.** See *oviduct*.
- tu'ber.** An enlargement, knob, or swelling. **t. cinere'um**, an eminence of gray substance on floor of third ventricle.
- tu'bercle.** 1. Any mass of small rounded nodules produced by the bacillus of tuberculosis. 2. A nodule or small eminence. **adductor t.**, eminence on femur which attaches tendon of adductor magnus. **amygdaloid t.**, nodule on roof of descending cornu of lateral ventricle. **anatomical t.**, warty growth on dissector's hand. **carotid t.**, **Chassaignac's t.**, nodule on transverse process of sixth cervical vertebra. **conoid t.**, on clavicle for attachment of conoid ligament. **darwinian t.** See *darwinian*. **deltoid t.** on clavicle attaches part of deltoid muscle. **fibrous t.**, tubercle of bacillary origin which contains connective-tissue elements. **genial t.**, tubercle on either side of middle line on inner surface of lower jaw bone. **genital t.**, eminence of fetal life in front of cloaca: it becomes the penis or clitoris. **lacrimal t.**, on upper jaw bone where lacrimal groove reaches the orbital surface. **laminated t.**, nodule of cerebellum. **Lower's t.**, within right auricle, between orifices of venae cavae. **millary t.**, the typical form of bacillary, or true disease tubercle; especially a form of minute tubercle formed in great numbers and sometimes found in various parts and organs. **pterygoid t.**, on inner surface of inferior maxilla: attaches internal and pterygoid muscles. **t. of Rolando**, rounded gray mass under the surface of lateral column of the oblongata. **scalene t.**, on first rib, for attaching anterior scalene muscle. **zygomatic t.**, on the zygoma, at the junction of its anterior root.
- tuber'cular.** Of, or pertaining to, tubercle.
- tuber'culase.** An extract of tubercle bacilli: used for inoculation against tuberculosis.
- tuber'culated** (tu-ber'ku-la-ted). Covered with tubercles.
- tubercula'tion.** The development of tubercles.
- tuber'culd.** A tuberculous skin eruption or lesion.
- tubercullig'enous** (tu-ber-ku-lij'in-us). Causing tuberculosis.
- tuber'culin.** A therapeutic and diagnostic preparation from cultures of the bacillus of tuberculosis. **TR**, tuberculin prepared by pounding in a mortar dried cultures of tubercle bacilli and adding distilled water. It is then centrifugalized. It is preserved in 20 per cent of glycerin. It is said to induce no reaction.
- tuberculiniza'tion.** Treatment with tuberculin.
- tuber'cullinose.** A modified form of tuberculin.
- tubercull'itis.** Inflammation of, or near, a tubercle.
- tuberculliza'tion.** 1. The development of tubercles. 2. Tuberculinization.

- tuber'culocele.** Tuberculous disease of the testicle.
- tuber'culocide** (tu-ber'ku-lo-sid). Destructive to tubercle bacilli.
- tuberculoçi'din.** An albumose used like tuberculin.
- tuberculoder'ma.** A tuberculous swelling of the skin.
- tuberculoçi'broid.** Characterized by tubercle that has undergone a fibroid degeneration.
- tuberculoçifibro'sis.** Fibroid phthisis.
- tuber'culoid.** Resembling tuberculosis.
- tuberculoi'din.** A form of tuberculin cleared of bacilli.
- tuber'culol.** A form of tuberculin free from secondary products.
- tuberculo'ma** (tu-ber-ku-lo'mah). A tuberculous mass.
- tuberculoma'nia.** A morbid belief that one is affected with tuberculosis.
- tuberculomu'cin.** A mucin-like preparation from old cultures of tubercle bacilli: used in tuberculosis.
- tuberculonäs'tin.** A fatty substance derived from tubercle bacilli: said to produce immunity to tuberculosis.
- tuberculo-opson'ic.** Pertaining to the opsonin of tubercle bacilli.
- tuberculopho'bia.** A morbid fear of becoming affected with tuberculosis.
- tuberculosa'rium.** A sanatorium for tuberculous patients.
- tuberculosillico'sis.** Silicosis complicated by tuberculosis.
- tuberculo'sis.** An infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and characterized by formation of tubercle in the tissues.
- cestodic t.,** a disease simulating tuberculosis, but due to excessive infestation with cestode parasites.
- tuberculothér'apy.** Treatment of tuberculosis with meat of animals affected with tuberculosis.
- tuberculotoxoi'din.** A preparation of tubercle bacilli: used in tuberculosis.
- tuberculotrop'ic.** Combining with tubercle bacilli.
- tuber'culous.** Pertaining to, or affected with, tubercles or tuberculosis.
- tuberculum** (tu-ber'ku-lum). A tubercle. **t. acus'ticum,** collection of nerve cells behind the accessory auditory nucleus.
- tubero'sis cu'tis pruriginosa.** See *prurigo nodularis*.
- tuberos'itas.** Latin for *tuberosity*.
- tuberos'ity.** A broad eminence situated on a bone.
- tubo-abdom'inal pregnancy.** Pregnancy in fimbriated end of fallopian tube, so that the fetus is partly in the tube and partly in the abdomen.
- tuboligamen'tous.** Pertaining to the oviduct and broad ligament.
- tubo-ova'rian.** Of, or pertaining to, an oviduct and ovary.
- tubo-ovarlot'omy.** Excision of ovaries and oviducts.
- tuboperitone'al.** Pertaining to the oviduct and peritoneum.
- tuborrh'e'a.** Discharge from the eustachian tube.
- tubotym'panal canal.** A tube of the embryonic hypoblast whence the tympanum and eustachian tube are formed.
- tubo-u'terine.** Pertaining to the oviduct and the uterus.
- tubular.** Of, or pertaining to, a tubule. **t. breathing,** bronchial respiration. **t. gestation.** See *tubal pregnancy*. **t. membrane.** Same as *perineurium*.
- tu'bule** (tu'bül). Any small tube. **dentinal t's,** the tubular structures of the teeth. **segmental t's,** the tubules of the wolffian body. **seminiferous t's,** the tubules of the testicle. **uriniferous t's,** the minute winding canals making up the substance of the kidney.
- tubuloder'moid.** A dermoid tumor due to the persistence of a fetal tube.

- Tuf'nell's method.** The treatment of aneurysm by light feeding and rest.
- tuft, malpighian.** A malpighian body.
- tulare'mia.** A disease of rodents, resembling plague, which may be transmitted to man; caused by *Pasteurella tularen'sis*.
- tu'lase.** Von Behring's fluid for the treatment of tuberculosis.
- tu'llipine.** A poisonous sialagogue alkaloid from garden tulip.
- tumefa'cent.** Producing, or tending to produce, tumefaction.
- tumefac'tion.** A swelling; puffiness.
- tu'menol.** A substance from petroleum: used like ichthyol.
- tu'mor.** A swelling, especially one due to morbid growth of a tissue not normal to the part. **t. al'bus**, white swelling; tuberculosis of a bone or joint. **benign t.**, one not likely to recur after removal. **Brenner t.**, a benign fibro-epithelioma of the ovary. **cystic t.**, one not solid. **false t.**, one due to extravasation, exudation, echinococcus, or retained sebaceous matter. **fibroid t.**, a fibroma. **granulosa t.**, **granulosa-cell t.**, an ovarian tumor originating in the cells of the membrana granulosa. **Gubler's t.**, on back of wrist, when extensors of hand are paralyzed. **gummy t.** See *gumma*. **heterologous t.** is made up of tissue which differs from that in which it grows. **histioid t.** is formed of a single tissue. **homologous t.**, one whose substance resembles that on which it grows. **hylic t.**, hyloma. **infiltrat'ing t.**, a tumor not clearly marked off from the surrounding tissue. **Krompecher's t.**, rodent ulcer. **Krukenberg's t.**, fibrosarcoma of ovary which has undergone myxomatous degeneration. **malignant t.**, one which is likely to recur and eventually to destroy life. **mixed t.**, one which combines characters of two or more classes. **mucous t.**, a myxoma. **muscular t.**, a myoma. **organoid t.**, from complex tissues, and resembling an organ. **phantom t.**, abdominal or other swelling not due to structural change, but, usually, to a neurosis. **Rokitansky's t.**, dropsy of a graafian follicle giving the ovary the appearance of a bunch of grapes. **sebaceous t.**, tumor of a sebaceous gland; atheroma. **splenic t.**, enlarged spleen. **teratoid t.**, formed by combination of various organs. **theca-cell t.**, a fibroid tumor of the ovary containing yellow areas of fatty material. **true t.**, any tumor produced by proliferation.
- tumoraf'in.** Having an affinity for tumor cells; oncotrophic.
- tumorigen'esis** (tu-mor-ij-en'es-is). The production of tumors.
- tumorigen'ic** (tu-mor-ij-en'ik). Causing or producing tumors.
- tumul'tus.** Excessive organic action.
- tung'sten.** A heavy brittle metal: calcium tungstate is used in skiagraphy. **t. arc**, **t. lamp**, a lamp with electrodes of tungsten: it produces ultraviolet radiation.
- tu'nic.** A lining membrane or coat.
- tu'nica.** Same as *tunic*. **t. adna'ta**, the portion of conjunctiva that comes in contact with the eyeball. **t. adventi'tia**, outer coat of an artery. **t. albugin'ea**, the sclera; also, the fibrous coat of the testis or ovary. **t. ex'tima**, **in'tima**, **m'edia**, the outer, inner, and middle coats of an artery. **t. ruy'schia'na**. Same as *entochoroidea*. **t. vagina'llis**, the serous covering of the testis. **t. vasculo'sa**. 1. Same as *mesochoroidea*. 2. The vascular coat of the testis.
- tu'nicle** (tu'nis-in). Substance resembling cellulose, from the tissues of certain low forms of animal life.
- tun'nel anemia.** Same as *actinomycesis*. **t. disease.** Same as *carcinoma disease*.
- tu'pelo.** The tree *Nyssa grandidentata*: its root is used in making surgeons' tents.

- tu'ranose.** A disaccharide obtained by hydrolyzing melizitose.
- turbidim'eter.** An instrument for measuring turbidity.
- turbidim'etry.** The measurement of the turbidity of a liquid, especially as applied to the estimation of sugar in the blood and urine.
- turbid'ity.** Having the sediment disturbed so as to be cloudy.
- tur'bial.** 1. Turbinated. 2. A turbinated bone.
- turbinated bodies.** Masses formed by the turbinated bones with their covers of vascular tissue. **t. bones,** the three bones situated on the outside of the nasal fossae.
- turbinec'tomy.** Surgical removal of a turbinated bone.
- turbin'otome.** A cutting instrument for surgical removal of a turbinated bone.
- turbino'tomy.** Surgical cutting of a turbinated bone.
- Türk's column.** Anterior or direct pyramidal tract of spinal cord.
- turges'cence.** Distention or swelling of a part.
- turges'cent** (ter-jes'ent). Swelling or beginning to swell.
- tur'gid** (ter'jid). Congested and swollen.
- tur'gor** (ter'gor). Condition of being turgid; normal, or other fulness.
- tu'ricin.** A preparation of tannin and glutonin used in intestinal catarrh.
- turlo'pin.** Alcoholic extract of Austrian pine: used in bronchial affections.
- tur'merie** (ter'mer-ik). Rhizome of *Curcuma longa*.
- tur'merol.** An oily alcohol from turmeric.
- turn'ing.** Version in obstetrical practice.
- turn of life.** Same as *menopause*.
- turnsickness.** Same as *staggers*.
- tur'pentine.** An oleoresin, chiefly from coniferous trees. **Canada t.** See *balsam, Canada*. **Chian t.,** oleoresin from *Pistacia terebinthus*. **common t.,** from *Pinus sylvestris*, etc. **t.,** oil of, volatile oil of common turpentine; diuretic, stimulant, and rubefacient. **Venice t.,** from *Larix europaea*. **white t.,** from *Pinus palustris*, etc.
- tur'peth.** The plant *Ipomoea turpethum* of India: purgative. **t. mineral,** yellow subsulfate of mercury, $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4.2\text{HgO}$.
- turun'da.** A surgeon's tent.
- tus'sal.** Pertaining to a cough.
- Tussilla'go.** Leaves of *T. farfara*, coltsfoot: tonic, demulcent, and antieheic.
- tus'sis.** L. for *cough*. **t. convuls'va,** whooping cough or pertussis.
- tus'sive.** Of, or pertaining to, a cough.
- tus'sol.** Antipyrine mandelate, a proprietary whooping-cough remedy.
- tutam'ina oc'ull.** The protecting appendages of the eye, as lids, lashes, etc.
- tu'tocain.** A proprietary local anesthetic of the procaine type.
- twelfth nerve.** See *hypoglossal*, in *Nerves, Table of*.
- twilight sleep.** A state of light anesthesia produced by the hypodermic administration of morphine and scopolamine. The patient, while responding to pain, does not retain it in her memory. It is used for alleviating the pains of labor. **t. state,** a temporary absence of consciousness in which the patient may perform acts which he afterward forgets.
- twin.** One of two individuals born at one birth. **allantoido-angliopagous t's,** twins united by the umbilical vessels only. **t. cones,** cone cells of the retina in which two cells are blended. **conjoined t's,** twins physically joined together. **dichorial t's,** dizygotic t's, twins which arise from two separate ova fertilized at

- the same time. Called also *heterologous*, *binocular*, *dissimilar*, and *fraternal t's*. **enzygotie t's**, twins developed from one zygote or fertilized ovum. Called also *monochorionic*, *monozygotic*, *mono-ophal*, *uniovular*, *similar*, and *identical t's*. **fraternal t's**, **identical t's**, two enzygotie twins of the same sex. **hetero-ophal t's**. See *dichorial t's*. **t. labor**, tedious labor due to presence of two fetuses. **monochorionic t's**. See *enzygotie t's*. **omphalo-angliopagous t's**. Same as *allantoido-angliopagous t's*. **t. pole**, that part of a spiral-fibered nerve cell from which both the straight and the spiral fibers spring.
- twinge**. A keen, darting pain.
- twisted suture**. The ordinary harelip suture.
- twitch**. A simple unit of muscular effort.
- tychas'tles**. The study of industrial accidents.
- tyl'lon**. Point on the anterior edge of the optic groove in the median line.
- tyl'marin**. Acetylorthocumaric acid: used in rheumatism.
- tylo'ma** (ti-lo'ma). A callus or callosity.
- tylo'sis**. Formation of callosities, or a condition marked by the occurrence of callosities.
- tym'panal**. Pertaining to the tympanum.
- tympanec'tomy**. Excision of the membrana tympani.
- tympan'ic**. Of, or pertaining to, the tympanum. **t. bone**, **t. plate**, **t. ring**, body wall which surrounds the tympanum and external canal. **t. nerve**. See *Nerves*, *Table of*.
- tym'panism** (tim'pan-izm). Tympanites.
- tympani'tes**. Distention of the abdomen with gas or air.
- tympani'tic**. 1. Characterized by tympanites. 2. Bell-like or tympanic. **t. resonance**, resonance produced by percussion over a cavity containing air or gas.
- tympani'tis** (tim-pan-i'tis). Same as *otitis media*.
- tympanohy'al**. Part of the embryonic hyoid arch becoming fused with the styloid process.
- tympanomastoidi'tis**. Inflammation of the tympanum and mastoid cells.
- tympanot'omy**. Surgical puncture of the membrana tympani.
- tym'panous**. Marked by tympanism; distended with gas.
- tym'panum**. The middle ear; the cavity in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which contains the ossicles and is closed externally by the ear drum.
- tym'pany**. 1. Tympanites. 2. A tympanic or bell-like percussion note.
- type** (tip). The general or prevailing character of any particular case of disease. **asthenic t.**, a type of physical constitution: slender, flat in front, long chested, poor muscular development. **athletic t.**, a type of physical constitution, marked by broad shoulders, deep chest, flat abdomen, thick neck, and good muscular development. **Aztec t.** See *Aztec idiocy*, under *idiocy*. **blood t's**. See *blood typing*, under *typing*. **Charcot-Marie t.**, a hereditary form of progressive muscular atrophy which begins in the muscles of the feet and legs. **Dejerine t.**, a type of multiple sclerosis involving the pyramidal tract and anterior horns; the amyotrophic lateral sclerosis type. **Duchenne-Aran t.**, progressive spinal muscular atrophy beginning in the hand. **Duchenne-Landouzy t.** Same as *Landouzy t.* **Eichhorst's t.**, the femorotibial type of progressive muscular atrophy with contraction of the toes. **Erb-Zimmerlin t.**, the juvenile scapular type of primary muscular dystrophy.

- Fazio-Londe t.**, the bulbofacial type of familial infantile progressive spinal muscular atrophy. **Hayem's t.**, acute nonsuppurative encephalitis. **Jager's test t's**, test types consisting of ordinary letters: used for testing at near points. **Kalmuch t.**, Mongolian idiocy. **Landouzy t.**, **Landouzy-Dejerine t.**, progressive muscular atrophy of infants, beginning in the muscles of the face, shoulder, and arm. **Leichtenstern's t.**, encephalitis haemorrhagica. **Leyden-Moebius t.**, hereditary progressive muscular dystrophy beginning in the pelvic muscles. **Lorain t.**, arrested physical development (infantilism) of unknown causation. **Nothnagel's t.** See under *acroparesthesia*. **Putnam t.**, combined spinal sclerosis with pernicious anemia and cachexia. **pyknic t.**, a physical type marked by rounded body, large chest, thick shoulders, broad head, and short neck. **Raymond t.**, ingravescent apoplexy marked by paresthesia of the hand of the side which is going to become paralyzed. **Remak's t.**, paralysis of the extensor muscles of the fingers and wrist. **Runeberg's t.**, progressive pernicious anemia with brief periods of apparent improvement. **scapulohumeral t.**, progressive spinal muscular atrophy beginning in the shoulder. **schizoid t.** See *schizoid*. **Schultze's t.** See under *acroparesthesia*. **Snellen's test t's**, a variety of test types for oculists' use. **Strümpell's t.**, the familial type of lateral spinal sclerosis. **sympatheticotonic t.**, a type of physical constitution characterized by sympathicotonia. **syntonie t.** See *syntonie*. **test t's**, letters of various sizes and shapes used in testing the visual power. **Tooth's t.**, the family or hereditary form of progressive muscular atrophy. **vagotonic t.**, a physical type characteristic of deficient suprarenal activity: there are slow pulse, low blood pressure, localized sweating, high sugar tolerance, and oculocardiac reflex. **vesanic t.**, insanity due to primary disease of the mind and not to any external cause, as injury, poisoning, or disease of some other organ. It includes mania, melancholia, etc. **Werdnig-Hoffmann t.**, Werdnig-Hoffmann paralysis. See *paralysis*. **Wernicke-Mann t.**, partial hemiplegia of the extremities. **Zimmerlin's t.**, hereditary progressive muscular atrophy, beginning in the upper part of the body.
- typembryo** (ti-pem'bre-o). An embryo in that stage of development at which the characteristics of the type to which it belongs may be seen.
- typewriters' backache.** Pain in the back occurring in typists.
- ty'phase** (ti'fäs). A ferment or enzyme of typhoid bacillus.
- typhe'mia.** Presence of typhoid bacilli in the blood.
- typh fever.** Typhus and typhoid fever viewed together.
- typhin'la** (tif-in'e-ah). Relapsing fever.
- typhiza'tion.** Induction of diseased condition by exposure to typhus toxin.
- typhlato'mia, typhlat'omy.** Insufficiency of the motor activity of the cecum.
- typhlec'tasis.** Distention of the cecum.
- typhlec'tomy.** Same as *cecectomy*.
- typhlenterit'is.** Appendicitis.
- typhlit'is.** Inflammation of the cecum.
- typhlocholecystit'is.** Chronic cholecystitis with symptoms of recurrent appendicitis.
- typhlocoll'is** (tif'lo-ko-li'tis). Colitis in the region of the cecum.
- typhlodilelidi'tis.** Inflammation of the ileocecal valve.
- typhlo-empye'ma.** An abdominal abscess accompanying appendicitis.

- typhlo-enteri'tis.** Appendicitis.
- typhlohepati'tis.** Infectious enterohepatitis of turkeys.
- typhlolex'ia.** Word blindness.
- typhlol'ogy.** A treatise on blindness.
- typh'lopexy.** Suturing of the cecum to the abdominal wall.
- typhlo'sis** (tif-lo'sis). Blindness.
- typhlosteno'sis.** Contraction of the cecum.
- typhlos'tomy.** Colostomy with the opening made into the cecum.
- typhlot'omy.** The operation of cutting into the cecum.
- typhlo-ureteros'tomy.** The operation of implanting the ureter into the cecum.
- typhobacillo'sis.** The symptoms due to poisoning by the toxins of the *Bacillus typhosus*.
- typhogen'ic.** Causing typhus or typhoid fever.
- typhohe'mia.** Putrefaction of the blood.
- ty'phoid** (ti'foid). 1. Pertaining to, or resembling, typhus. 2. Typhoid fever. **t. condition, t. state,** a condition of weakness, feeble pulse, and low delirium. **t. fever.** See under *fever*. **t. spine,** a painful state of the vertebral region after typhoid fever.
- Typhoid Mary.** Mary Mallon (died 1938), an Irish-American housemaid who carried typhoid infection unwittingly into many homes.
- typhoid'al.** Resembling typhoid.
- typhoidette** (ti-foi-det'). A mild form of typhoid fever.
- typhol'din.** A preparation of killed and concentrated culture of typhoid bacilli: used in treating typhoid fever.
- typho'ln.** A preparation of typhoid bacilli used hypodermically in typhoid fever.
- typhol'ysin.** A lysin which destroys typhoid bacilli.
- typhomala'rial fever.** Malarial fever with typhoidal symptoms.
- typhoma'nla** (ti-fo-ma'ne-ah), **typho'nla.** The delirium accompanying typhus or typhoid fever.
- ty'phophor** (ti'fo-for). A person who carries typhoid fever.
- typhopneumo'nla.** Pneumonia with typhoid fever or pneumonia with typhoid state.
- typhopro'tein.** A protein from several strains of typhoid bacilli: used in the ophthalmic test for typhoid.
- typhosep'sis.** The septic poisoning which occurs in typhus.
- typhotox'ine.** A deadly ptomaine, $C_7H_{17}NO_2$, from cultures of typhoid bacillus.
- ty'phous** (ti'fus). Pertaining to, or like, typhus.
- ty'phus.** A contagious fever characterized by petechial eruption, high temperature, and great prostration. **murine t., mouse t.,** a disease of mice caused by *Bacillus typhi murium*. **petechial t., true typhus. t. recur'rens.** Same as *relapsing fever*. **t. sid'erans,** a malignant and quickly fatal form.
- typ'ical.** Presenting the distinctive features of any type.
- typing of blood.** Determining the type of iso-agglutination in the blood of both donor and recipient before transfusion of blood. In this way a donor can be selected whose blood will mix with the recipient's blood without causing agglutination or hemolysis.
- typology** (ti-pol'o-je). The study of types, as of blood types.
- typoscope** (ti'po-sköp). An instrument to aid amblyopia and cataract patients in reading.
- ty'ramine** (ti'ram-in). An active principle of ergot, parahydroxyphenylethylamine. It causes increase of blood pressure, improves the action of the heart, and antagonizes the respiratory depression of morphine. Dose, 1-1 grain (0.02-0.04 Gm.). It has some

- oxytocic effect. **t. hydrochloride**, the hydrochloride of the base obtained synthetically.
- ty'rannism**. Excessive or sadistic cruelty; also, cruelty with sexual perversion.
- ty'rein**. Coagulated casein of milk.
- tyrem'esis**. Infantile vomiting of curd.
- tyrl'asis** (tir-i'as-is). A variety of true leprosy.
- Tyrod's solution** (ti'röd). A modified Locke's solution containing magnesium.
- tyrog'enous** (ti-roj'en-us). Originating in cheese.
- ty'roid**. Of cheesy consistence; caseous.
- tyroleu'cine**. Substance, $C_{14}H_{22}N_2O_4$, from decomposition of albumin.
- tyro'ma** (ti-ro'mah). A caseous mass.
- tyromato'sis** (ti-ro-mat-o'sis). Caseous degeneration.
- tyro'sine**. A crystalline amido-acid, $C_6H_{11}NO_2$, a product of the decomposition of proteids.
- tyrosinu'ria**. Presence of tyrosine in urine.
- tyro'sis**. Cheesy degeneration or caseation.
- Ty'rothrix**. A genus of bacteria resembling *Bacillus*.
- tyrotox'icon**. A poisonous ptomaine sometimes occurring in milk, cheese, and ice cream.
- tyrotox'in**. A toxin developed in cheese and milk by action of bacilli.
- tyrotox'ism**. Cheese poisoning.
- tyrox'in**. A derivation of the decomposition of albumin.
- Tyr'el's fascia**. Fascia between the bladder and rectum. **T.'s hook**, blunt hook for drawing the iris through a hole in the cornea.
- Ty'son's glands**. Sebaceous glands about the foreskin and vulva.
- tyso'nian**. Named after the anatomist, Edward Tyson.
- tyson'i'tis**. Inflammation of Tyson's glands.
- tzet'ze** (set'se). Same as *tsetse*.

U

- U**. 1. Symbol of *uranium*. 2. Symbol for *kilurane* or 1000 uranium units. 3. Abbreviation for *unit*.
- uaba'in**. Same as *ouabain*.
- uarthri'tis**. Gout from excess of uric acid.
- uate'rium**. A medical preparation for use in the ear.
- u'berous** (u'ber-us). Prolific.
- u'berty**. Fertility.
- ucam'bine**. Same as *ukambine*.
- Ucs**. Abbreviation for *unconscious* (Freud).
- ud'der**. The mammary gland of cattle and other animals.
- udre'nin**. A local anesthetic containing beta-eucaine and adrenalin.
- Uffelmann's test** (oof'el-mahnz). Test for hydrochloric acid or lactic acid in the stomach.
- Uht'hoff's sign** (oot'hofs). The nystagmus characteristic of multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis.
- ukam'bine**. An African arrow poison somewhat resembling digitalis.
- ulal'gia** (u-lal'je-ah). Pain in the gums.
- ulatroph'ia** (u-lat-ro'fe-ah). Shrinkage of the gums.
- ul'cer** (ul'ser). An open sore other than a wound. **amputating u.**, ulceration encircling a part and destroying the tissue to the bone.
- atheromatous u.**, loss of substance in the wall of an artery or the endocardium from breaking down of an atheromatous patch. **atonic**

- u.**, an ulcer which heals poorly. **chancroidal u.** See *chancroid*. **Curling's u.**, an ulcer of the duodenum seen after severe burns of the body. **dental u.**, an ulcer on the side of the tongue caused by irritation from a rough tooth. **follicular u.**, small ulcer on mucous membrane, having origin in a lymph follicle. **fungous u.**, one covered by fungous granulations. **indolent u.**, one with an indurated, elevated edge and a nongranulating base, usually occurring on the leg. **inflamed u.**, one surrounded by marked inflammation. **Jacob's u.** See *rodent u.* **Marjolin's u.**, an ulcer having for its seat an old cicatrix. **Mooren's u.**, rodent ulcer along the margin of the cornea. **peptic u.**, ulcer of mucous membrane of stomach or duodenum. **perforating u.**, an ulcer that perforates the tissues of a part, especially the foot or the stomach. **phagedenic u.**, one which rapidly eats away the tissues. **phlegmonous u.** Synonym of *inflamed u.* **rodent u.**, ulcer which gradually involves and eats away soft tissues and bones. **round u.**, the peptic ulcer of the stomach. **serpiginous u.**, one healing in one place and spreading in another. **stercoral u.**, an ulcer of the colon caused by irritation from masses of feces. **tuberculous u.**, one due to the tubercle bacillus. **varicose u.**, an ulcer due to varicose veins.
- ul'cerate** (ul'ser-ât). To produce a sore or to become affected with an ulcer.
- ulcera'tion** (ul-ser-a'shun). Formation of an ulcer.
- ul'cerative** (ul'ser-a-tiv). Characterized by ulceration.
- ulceromem'branous tonsillitis.** That which is characterized by herpetic vesicles which ulcerate and become covered with a membranous film.
- ul'cerous** (ul'ser-us). Of the nature of an ulcer.
- ul'eus.** L. for *ulcer*. **u. canero'sum**, a rodent ulcer. **u. ventric'ull**, ulceration of the stomach.
- ulec'tomy** (u-lek'to-me). Excision of scar tissue.
- ulemorrha'gia.** Bleeding from the gums.
- u'leron.** A proprietary name for dimethyl-disulfanilamide.
- ulerythe'ma.** An erythematous disease with formation of cicatrices.
- ulet'ic** (u-let'ik). Pertaining to the gums.
- ulet'omy.** The cutting of a scar to relieve tension.
- ulex'ine.** Diuretic and tonic alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$, from seeds of European furze.
- ulig'enous** (u-lij'en-us). Muddy or slimy.
- u'llron.** Same as *uleron*.
- ul'itis.** Inflammation of the gums.
- U'lmus.** The inner bark of *Ulmus fulva*; slippery elm.
- ul'na.** The inner and larger bone of forearm.
- ul'nad** (ul'nad). Toward the ulna.
- ul'nar.** Pertaining to the ulna.
- ulna'ris** (ul-na'ris). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- ulnocar'pal.** Of, or pertaining to, the carpus and ulna.
- ulnora'dial.** Pertaining to the ulna and radius.
- uloc'ace** (u-lok'as-e). Ulceration of the gums.
- ulocarcino'ma.** Carcinoma of the gums.
- uloglossi'tis.** Inflammation of the gums and the tongue.
- u'loid.** Resembling a scar, but not due to any lesion of the skin.
- ulon'eus.** Swelling of the gums.
- ulorrha'gia** (u-lo-ra'je-ah). Free hemorrhage from the gums.
- ulorrh'e'a** (u-lo-re'ah). Bleeding from the gums.
- ulo'sis.** Cicatrization.
- ulot'ic.** Pertaining to a cicatrix; producing cicatrization.

- ulot'omy.** 1. The cutting of scar tissue. 2. Incision of the gums.
- ulot'richous** (u-lot'rik-us). Having woolly hair.
- ulotrop'sis.** Gum revitalization by massage.
- ul'tex.** A bifocal spectacle glass in which the lower near section is ground along with the upper distance section.
- ul'timate** (ul'tim-ät). Final or most remote. **u. analysis,** resolution of a substance into its component elements.
- ultimogen'iture** (ul''tim-o-jen'it-yur). The production of the last born.
- ul'timum mo'riens.** 1. Last part of the body to die; the right auricle. 2. Upper portion of the trapezius muscle.
- ultrabrachycephal'ic.** Having a cephalic index of more than 90.
- ultrafiltra'tion.** Filtration through a filter impregnated with some colloidal substance.
- ultraliga'tion.** Ligation of a vessel beyond the point of origin of a branch.
- ultrami'crobe.** A micro-organism so small as to be invisible by the microscope.
- ultrami'cron.** A particle less than one fourth of a micron in diameter.
- ultrami'roscope.** An attachment to a microscope by which objects invisible by an ordinary microscope are rendered visible by means of reflected light.
- ultramicroscop'ical.** Too small to be seen with a microscope.
- ultramicros'copy.** Examination, under special microscopical methods, of particles ordinarily invisible by the microscope.
- ultraprophylax'is.** Prophylaxis of disease by regulating the marriage of the unfit.
- ultrashort waves.** Electrical waves of less than 15 meters in length.
- ul'trastructure.** The structural arrangement of ultramicros in a coagulum.
- ul'tratherm.** A short-wave diathermy machine.
- ultrator'on.** A toxon of the lowest degree of toxicity.
- ultrav'iolet.** The actinic rays of light beyond the violet end of the spectrum.
- ultrav'irus.** A virus which is ultramicroscopical but which can be detected by inoculation test.
- Ultz'mann's test** (oolts'mahnz). A test for bile pigments in the urine.
- ulula'tion** (ul-u-la'shun). Loud hysterical crying or wailing.
- umbilic'e'tomy.** Excision of the umbilicus.
- umbil'ical.** Of, or pertaining to, the umbilicus. **u. arteries,** the arteries which accompany the umbilicus. **u. cord,** the cord which connects the placenta with the navel of the fetus *in utero*. **u. duct.** Same as *omphalomesenteric duct*. **u. fissure,** the part of longitudinal fissure of liver which lodges the umbilical vein. **u. hernia.** See *hernia*. **u. souffle,** hissing sound supposed to arise from the umbilical cord. **u. vesicle,** portion of yolk sac of embryo bending from the umbilicus.
- umbil'icated.** Marked by the presence of depressed or navel-like spots.
- umbilica'tion.** A navel-like depression or pit.
- umbill'cus** (um-bil-i'kus). The navel; cicatrix which marks the site of entry of the umbilical cord.
- um'ho.** The apex of the membrana tympani.
- umbras'copy** (um-bras'ko-pe). Same as *skiascopy*.
- um'brathor.** A solution of thorium dioxide: a contrast medium in urography.

um'brenal. A proprietary contrast medium.

unavoid'able hemorrhage. Hemorrhage due to detached placenta praevia.

un'cia (un'se-ah). L. for *ounce*.

un'cliform. Hooked or shaped like a hook. **u. bone**, bone at the ulnar edge of carpus and in the distal row. **u. fasciculus**, the fasciculus which connects the temporosphenoid and frontal lobes of the cerebrum. **u. process**, a process of the ethmoid bone.

Uncina'ria. Same as *Ankylostoma*.

uncinari'asis. Same as *ankylostomiasis*.

un'cinat (un'sin-ât). Shaped like a hook; hooked. **u. convolut-ion**, **u. gyrus**, a convolution of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum near temporal lobe.

uncina'tum (un-sin-a'tum). The unciform bone.

un'clpressure. Pressure with a hook to stay hemorrhage.

uncon'scious. Insensible. In freudian terminology, that part of mental activity which includes primitive or repressed wishes, which are concealed from consciousness by the psychic censor.

uncoossified. Not united into one bone.

unc'tion. An ointment; the application of an ointment.

unc'tuous (unk'chu-us). Greasy or oily.

unc'us. A hook or hook-shaped structure. **u. gy'ri fornica'ti.**

See *uncinate convolution*.

un'dertoe. Displacement of the great toe beneath the others.

undifferentia'tion. Same as *anaplasia*.

un'dine. A small glass flask for irrigating the eye.

un'dinism. The association of sexual ideas with water, including urine and urination.

un'dulant fever. See under *fever*.

undula'tion. A wavelike motion in any medium.

un'dulatory theory. Doctrine that light, electricity, and heat are propagated by undulations in an ether which pervades all space.

un'finlshed cough. A peculiar cough, commonly due to, and pathognomonic of, aneurysm of the arch of aorta.

un'gual. Of, or pertaining to, the nails. **u. bone.** Same as *lacrima bone*.

un'guent (un'gwent). An ointment, salve, or cerate.

unguen'tum (ung-gwen'tum). L. for *ointment*.

ungule'ulate. Having claws or resembling a claw.

un'guinal (ung'gwin-al). Pertaining to an unguis.

un'guis. 1. A nail. 2. An onyx of the cornea.

un'gula. An instrument for extracting a dead fetus.

un'iax'ial (u-ne-ak'se-al). Having but one axis.

unice'l'lular (u-nis-el'u-lar). Made up of a single cell.

u'nileptor (u'nis-ep-tor). A body occurring in blood serum as a result of immunization with affinity for toxins.

u'nicism. The obsolete doctrine that there is but one venereal virus.

u'nicorn root. See *Alctris*. **u. uterus**, a uterus with but one horn or oviducal process.

unlor'nous. Having but one cornu.

unldirec'tional. Flowing in only one direction: said of an electric current.

uniglan'dular. Affecting or having only one gland.

unigrav'ida. A woman pregnant for the first time.

unilat'eral (u-nil-at'er-al). Affecting but one side.

uniloc'ular. Having but one loculus or compartment.

uninu'cleated (u-nin-u'kle-a-ted). Having a single nucleus.

unioe'ular. Of, or pertaining to, only one eye.

u'nion. See *heating*.

unio'val. Arising from one ovum; used of certain twin pregnancies.

unip'ara. A woman who has borne but one child.

unip'arous. Having given birth to but one child.

unipo'lar (u-nip-o'lar). Having but a single pole.

unip'otent. Same as *unipotential*.

unipoten'tial. A term applied to cell that can give rise to cells of one order only.

u'nit (u'nit). 1. A single thing. 2. A quantity assumed as a standard of measurement. **alexinic u.**, the smallest quantity of alexinic serum required to dissolve a given amount of red blood corpuscles in the presence of an excess of hemolytic serum. **Allen-Doisy u.** See *rat u.* **amboceptor u.**, the least quantity of amboceptor with which a definite amount of red blood corpuscles will be dissolved by an excess of complement. **Ångström's u.**, one ten-thousandth of a micron. **antigen u.**, the least quantity of antigen which will fix one unit of complement so as to prevent hemolysis. **antitoxic u.**, a unit for expressing the strength of an antitoxin. It is the amount of antitoxin required to neutralize 100 times the quantity of the standard toxin that is sufficient to kill a guinea-pig weighing 250 Gm. Called also *immunizing u.* **British thermal u.**, the amount of heat necessary to raise 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. It equals 3.96 large calories. It is abbreviated B. T. U. **u. of capacity.** See *farad*. **cat u.**, that amount of a drug calculated per kilogram of cat which is just sufficient to kill when slowly and continuously injected into the vein. **C. G. S. u.**, any unit in the centimeter-gram-second system. **Collip u.**, a unit of dosage of parathyroid extract: it is one one-hundredth of the amount required to increase by 5 mg. the quantity of calcium in 100 cc. of blood at the end of fifteen hours in a dog of 20 Kg. weight. **complement u.**, the least quantity of complement which will hemolyze a definite amount of red blood corpuscles in the presence of an amboceptor unit. **u. of current.** See *ampere*. **u. of electricity.** See *ampere*, *coulomb*, *farad*, *ohm*, *volt*, and *watt*. **u. of electromotive force.** See *volt*. **u. of force.** See *dyne*. **Hampson u.**, a unit of roentgen-ray dosage; it is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the erythema dose. **Hanson u.**, a unit of parathyroid extract, being one one-hundredth of the amount required to increase by 1 mg. the amount of calcium in the blood serum of a parathyroidectomized dog weighing 15 Kg. **u. of heat**, the quantity of heat required to raise 1 Kg. of water 1 degree centigrade. See *calorie* and *therm*. **hemolytic u.**, the amount of inactivated immune serum which, in the presence of complement, will completely hemolyze 1 cc. of a 5 per cent emulsion of washed red blood corpuscles. **Holznecht u.**, a unit of roentgen-ray dosage equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the erythema dose. **immunizing u.** See *antitoxic u.* **Kienböck u.**, a unit of roentgen-ray dosage equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the erythema dose. **light u.** Same as *foot candle*. **maché u.**, a unit of emanation, being that quantity which produces a current of saturation equal to one ten-thousandth of the electrostatic unit of current intensity. **mouse u.**, the least amount of estrus-producing hormone which will cause in a spayed mouse a characteristic degeneration of the vaginal epithelium. **pepsin u.**, a unit for measuring the proportion of pepsin in the gastric juice. **u. of quantity.** See *coulomb*. **rat u.**, the highest dilution of an estrus-producing hormone (estrin) which, when given to a mature spayed rat in three injections at four-hour intervals during the first day, will produce cornification

and desquamation of the vaginal epithelium. **u. of resistance.** See *ohm*. **toxic u., toxin u.,** the smallest dose of a toxin which will kill a guinea-pig weighing about 250 Gm. in from three to four days. **uranium u.,** a unit for measuring radioactivity, the activity of uranium being considered as 1. **urotoxic u.,** the smallest quantity of urotoxin which will kill an animal weighing 1 Gm.

u'nitary. Composed of, or pertaining to, a single individual.

uniterminal (u-ni-ter'min-al). Monoterminal.

univ'alent. Having a valence of one; replacing one hydrogen atom.

univer'sal joint. A ball and socket joint.

unof. Abbreviation for *unofficial*.

unoff'cial. Not authorized by the established dispensaries and formularies.

unor'ganized. Not organized. **u. ferment,** a chemical ferment. See *ferment*.

unsat'urated. Not saturated: said of—(1) a menstruum which has not dissolved as much of the solid as it is capable of doing; (2) a chemical compound all the affinities of which are not satisfied.

unsex'. To spay or deprive of the ovaries.

unstr'iated muscle. Muscle without transverse striations; involuntary muscle.

un'well. 1. Sick, or not well. 2. Menstruating.

up'siloid (up'sil-oid). V shaped.

u'rachal. Of, or pertaining to, the urachus.

u'rachus (u'rak-us). Cord which connects the bladder to the navel.

uracra'sia. Disordered state of urine.

uracra'tia. Inability to retain urine.

u'ragogue (u'rag-og). Increasing urinary secretion.

u'ral, ura'lum (u'ral, u-ra'le-um). Crystalline compound of chloral and urethane with hypnotic properties.

u'ramil (u'ram-il). A compound from uric acid.

u'ramine. Guanidine; a poisonous base derivable from guanine.

urana'l'ysis (u-ran-al'is-is). The analysis of urine.

u'ranin. Fluorescein sodium.

uraniscola'l'ia. The speech defect characteristic of cleft palate.

uraniscon'i'tis. Inflammation of the palate.

uranis'coplasty. Plastic operation for cleft palate.

uraniscor'r'haphy. Same as *staphylorrhaphy*.

uranis'cus. The palate; the roof of the mouth.

u'ranism (u'ran-ism). Homosexuality.

u'ranist. Same as *urning*.

ura'nium. A hard metal; symbol U; sparingly used in medicine.

uran'oplasty (u-ran'o-plas-te). Same as *uraniscoplasty*.

uranor'r'haphy. Suture of a cleft palate.

uranos'chisis. Cleft palate; congenital fissure of the palate.

uranostaph'yloplasty. Plastic repair of a defect of the soft and hard palates.

uranostaphylor'r'haphy. Closure of fissure of the hard and soft palates.

uranostaphylos'chisis. Fissure of both the soft and hard palate.

uraposte'ma (u-rap-o-ste'mah). An abscess which contains urine.

ura're. 1. See *curare*. 2. A South American arrow poison like curare, but distinct from it.

ura'rize. To put under the influence of urare.

uraro'ma. The spicy odor of the urine.

urarthr'i'tis. Gouty arthritis.

urasep'tin. A proprietary urinary antiseptic.

- u'rasol.** A proprietary antiseptic, diuretic, and uric acid solvent.
- u'rate.** Any salt of uric acid.
- urate'mia, uratae'mia.** Presence of urates in blood.
- urat'ic.** Pertaining to the urates or to gout.
- uratal'ysis.** The splitting up of urates.
- uratolyt'ic.** Having the power of dissolving urates.
- urato'ma.** A concretion made up of urates; tophus.
- urato'sis.** The deposit of urates in the tissues.
- uratu'ria (u-rat-u're-ah).** Same as *lithuria*.
- urce'lform.** Pitcher shaped.
- ure'a (u-re'ah).** A white crystalline substance, $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$, the chief nitrogenous constituent of the urine, being the final product of the decomposition of proteins in the body. It has been used as a diuretic and in the treatment of tuberculosis. **u. clearance,** the volume of blood which is cleared of urea per minute by renal elimination.
- ureabro'mine.** Combination of calcium bromide and urea: used like the bromides.
- ureagenet'ic.** Forming or producing urea.
- ure'al.** Pertaining to urea.
- uream'eter.** Apparatus for measuring the urea present in urine.
- uream'etry (u-re-am'et-re).** Measurement of the urea in urine.
- ureapole'sis (u-re'ah-poi-e'sis).** The formation of urea.
- u'rease (u're-ās).** A ferment occurring in the mucous urine of cystitis.
- urecch'ysis.** An effusion of urine into areolar tissue.
- urecl'din.** Preparation of lemon juice and lithium citrate: used in gout.
- urede'ma, uroede'ma.** Swelling from extravasated urine.
- ure'do (u-re'do).** Same as *urticaria*.
- u'reide (u're-id).** Any compound of urea; urea with its hydrogen variously replaced.
- ure'in (u-re'in).** The principal organic constituent of the urine, the cause of uremia.
- urelco'sis.** 1. Ulceration in the urinary tract. 2. Ulceration due to disease of the urinary apparatus.
- ure'mia, urae'mia.** Accumulation of urinary matters in the blood: specifically a toxic condition seen in nephritis and urinary suppression and marked by nausea, vomiting, vertigo, convulsions, and coma.
- ure'mic (u-re'mik).** Caused by, or pertaining to, uremia.
- u'remide.** The skin eruption of uric acid poisoning.
- uremigen'ic.** Caused by, or due to, uremia.
- u'reol.** A urinary antiseptic and diuretic.
- ureom'eter (u-re-om'et-cr).** Same as *ureameter*.
- ureom'etry (u-re-om'et-re).** Same as *ureametry*.
- ureopole'sis (u-re'o-poi-e'sis).** Same as *ureapoesis*.
- ureose'cretory.** Pertaining to the secretion of urea.
- urer'ythrin (u-rer'ith-rin).** Same as *uro-erythrin*.
- uresiestic'sia.** The normal desire to pass urine.
- ure'sis (u-re'sis).** The act of passing urine.
- ure'ter.** The tube through which the urine goes from the kidney to the bladder.
- ureteral'gia (u-re-ter-al'je-ah).** Pain in the ureter.
- uretercys'toscope.** A cystoscope with a catheter for insertion into the ureter.
- ureterec'tasis.** Distention of the ureter.
- ureterec'tomy (u-re-ter-ek'to-me).** Excision of a ureter.
- ureterit'is.** Inflammation of a ureter.

- ure'terocoele** (u-re'ter-o-sël). Hernia containing the ureter.
- ureterocolos'tomy**. The operation of implanting the ureter into the colon.
- ureterocystoneos'tomy**. Same as *ureteroneocystostomy*.
- ureterocystos'tomy**. Formation of a communication between a ureter and kidney to the bladder.
- ureterodial'ysis**. Rupture of a ureter.
- uretero-enteros'tomy**. Formation of a communication between the ureter and the bowel.
- ureterog'raphy**. Radiography of the ureter after the injection of some opaque matter into it.
- ure'terolith**. A calculus in the ureter.
- ureterolithi'asis**. Formation of calculus in the ureter.
- ureterolithot'omy**. Excision of a calculus from ureter.
- ureterol'ysis**. 1. Rupture of the ureter. 2. Paralysis of the ureter. 3. The operation of freeing the ureter from adhesions.
- ureteroneocystos'tomy**. Formation of a communication between the ureter and a new portion of the bladder.
- ureteroneopyelos'tomy**. Excision of a stricture of the ureter and inserting the lower segment of the ureter into a new aperture in the renal pelvis.
- ureteronephrec'tomy** (u-re-ter-o-ne-frek'to-me). Extirpation of a kidney and ureter.
- ureterop'athy** (u-re-ter-op'ath-e). Any disease of the ureter.
- ureterophleg'ma**. Presence of mucus in the ureter.
- ure'teroplasty**. Operation of widening the ureter.
- ureteroproctos'tomy**. Formation of a passage between ureter and anus.
- ureteropyeli'tis**. Inflammation of a ureter and the pelvis of the kidney.
- ureteropyeloneos'tomy**. Formation of artificial passage from pelvis of kidney to ureter.
- ureteropyelonephri'tis**. Inflammation of ureter and renal pelvis.
- ureteropy'eloplasty**. Any plastic operation on the ureter and renal pelvis.
- ureteropyo'sis**. Suppurative inflammation of ureter.
- ureterorrha'gia**. Discharge of blood from ureter.
- ureteror'rhapsy**. Suturing of ureter.
- ureterosigmoidos'tomy**. Operation of implanting the ureter into the sigmoid flexure.
- ureterostegno'sis, ureterosteno'sis**. Stricture of the ureter.
- ureteros'tomy**. Formation of a passage through which a ureter may discharge its contents.
- ureterot'omy**. Operation of cutting into a ureter; *uretero-ureteros'tomy*.
- uretero-ureteros'tomy**. Formation of a passage from one ureter to the other.
- ureterovag'inal**. Of, or pertaining to, a ureter and the vagina.
- ureteroves'ical**. Connecting the ureter and the bladder.
- ureterovesicos'tomy**. The operation of reimplanting the ureter into the bladder for *uretero-abdominal fistula*.
- u'rethane**. 1. A substance, antipyretic and hypnotic, $C_2H_5NO_2$. 2. Any ester of carbamic acid.
- ure'thra**. The passage through which urine is discharged from the bladder. It consists of a *prostatic portion*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; a *membranous portion*, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long; and a *spongy or penile portion*, enclosed in the corpus spongiosum.

- ure'thral.** Of, or pertaining to, the urethra.
- urethral'gia** (u-re-thral'je-ah). Pain in the urethra.
- urethra'tre'sia** (u-re-thrat-re'se-ah). Imperforation of the urethra.
- urethrec'tomy.** Surgical resection of the urethra.
- urethremphrax'is.** Obstruction of urethra.
- urethreurynter** (u-rêth-ru-rin'ter). An instrument for dilating the urethra.
- ure'thrism, urethris'mus.** Chronic spasm of the urethra.
- urethrit'is** (u-re-thri'tis). Inflammation of the urethra. **anterior u.,** inflammation affecting the urethra in front of the anterior layer of the triangular ligament. **gonorrheal u.,** gonorrheal infection of the urethra; gonorrhea. **gouty u.,** urethritis due to gout. **u. granulo'sa,** urethritis in which the anterior urethra is filled with granulations. **nonspecific u.,** simple urethritis. **u. petrif'icans,** urethritis with the formation of calcareous matter in the urethral wall. **posterior u.,** inflammation affecting the membranous and prostatic parts of the urethra. **prophylactic u.,** a mild urethritis resembling gleet that sometimes follows and is caused by the prophylactic irrigations used to prevent venereal infections. **simple u.,** inflammation not due to a specific infection. **specific u.,** that due to infection with the gonococcus. **u. vene'rea,** gonorrhea.
- ure'throcele.** Prolapse of the female urethra through the meatus urinarius.
- urethrocystit'is.** Inflammation of urethra and bladder.
- urethrocy's'togram** (u-re''thro-sis'to-gram). A roentgen-ray photograph of the urethra and bladder.
- urethrocystog'raphy.** Roentgen-ray photography of the urethra and bladder after the injection of a contrast medium.
- urethrodyn'ia** (u-re-thro-din'e-ah). Pain in the urethra; urethralgia.
- ure'thrograph** (u-re'thro-graf). An instrument for recording graphically the caliber of the urethra.
- urethrog'raphy** (u-re-throg'raf-e). Roentgenological photography of the urethra following the injection of an opaque medium.
- urethrom'eter.** Apparatus for measuring the urethra.
- urethrope'nile.** Pertaining to the urethra and penis.
- urethroperine'al.** Pertaining to the urethra and perineum.
- urethroperineoscro'tal.** Pertaining to the urethra, perineum, and scrotum.
- urethrophrax'is.** Obstruction of urethra.
- urethrophy'ma.** A tumor or growth in the urethra.
- ure'throplasty.** Plastic surgery of the urethra.
- urethrorec'tal.** Pertaining to the urethra and rectum.
- urethrorrha'gia.** Flow of blood from the urethra.
- urethror'rhapsy.** Suture of a urethral fistula.
- urethrorrhe'a** (u-reth-ro-re'ah). A flow from the urethra.
- ure'throscope.** Instrument for viewing interior of urethra.
- urethroscop'ic.** Pertaining to the urethroscope.
- urethros'copy.** Visual inspection of the urethra.
- ure'throspasm.** Spasm of the urethral muscular tissue.
- urethrostax'is.** Oozing of blood from the urethra.
- urethrosteno'sis.** Stricture or stenosis of the urethra.
- urethros'tomy.** Formation of an opening into the urethra in cases of incurable stricture.
- ure'throtome.** Instrument for cutting a urethral stricture.
- urethrot'omy.** Cutting operation for curing a urethral stricture.
- urethrovag'inal.** Of, or pertaining to, the urethra and vagina.
- uret'ic.** Promoting the secretion of urine.

- ur'ginin.** A proprietary preparation of squill; used as a heart tonic.
- u'ric acid.** See *acid*.
- uricacide'mia.** Accumulation of uric acid in the blood.
- uricacidu'ria.** Excess of uric acid in the urine.
- u'ricase.** An enzyme which changes uric acid into allantoin.
- urice'din.** A proprietary gout medicine. A mixture of sodium sulfate, chloride, and citrate with lithium citrate.
- urice'mia** (u-ris-e'me-ah). Same as *uricacidemia*.
- uricocho'lla.** The presence of uric acid in the bile.
- uricol'ysis.** The splitting up of uric acid.
- uricolyt'ic.** Splitting up of uric acid into urea.
- uricom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the uric acid in the urine.
- uricopole'sis.** The formation of uric acid.
- uricoxydase.** An enzyme which oxidizes uric acid.
- uridro'sis.** Escape of urinous matter in the sweat.
- uristhe'sis.** Normal impulse to pass the urine.
- uri'na** (u-ri'nah). L. for *urine*.
- u'rinal** (u'rin-al). A receptacle for urine.
- urinal'ysis** (u-rin-al'is-is). Analysis of the urine.
- u'rinary.** Of, or pertaining to, the urine.
- u'rinare** (u'rin-ât). To void the urine.
- urina'tion.** The discharge or passage of urine.
- u'rine.** The fluid secreted by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and discharged by the urethra. **pregnancy u.**, the urine of a pregnant woman. **residual u.**, urine remaining in the bladder after urination.
- urine'mia** (u-rin-e'me-ah). Same as *uremia*.
- urinif'erous.** Transporting or conveying the urine. **u. tubules**, minute passages in substance of the kidney.
- urinip'arous** (u-rin-ip'ar-us). Secreting urine.
- urinogen'ital** (u-rin-o-jen'it-al). Same as *urogenital*.
- urinog'enous.** Of urinary origin.
- urinoglucosom'eter.** An instrument for measuring glucose in the urine.
- urinol'ogy** (u-rin-ol'o-je). Same as *urology*.
- urino'ma.** A cyst containing urine.
- urinom'eter.** Instrument for finding the specific gravity of the urine.
- urinom'etry.** Ascertainment of the specific gravity of the urine.
- u'rinophil, urinoph'ilous.** Living in the urine.
- urinos'copy** (u-rin-os'ko-pe). Same as *uroscopy*.
- u'rinose, u'rinous.** Containing, or of the nature of, urine.
- urisep'tin.** A proprietary diuretic and genito-urinary antiseptic.
- urisol'vent.** Dissolving uric acid.
- urisol'rin.** A proprietary uric acid solvent.
- urn'ing** (oorn'ing) [Ger.]. A sexual pervert.
- uro-acidim'eter.** An instrument for measuring the acidity of the urine.
- Urobacill'us.** Any microbe from decomposing urine.
- urobil'in.** A pigment found in urine. **u. jaundice**, jaundice probably due to urobilin in the blood.
- urobilline'mia.** Presence of urobilin in blood.
- urobillinic'terus.** Brownish coloration of the skin from the deposit of urobilin.
- urobillin'ogen.** A chromogen which decomposes into urobilin.
- urobillinogene'mia.** Presence of urobilinogen in the blood.
- urobillinu'ria.** An excess of urobilin in the urine.
- uroca'nine.** A base, $C_{11}H_{10}N_4O$, derivable from urocaninic acid.

- urocanin'ic acid.** A crystalline acid, $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_4$, from dog's urine.
- u'rocele** (u'ro-sēl). Distention of scrotum with extravasated urine.
- uroch'eras** (u-rok'er-as). Gravel in the urine.
- uroche'sia** (u-ro-ke'ze-ah). Discharge of urine through the rectum.
- urochloral'ic acid.** An acid found in the urine after the exhibition of chloral.
- urochlor'ic acid.** A substance sometimes found in urine after the exhibition of chloral.
- u'rochrome** (u'ro-krōm). A yellow pigment or coloring matter of urine.
- uroclep'sia.** The unconscious escape of urine.
- urocris'ia.** Diagnosis by observing the urine.
- urocri'sis.** A crisis marked by copious discharge of urine.
- urocrite'rion.** A symptom observed in the inspection of urine.
- urocyan'ogen.** A blue pigment of urine, especially of cholera patients.
- urocyano'sis.** Blue urine; indicanuria.
- u'rocyst, urocys'tis.** The urinary bladder.
- urocysti'tis.** Inflammation of the urinary bladder.
- urodial'ysis.** Partial suppression of the urine.
- uro-edema.** Edema from infiltration of urine.
- uro-er'ythrin.** A reddish coloring matter of urine in rheumatism.
- urofuscohem'atin.** A red-brown color from urine in certain diseases.
- urogas'ter.** The urinary intestine; a part of the allantoic cavity of the embryo.
- urogas'trone.** A substance from the urine subcutaneous injections of which inhibit the formation of acid by the stomach.
- urogen'ital.** Pertaining to urinary apparatus and to the genitalia.
- u. ducts,** the wolffian duct and duct of Müller. **u. sinus,** the anterior portion of the fetal cloaca which connects with the urogenital organs.
- urog'enous** (u-roj'en-us). Producing urine.
- uroglau'cin.** Indigo blue occurring in the urine.
- u'rogram.** A roentgenogram of any part of the urinary tract.
- urography** (u-ro-graf-e). Radiography of any part of the urinary tract. **ascending u., retrograde u. cystoscope u., retrograde urography. descending u., excretion u., excretory u., intra-venous u.,** roentgen examination of the urinary tract after the intravenous injection of an opaque medium which is rapidly excreted in the urine. **oral u.,** urography in which the opaque medium is given by mouth. **retrograde u.,** urography in which the contrast medium is injected into the bladder through the urethra.
- urogravim'eter.** Same as *urinometer*.
- urohem'atin.** The pigmentary substance of the urine.
- urohematopor'phyrin.** Hematoporphyrin in the urine.
- u'rolith.** A calculus or gravel in the urine.
- urolithi'asis.** Formation of urinary calculi.
- urolithol'ogy.** Sum of knowledge regarding urinary calculi.
- urolog'ic** (u-ro-loj'ik). Pertaining to urology.
- urol'ogist.** A physician who specializes in urology.
- urol'ogy.** Sum of knowledge regarding the urine.
- urolu'tein.** A yellow pigment of the urine.
- u'romancy** (u'ro-man-se). Same as *uroscopy*.
- uromel'anin.** A black pigment, $O_{12}H_{12}N_7O_{10}$, from urine.
- urom'elus.** A monster fetus with fused limbs.
- urom'eter** (u-rom'et-er). Same as *urinometer*.
- uron'cus** (u-rong'kus). A urinary swelling.

- uronephro'sis.** Distention of renal pelvis and tubules with urine.
- uronol'ogy.** A treatise on the urine.
- urononcom'etry.** Measurement of the twenty-four-hour urine.
- uron'ophil.** Growing in a urine culture medium.
- urop'athy.** Any disease in the urinary tract. **obstructive u.,** any disease of the urinary tract caused by obstruction.
- urope'nia** (u-ro-pe'-ne-ah). Deficiency of urine or of urinary secretion.
- urophac'in.** An odoriferous pigment in the urine.
- urophan'ic** (u-ro-fan'ik). Appearing in the urine.
- uroph'erin** (u-rof'er-in). Lithium diuretin, a proprietary diuretic mixture.
- urophosphom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the phosphorus in the urine.
- uropit'tin.** A resinous substance, $C_9H_{10}N_2O_3$, from urochrome.
- uropla'nia.** The secretion of urine from abnormal parts.
- uropoie'sis** (u-ro-poi-e'sis). The secretion or formation of urine.
- uropoiet'ic** (u-ro-poi-et'ik). Pertaining to the formation of urine.
- uropsam'mus.** Urinary gravel.
- urop'tysis.** The spitting or coughing up of urine.
- uropyonephro'sis.** The presence of urine and pus in the pelvis of the kidney.
- uropyoure'ter.** A collection of urine and pus in the ureter.
- uroro'scin.** Same as *urorrhodin*.
- urorrha'gia.** An excessive secretion of urine.
- urorrhe'a.** An involuntary flow of urine; enuresis.
- uror'rhodin.** A rosy pigment from urine.
- urorrhodin'ogen.** A chromogen of the urine which is decomposed into *urorrhodin*.
- urorrhythmog'raphy.** Registration of the ejaculation of the renal secretion from the ureter mouths.
- uroru'bin.** A red pigment derivable from urine.
- urorubrohem'atin.** A red pigment rarely found in the urine.
- urosaccharom'etry.** The estimation of sugar in the urine.
- urosa'cin** (u-ro-sa'sin). Same as *urorrhodin*.
- uros'cheocele** (u-ros'ke-o-sêl). See *urocele*.
- uros'chesis** (u-ros'ke-sis). Retention or suppression of the urine.
- uroscopy.** Examination or inspection of the urine.
- uroselec'tan.** Same as *iopax*.
- urosemiol'ogy.** Examination of the urine for diagnostic purposes.
- urosep'sin.** A septic poison from urine in the tissues.
- urosep'sis.** Septic poisoning from retained and absorbed urinary substances.
- u'rosin.** A uric acid solvent containing quinic acid, lithium citrate, and sugar.
- uro'sis.** Any disease of the urinary organs.
- urospec'trin.** A pigment of normal urine.
- uroste'alith.** A fatty material from urinary calculi.
- urother'apy.** Treatment by the subcutaneous injection of the patient's urine.
- urotox'ia.** 1. Urinary poisoning of the system. 2. A poisonous state of the urine.
- urotox'ic** (u-ro-toks'ic). Pertaining to the poisonous properties of the urine. **u. coefficient.** See under *coefficient*.
- urotoxic'ity.** The toxic quality of the urine.
- urotox'in.** The poisonous principle of the urine.
- u'rotoxy.** Same as *urotoxia*, 1st def. /

urot'ropin (u-rot'ro-pin). See *methenamine*.

uroure'ter. Distention of the ureter with urine.

u'rous. Having the nature of urine.

uroxan'ic acid. A principle derivable from uric acid.

uroxan'thine. A yellow coloring matter of the urine.

urox'ine (u-rok'sin). See *alloxanthine*.

ur'sal (ur'sal). An antirheumatic compound of urea and salicylic acid.

Urti'ca. Genus of plants; the true nettles.

urtica'ria. Nettle rash or hives; a skin disease marked by transient eruption of wheals. **u. bullo'sa**, **u. vesiculo'sa**, an eruption of transient bullae or vesicles. **u. confer'ta**, a form in which the lesions occur in groups. **congelation u.**, a dermatitis that develops after contact with ice, cold wind, or cold water. **u. endem'ica**, a variety caused by certain species of caterpillar, and occurring as an endemic. **u. facti'tia**. Same as *autographism*. **u. gigan'tea**, urticaria marked by large, soft swellings, chiefly about the face and eyes; angioneurotic edema. Called also *giant u.* and *u. oedematosa*. **u. haemorrhagi'ca**. Same as *purpura urticans*. **u. maculo'sa**, a form in which the wheals retain their red color. **u. mariti'ma**, a form due to salt water bathing. **u. medicamento'sa**, a form due to the use of certain drugs. **u. oedemato'sa**, a form marked by a suddenly appearing edematous swelling of the skin and subcutaneous tissue of very large area. Called also *giant u.* **u. papulo'sa**, urticaria with a papulous eruption, leaving a solid papule after the eruption has disappeared. It chiefly affects children. **u. per'stans**, a form in which the wheals remain. **u. pigmento'sa**, a form which leaves the skin marked with permanent pigmented strains. It occurs in early infant life, and is a very rare disease. **u. sola'ris**, urticaria produced by exposure to sunlight. **u. subcuta'nea**, a form with swellings, due to subcutaneous edema. **u. tubero'sa**, angioneurotic edema. **u. vesiculo'sa**, a kind characterized by an eruption of blisters and vesicles.

urtica'rial, urtica'rious. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, urticaria.

urtica'tion. 1. Flogging of a part with nettles. 2. Burning sensation, as of the sting of nettles.

U. S. M. H. United States Marine Hospital.

U. S. P., U. S. Phar. Abbreviation for United States Pharmacopoeia.

U. S. P. H. S. United States Public Health Service.

ustilag'inism (us-til-aj'in-izm). Poisoning by maize containing *Ustilago*.

Ustila'go may'dis. Corn smut; a fungus with the action of ergot.

ustula'tion (us-tu-la'shun). The drying of a substance by heat.

us'tus (us'tus). *L.* for *burnt*.

U. S. V. B. United States Veterans Bureau.

uter'al'gia (u-ter-al'je-ah). Pain in uterus.

uterec'tomy. Hysterectomy.

u'terine (u'te-rin). Of, or pertaining to, the uterus. **u. extract**, an animal extract sometimes prescribed therapeutically. **u. milk**, the white milky substance between the villi of the placenta of the gravid uterus. **u. tube**. See *oviduct*.

uteri'tis (u-ter-i'tis). Inflammation of the uterus.

utero-abdom'inal. Pertaining to the uterus and abdomen.

u'terocele (u'ter-o-sel). Presence of the uterus in a hernial sac.

uterocer'vical. Pertaining to the uterus and the cervix uteri.

uterocystos'tomy. Formation of an anastomosis between the uterine cervix and the bladder.

uterofixa'tion (u'ter-o-fik-sa'shun). Same as *hysteropexia*.

- uterogen'ic** (u'ter-o-jen'ik). Formed in the uterus.
- uterogesta'tion**. Uterine gestation.
- uterog'raphy**. *x*-Ray examination of the uterus.
- u'terolith**. A uterine calculus.
- uterol'ogist**. One who practices both gynecology and obstetrics.
- uterol'ogy** (u-ter-ol'o-je). Gynecology and obstetrics combined.
- uteroma'nia** (u-ter-o-ma'ne-ab). See *nymphomania*.
- uterom'eter** (u-ter-om'et-er). An instrument for measuring the uterus.
- utero-ova'rian**. Pertaining to the uterus and the ovary.
- uteroper'ia, u'teropexy**. Same as *hysteropexia*.
- uteroplacen'tal**. Pertaining to the placenta and uterus.
- u'teroplasty**. Any plastic operation upon the uterus.
- uterosa'cral** (u'ter-o-sa'kral). Pertaining to the uterus and sacrum.
- uterosalpingog'raphy**. *x*-Ray visualization of the uterine cavity and the fallopian tubes.
- uterosclero'sis**. Sclerosis of the uterus.
- u'teroscope**. An instrument for viewing the interior of the uterus.
- u'terotome**. Same as *hysterotome*.
- uterot'omy** (u-ter-ot'e-me). Same as *hysterotomy*.
- uteroton'ic** (u-ter-o-ton'ik). Giving muscular tone to the uterus.
- uterotrac'tor**. An instrument for drawing down the uterus in hysterectomy.
- uterotu'bal**. Pertaining to the uterus and oviducts.
- uterovag'inal**. Pertaining to the uterus and vagina.
- uteroves'ical**. Pertaining to the uterus and the bladder.
- u'terus**. The womb; a hollow organ, the abode and place of nourishment of the embryo and fetus. **u. bicorn'is**, one with two horns. **u. cordifor'mis**, a heart-shaped uterus. **u. du'plex**, a double uterus. **gravid u.**, the uterus in pregnancy. **irritable u.**, one affected with neuralgia. **u. masculi'nus**, sinus pocularis of prostate. **unicorn u.**, one with a single cornu.
- u'tricle** (u'trik-l). 1. The expanded part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. 2. The uterus masculinus.
- utric'ular**. 1. Bladder-like. 2. Pertaining to the utricl.
- utriculi'tis**. Inflammation of the sinus pocularis.
- utric'uloplasty**. Excision of a strip from the uterine wall in order to reduce the size of the uterus.
- utriculosac'cular**. Pertaining to the utricl and the saccul of the labyrinth.
- utric'ulus**. Same as *utricl*. **u. hom'inis, u. prostat'icus**. Same as *sinus pocularis*.
- uvaefor'mis** (u-vo-for'mis). The middle coat of the chorioid.
- u'va ur'sl**. The leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*, or bearberry; tonic, astringent, and anthelmintic.
- uvag** (u'vag). Treatment of eczema by painting the affected surface with silver nitrate and then applying ultraviolet radiation.
- u'vea**. The iris, ciliary body, and chorioid together.
- u'veal**. Pertaining to the uvea. **u. tract**. See *uvea*.
- uveit'ic** (u-ve-it'ik). Of the nature of uveitis.
- uveit'is** (u-ve-i'tis). Inflammation of the uvea; iritis.
- u'veoplasty**. Plastic operation on the uvea.
- uveoparoti'tis**. Parotitis combined with uveitis.
- u'veoplasty** (u've-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the uvea.
- uveosclerit'is**. Inflammation of the sclera and uvea.
- u'vilform** (u'vil-orm). Shaped like a grape.
- u'vofast** (u've-o-fast). Same as *ureoresistant*.

- u'viol.** Glass unusually transparent to ultraviolet rays. **u. lamp,** an electric lamp with a globe of uviol glass.
- u'violize.** To treat with ultraviolet rays.
- uviol'meter.** An instrument for measuring ultraviolet emanation.
- uvioresis'tant.** Resistant to ultraviolet rays.
- uviosen'sitive.** Sensitive to ultraviolet rays.
- u'vula.** A small fleshy body hanging from the soft palate above root of the tongue. **u. cerebel'li,** lobule, the posterior limit of fourth ventricle. **u. vesi'cae,** a small eminence at the base of the bladder projecting into the urethra.
- uvulapto'sis.** See *uvuloptosis*.
- u'vular** (u'vu-lar). Pertaining to the uvula.
- uvula'ris.** The azygos uvulae muscle.
- u'vulatome** (u'vu-lat-ōm). Instrument for cutting the uvula.
- uvulat'omy.** Excision of a part of the uvula.
- uvuli'tis.** Inflammation of the uvula.
- uvulopto'sis.** A relaxed, pendulous state of the uvula.
- u'vulotome.** See *uvulatome*.
- uvulot'omy.** See *uvulatomy*.
- uza'ra.** The root of an African plant: used by the natives in diarrhea and dysentery.

V

- V.** Abbreviation for *Vibrio*, *vision* or *visual acuity*; symbol of *vandium*.
- v.** Abbreviation for *volt*.
- Va.** Abbreviation for *visual acuity*.
- vaccig'enous** (vak-sij'en-us). Producing vaccine virus.
- vac'cin** (vak'sin). Any material for preventive inoculation.
- vacci'na.** Same as *vaccinia*.
- vac'cinal.** Pertaining to vaccinia, or to vaccination. **v. fever,** the fever that sometimes follows vaccination.
- vac'cinate.** To inoculate, especially with vaccine virus.
- vaccina'tion.** Act or process of vaccinating; protective inoculation against smallpox.
- vaccina'tionist.** One who defends the practice of vaccination.
- vaccina'tor.** 1. One who vaccinates. 2. Instrument for vaccinating.
- vac'cine.** 1. Vaccinal. 2. Pertaining to the cow. 3. The virus of cowpox. 4. A bacterial vaccine. **aqueous v.,** a vaccine in which the vehicle is physiologic salt solution. **Aragão's v.,** a vaccine for protective inoculation against yellow fever. **autogenous v.,** a bacterial vaccine made from cultures taken from the patient himself. **autosensitized v.,** a vaccine sensitized by the patient's own serum. **bacterial v.,** a preparation of killed bacteria in normal salt solution, injected for the purpose of raising the opsonic index of patients suffering from infection by that organism. **BCG v.,** living cultures of bovine tubercle bacilli which have been grown over a long period on glycerinated oxgall so that their virulence is greatly reduced: used for prophylactic inoculation of young infants. **Bes-redka's v.** See *sensitized v.* **Calmette-Guerin v.** Same as *BCG v.* **corresponding v.,** a vaccine prepared from bacteria of the species causing the disease, but not from the patient himself. **de-toxicated v.,** a vaccine whose toxic properties have been removed. **v. farm,** establishment for the production of vaccine virus from the heifer. **humanized v.,** vaccine obtained from vaccinia vesicle of man. **oil v.,** lipovaccine; a vaccine in which the vehicle is oil.

- v. point**, bit of quill or bone charged with vaccine virus. **poly-valent v.**, a bacterial vaccine made from cultures of several strains of the same species of bacteria. **v. rash**, erythema following vaccination. **sensitized v.**, a live culture of an organism to which an antiserum base has been added. **stock v.**, a vaccine made from cultures constantly kept on hand. **v. therapy**, treatment of disease by injecting killed cultures of an organism for the purpose of producing immunity. **univalent v.**, a vaccine containing only one strain of a bacterium. **v. virus**, virus of cowpox used in vaccination.
- vaccinē'la**. A spurious and ineffective form of vaccinia.
- vaccin'la** (vak-sin'e-ah). Cowpox; a disease of man and animals, regarded as a modified smallpox.
- vaccin'iform**. Resembling vaccinia or cowpox.
- vac'cinin** (vak'sin-in). The inoculable principle by which cowpox is communicated.
- vaccin'ola**. Secondary eruption of vesicles after vaccination.
- vacciniza'tion**. Vaccination persistently repeated until the virus has no appreciable effect.
- vaccinosyph'ills** (vak''sin-o-sif'il-is). Syphilis following inoculation with impure vaccine.
- vaccinotherapeu'tics, vaccinother'apy**. Treatment with bacterial vaccines.
- vacuola'tion**. The process of forming vacuoles.
- vac'ule** (vak'u-ŭl). A space or cavity formed in the protoplasm of a cell. **contractile v.**, a small cavity containing watery fluid in the protoplasm of protozoa; it gradually increases in size and then collapses.
- vacuoliza'tion** (vak-u-o-liz-a'shun). Vacuolation.
- vac'uome** (vak'u-ŭm). The system of vacuoles in a cell which stain with neutral red.
- vac'uum**. A space devoid of air or other gas. **v. treatment**, enclosure of a limb in a partial vacuum. **v. tube**, a tube of glass nearly devoid of any gaseous contents.
- vag'abonds' disease**. Pigmentation of skin due to lice.
- va'gal** (va'gal). Pertaining to the vagus nerve. **v. attack**, a sinking sensation with dyspnea attributed to vasomotor spasm. **v. nervous system**, the autonomic nervous system.
- vagi'na** (va-ji'nah). 1. The musculomembranous tube in the female extending from the uterus to the vulva. 2. A sheath or sheathlike structure.
- vag'inal** (vaj'in-al). Of, or pertaining to, the vagina or to any sheath.
- vaginalec'tomy**. Excision of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.
- vaginali'tis**. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.
- vag'inate** (vaj'in-āt). Sheathed.
- vaginec'tomy**. Resection of tunica vaginalis.
- vaginē'ollne**. Living in the vagina.
- vaginis'mus** (vaj-in-iz'mus). Painful spasm of the vagina due to local hyperæsthesia.
- vaginit'is** (vaj-in-i'tis). 1. Inflammation of the vagina. 2. Inflammation of a sheath. **v. adhae'siva**. See *senile v.* **contagious granular v.** Same as *v. verrucosa*. **diphtheritic v.**, diphtheritic inflammation of the vagina. **emphysematous v.**, a variety marked by the formation of gas in the meshes of the connective tissue. Called also *gaseous v.* **glandular v.**, a form affecting only the vaginal glands. **granular v.**, the most common variety, in which the papillae are enlarged and infiltrated with small cells. **pustular v.**, a form marked by pustules. **senile v.**, vaginitis occurring in

old age and marked by the formation of raw patches, which often adhere (r. *adhae'sira*) to apposed surfaces, causing obliteration of the vaginal canal. **v. tes'tis**, perididymitis. **v. verruco'sa**, an infectious inflammation of the vagina in cows, prevalent in European countries, and caused by the streptococcus of Ostertag. Called also *colpitis granulosa*.

vagino-abdom'inal (vaj''in-o-ab-dom'in-al). Pertaining to the vagina and the abdomen.

vag'inocèle (vaj'in-o-sël). Same as *colpocèle*.

vaginodyn'la (vaj-in-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the vagina.

vaginofixa'tion. Suturing of the fundus of the uterus to the vaginal peritoneum in cases of retroflexion.

vaginogen'ic (vaj-in-o-jen'ik). Formed in the vagina.

vaginog'raphy (vaj-in-og'raf-e). Roentgenography of the vagina.

vaginola'bial. Pertaining to the vagina and the labia.

vaginom'eter. An instrument for measuring the vagina.

vaginomyco'sis (vaj-in-o-mi-ko'sis). Disease of vagina due to a microbe.

vaginop'athy. Any disease of the vagina.

vaginoperine'al. Pertaining to the vagina and perineum.

vaginoperineor'rhapsy. The operation of suturing the ruptured vagina and perineum.

vaginoperineot'omy. The operation of dividing the vagina and perineum.

vaginoperitone'al. Pertaining to the vagina and to the peritoneum.

vagi'nopexy. The operation of suturing the vagina to the abdominal wall.

vagi'noplasty. Plastic surgery on the vagina.

vaginos'copy. Inspection of the vagina.

vagi'notome (vaj-i'no-tôm). An instrument for incising the vagina.

vagino'tomy (vaj-in-ot'o-me). Incision into the vagina.

vagino-ves'ical (vaj''in-o-ves'ik-al). Pertaining to the vagina and bladder.

vagi'tis (va-ji'tis). Inflammation of the vagus.

vag'itus (vaj'it-us). The cry of an infant. **v. uteri'nus**, a cry at or just before birth.

va'gogram. Tracing showing electrical variations of the vagus nerve.

vagol'ysis. The operation of tearing off the esophageal branches of the vagus for cardiospasm.

vagomimet'ic. Having an effect which resembles that of stimulated vagus action.

vagosympathet'ic. The vagus and cervical sympathetic together.

vagot'omy (va-got'o-me). The operation of cutting the vagus.

vagoto'nia. Irritability of the vagus nerve, characterized by vasomotor instability, sweating, disordered peristalsis, and muscle spasms.

vagoton'ic. Pertaining to, or characterized by, vagotonia.

vagotrop'ic. Having an effect on the vagus nerve.

vagot'ropism. Affinity of a drug for the vagus nerve.

va'grant. Wandering; moving from place to place.

va'gus. See *pneumogastric nerve*, in *Nerves*, Table of. **v. pneumonia**, pneumonia due to injury of the pneumogastric nerve.

va'lence, va'lency. The power of an element or radical to combine with hydrogen or to replace it in a chemical compound.

val'erene. Same as *amylene*.

val'erian. The root of *Valeriana officinalis*, an antispasmodic and nerve stimulant plant.

- valer'ianate.** Any salt of valerianic acid.
- valerian'ic acid, vale'ric acid.** See *acid*.
- valer'idin.** A preparation of valerian and phenidin; nervous sedative.
- valetudina'rian.** An invalid; a feeble person.
- val'gus (val'gus).** 1. Same as *talipes valgus*. 2. A bowlegged person.
- val'idol.** Menthol valerate: used as a sedative in hysteria and nervous disorders.
- val'late.** Surrounded with an elevation; cupped.
- vallec'ula.** A depression. **v. cerebel'li**, a longitudinal fissure of the cerebellum. **v. syl'vii**, a depression made by the fissure of Sylvius at base of brain. **v. un'guis**, the socket for the root of a nail.
- val'ley of the cerebellum.** Longitudinal cerebellar fissure.
- Valsal'va's experiment.** Auto-inflation of the tympanic cavity.
- val'vate.** Pertaining to or having valves.
- valve.** A fold in a canal or passage which prevents reflux of its contents. **aortic v.**, semilunar valve at aortic entrance. **Bauhin's v.**, fold at junction of ileum and cecum. **bicuspid v.** See *mitral v.* **coronary v.**, a valve at entrance of coronary sinus into right auricle. **Hasner's v.**, kind of valve at lower meatus of nose. **Heister's v.**, fold inside of neck of gallbladder. **Ileocecal v.** See *Bauhin's v.* **Ileocolic v.**, fold between ileum and colon. **Kerkring's v's**, the valvulae conniventes. **mitral v.**, valve between left auricle and left ventricle. **pulmonary v.**, valve at junction of pulmonary artery and right ventricle. **pyloric v.**, mucous fold at the pylorus. **semilunar v's**, valves which guard entrances to aorta and pulmonary artery. **Thebesius's v.** See *coronary v.* **tricuspid v.** controls opening from right auricle to right ventricle. **v. of Varollus**, the ileocecal valve. **v. of Vieussens**, white layer that connects superior peduncles of cerebellum and roofs the fourth ventricle.
- valvot'omy.** The operation of cutting the rectal folds called Houston's valves.
- val'vula (val'vu-lah).** A small valve.
- val'vulae conniven'tes.** Transverse mucous folds in small intestine.
- val'vular.** Of, or pertaining to, a valve.
- valvul'itis.** Inflammation of a valve, especially one of the heart.
- val'vulotome.** An instrument for cutting a valve.
- valvulot'omy.** Same as *valvotomy*.
- val'yl.** Valerianic acid diethylamine; a nervous sedative.
- val'zin (val'zin).** Same as *dulcin*.
- vanadother'apy.** Treatment by vanadium compounds.
- vana'dium.** A white and rare metal; symbol V. Certain vanadium compounds have been used in syphilis.
- vanad'iumism.** Poisoning by vanadium.
- van Bu'ren's disease.** Chronic inflammation of the corpora cavernosa.
- van den Bergh's test.** If blood serum is treated with diazo reagent, a bluish-violet color indicates the existence of obstructive jaundice; a reddish color indicates impaired liver function.
- van Hook's operation.** Uretero-ureterostomy.
- van'idin.** A proprietary antiseptic, used in tuberculosis.
- Vanill'a.** A genus of climbing orchids. Fruit of *V. planifolia* is a stimulant and flavoring agent.
- vanill'in.** Aromatic principle, $C_{11}H_{12}O_2$, from vanilla.
- vanill'ism.** Dermatitis and pruritus from handling vanilla.
- van Swie'ten's solution.** Solution of 1 part of mercury perchloride in 999 parts of water and 100 parts of alcohol.

vapocres'olln. A volatile antiseptic used in diphtheria and whooping cough.

va'por. A gas which at ordinary temperatures is a liquid or solid.
v. bath, immersion in a vapor, usually hot. **v. douche**, treatment by a jet of hot vapor.

vapora'rium (va-por-a're-um). Vaporium.

vapo'rium. A device for treating disease by the local application of heat or cold.

vaporiza'tion. Conversion into vapor; treatment by a vapor.

vap'orole. A glass capsule containing a single dose of a volatile drug.

vapother'apy. Treatment by vapor or spray.

Vaquez's disease (vak-āz'). See under *disease*.

varicel'la. Chickenpox; an infectious disease of childhood marked by a vesicular eruption.

var'ices (var'is-ēs). Plural of *varix*.

varic'iform. Having the form of a varix.

varicobleph'aron (var-ik-o-blef'ar-on). A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

var'icocele (var'ik-o-sēl). Enlargement of the scrotal and spermatic veins.

varicocolec'tomy. Removal of a part of scrotum for varicocele.

varicog'raphy. x-Ray visualization of varicose veins.

varicom'phalos (var-ik-om'fal-os). A varicose tumor of the umbilicus.

varicophlebi'tis. Latent infection existing in varicose veins.

varicosclerotiza'tion. Treatment of varicose veins by the induction of artificial sclerotization.

var'icose aneurysm. See *aneurysm*. **v. vein**, a greatly enlarged and contorted vein.

varicos'ity. 1. A varix. 2. Quality of being varicose.

varicot'omy. Excision of a varix or varicose vein.

varic'ula. A varix of the conjunctiva.

vari'etism. A tendency toward sexual relations with several partners.

vari'ola. Smallpox; an acute infectious virus disease beginning with chills, fever, headache, and backache characterized by a general papulopustular eruption and followed by pitting. **black v.** See *hemorrhagic v.* **coherent v.**, the pustules coalesce at edges, but do not become confluent. **confluent v.**, severe form with pustules becoming more or less confluent. **discrete v.**, the pustules remain distinct. **hemorrhagic v.**, hemorrhage occurs into the vesicles, or from mucous surfaces. **malignant v.**, severe and fatal form of hemorrhagic variola. **modified v.** See *varioid*. **v. ve'ra**, simple and unmodified smallpox.

vari'olate. Of the nature of variola.

variola'tion, varioliza'tion. Inoculation with unmodified smallpox.

varioid'. A modified and mild form of smallpox.

vari'olous. Of, or pertaining to, smallpox.

variolovac'cine. Virus obtained by inoculating a heifer with smallpox.

variolovaccin'ia. Cowpox in the heifer caused by inoculation with smallpox.

va'rix, pl. *var'ices*. An enlarged and tortuous vein. **aneurysmal v.**, a varix due to direct communication with an adjacent artery as a result of a wound. **v. lymphat'icus**, an enlarged and tortuous lymphatic vessel.

var'nish. A resinous solution in oil or alcohol: it is of limited use in surgery.

varo'lian. Pertaining to the pons varolii. **v. bend**, the third fetal cerebral flexure.

- va'rus.** 1. Having the legs bowed in; in kneed. 2. See *talipes varus*.
- vas**, pl. *va'sa*. A vessel. **v. aber'rans.** 1. A blind tube sometimes connected with the epididymis or vas deferens. 2. Any anomalous or unusual vessel. **v. def'erens**, excretory duct of the testicle passing from the testis to the ejaculatory duct.
- va'sa.** Plural of *vas*. **v. afferen'tia**, lymphatic vessels which enter a gland. **v. bre'via**, the small branches of the splenic artery going to the stomach. **v. efferen'tia**, lymphatics which leave a gland. **v. prae'via**, presentation of the blood vessels of the cord ahead of the fetus. **v. rec'ta**, straight tubes formed by the seminiferous tubules. **v. vaso'rum**, the arteries and veins in the walls of the larger blood vessels. **v. vortico'sa**, the stellate veins of the choroid.
- va'sal.** Pertaining to a *vas*, or vessel.
- vasal'gia** (*vas-al'je-ab*). Pain in the vessels.
- vasa'llum.** True vascular tissue.
- vas'cular.** Pertaining to, or full of, vessels.
- vascular'ity** (*vas-ku-lar'it-e*). Condition of being vascular.
- vasculariza'tion.** The process of becoming vascular.
- vas'cularize** (*vas'ku-la-riz*). To supply with vessels; to render vascular.
- vasculi'tis.** Inflammation of a vessel.
- vas'culum aber'rans.** The *vas aberrans*.
- vasec'tomy.** Surgical removal of the *vas deferens*.
- vas'elin** (*vas'el-in*). A variety of petrolatum.
- vas'leine** (*vas'le-in*). An alkaloid from *Adhatoda vasica*.
- vasifac'tive.** Producing new vessels.
- vas'iform.** Resembling a *vas*, or vessel.
- vasoconstric'tive.** Contracting the blood vessels.
- vasoconstric'tor.** 1. Causing constriction of blood vessels. 2. A vasoconstrictive nerve.
- vasoco'rna.** The assemblage of arteries which pass radially into the spinal cord from its periphery.
- vasoden'tin.** Dentin provided with blood vessels.
- vasodepres'sion.** Vasomotor depression or collapse.
- vasodepres'sor.** Having a depressing effect on the circulation.
- vasoder'mol.** A proprietary preparation for cutaneous application.
- vasodilata'tion.** Dilatation of blood vessels.
- vasodila'tin.** A vasodilator substance supposed to be present in organic extracts.
- vasodila'tor.** 1. Causing dilatation of blood vessels. 2. A nerve thus acting.
- vaso-epididymos'tomy.** Formation of a communication between the *vas deferens* and the epididymis.
- vasofac'tive, vasofor'mative.** Same as *vasifactive*.
- vasogan'glion.** Any vascular ganglion or rete.
- vas'ogene.** A proprietary petrolatum preparation.
- vasog'raphy** (*vas-og'raf-e*). Roentgenography of the blood vessels.
- vasohyperton'ic** (*va-zo-hi-per-ton'ik*). Same as *vasoconstrictor*.
- vasohypoton'ic** (*va-zo-hi-po-ton'ik*). Same as *vasodilator*.
- vaso-inhib'itor.** A vasodilator nerve.
- vaso-inhib'itory.** Same as *vasodilator*.
- va'sol.** A proprietary form of atomizer.
- vasoliga'tion.** Ligation of the *vas deferens*.
- vasomo'tion.** The contraction or dilatation of a vessel.
- vasomo'tor.** 1. Either vasoconstrictor or vasodilator. 2. Any agent that effects vasomotion.
- vasomo'tory.** Effecting vasomotion.

- vasoneuro'sis.** Same as *angioneurosis*.
- vaso-orchidos'tomy.** The operation of joining the epididymis to the severed end of the vas deferens.
- vasopar'esis.** Paralysis of vasomotor nerves.
- vasopres'sin.** A blood-pressure-raising principle from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland.
- vas'opuncture.** Puncture of the vas deferens.
- vasore'flex** (va-zo-ré'flex). A reflex of blood vessels.
- vasorelaxa'tion.** Decrease of vascular pressure.
- vasoresec'tion.** The operation of resecting the vas deferens.
- vasor'rhiaphy.** Suture of the vas deferens.
- vasosec'tion.** Section of the vasa deferentia.
- vasosen'sory.** Supplying sensory filaments to the vessels.
- vas'ospasm.** Spasm of a vessel.
- vasospas'tic.** Causing spasm or contraction of blood vessels.
- vasostim'ulant.** Stimulating vasomotor action.
- vasos'tomy** (va-zos'to-me). The operation of forming an opening into the vas deferens.
- vasothrom'bin** (va-so-throm'bin). A fibrin factor formed from the endothelial cells of the vessels, which takes part in the formation of thrombin.
- vasot'omy.** Incision of the vas deferens.
- vasoton'ic.** Regulating the tone of a vessel.
- va'sotribe.** Same as *angiotribe*.
- va'sotripsy.** Same as *angiotripsy*.
- vasotroph'ic.** Affecting nutrition through alteration of the caliber of the blood vessels.
- vasovesiculec'tomy.** Excision of the vas deferens and the seminal vesicles.
- vasovesicul'itis.** Inflammation of the vasa deferentia and seminal vesicles.
- vas'tus** (vas'tus). See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Va'ter's ampullae** (vah'ters). Dilatation at junction of common bile duct and pancreatic duct. **V.'s corpuscles**, tactile subcutaneous end-organs.
- vec'tion.** The carrying of disease germs from an infected person to a well person.
- vec'tis.** A curved lever for making traction on the fetal head in labor.
- vec'tor.** The animal host that carries protozoal disease germs from one human host to another.
- vecto'rial.** Pertaining to a vector.
- veg'etal** (vej't-al). Common to plants and animals alike.
- vegeta'rian.** One whose food is exclusively of vegetable origin.
- vegeta'rianism.** The opinion and practice which restricts man's food to substances of vegetable origin.
- vegeta'tion.** A plantlike neoplasm.
- veg'etative.** Concerned with growth and nutrition. **v. nervous system**, the autonomic or sympathetic nervous system. **v. pole**, that pole of an ovum which contains food matter.
- vegeto-an'im'al.** Common to plants and animals.
- veg'ex.** An autolyzed yeast extract having vitamin B₂ activity.
- veg'ulln.** An extract from cabbage which produces reduction of blood sugar in experimental animals.
- ve'hicle** (ve'hik-l). An excipient; a substance used as a medium for the administration of a drug.
- veil** (vā). 1. A caul or piece of amniotic sac occasionally covering the face of a newborn child. 2. Slight huskiness of the voice.

Veillonella. A genus of bacteria, species of which occur in the mouth and intestinal tract.

vein (vân). A vessel which conveys blood to or toward the heart.

angular v., downward extension of frontal going to facial vein.

auditory v's accompany the ear arteries.

axillary v., large vein which receives the brachial veins.

azygos v's, three veins which connect the precava and postcava.

basilar v., large vein which goes to Galen's vein.

basilic v., on palmar side of forearm.

brachial v's accompany brachial artery.

brachiocephalic v., the innominate vein.

Breschet's v's, veins of the diploe.

cephalic v., a great vein of the arm.

coronary v. goes to coronary sinus of the heart.

emissary v's, veins connecting cerebral sinuses with external veins of head.

facial v., extension of angular vein to internal jugular.

femoral v., common, accompanies femoral artery and becomes the external iliac.

femoral v., deep, accompanies femoral artery and goes to superficial femoral.

femoral v., superficial, joins with deep femoral to form common femoral vein.

Galen's v's, two veins of brain going to the straight sinus.

gastric v. accompanies gastric artery.

hemilazygos v's, veins accessory to azygos veins.

hemorrhoidal v's, plexus around the rectum.

iliac v., common, vein formed by confluence of external and internal iliac veins.

iliac v., external, upward extension of common femoral.

iliac v., internal, joins the external to form common iliac.

innominate v., great vein, formed by internal jugular and subclavian, going to the precava.

jugular v., anterior, a branch of external jugular.

jugular v., external, a branch of the subclavian.

jugular v., internal, goes from lateral sinus to the innominate vein.

Marshall's v. See *oblique v.*

median basilic v. joins superficial ulnar and forms basilic.

median cephalic v. joins superficial radial to form cephalic.

median v's, deep and superficial, veins of the forearm.

oblique v., on dorsal aspect of left auricle.

ophthalmic v. goes from eye to cavernous sinus.

popliteal v. of leg and thigh becomes the femoral vein.

portal v. takes blood of superior mesenteric and portal veins to liver.

pulmonary v's, four veins, two from either lung to left auricle.

radial v., from dorsum of wrist to cephalic vein.

renal v. accompanies renal artery.

salvatella v., vein from little finger.

saphenous v., external, or short, of foot, leg, and calf to popliteal.

saphenous v., internal, or long, long vein on inner aspect of thigh to femoral vein.

spermatic v. returns the blood of the testis on the right to postcava, on the left to left renal.

splenic v. goes from spleen to portal vein.

subclavian v., from axillary vein to innominate vein.

temporo-maxillary v., from temporal and internal maxillary veins to external jugular.

Trolard's v. runs along posterior branch of fissure of Sylvius to superior petrosal sinus.

ulnar v., principal vein of anterior and ulnar aspect of forearm.

umbilical v. conveys blood from placenta to fetus.

v. of Vesalius, vein going from the pterygoid plexus to the cavernous sinus.

vitelline v's, fetal veins from yolk sac to sinus venosus.

vela'men. Any membrane, meninx, or tegument. **v. vul'vae**, the Hottentot apron.

vel'ar. Pertaining to a velum.

vellica'tion. A twitching of the muscle.

vello'sin. A poisonous principle, $C_2H_2N_2O_4$, from a species of *Geissospermum*.

velosyn'thesis. Same as *staphylorrhaphy*.

Velpau's bandage. A bandage for fracture of the clavicle.

ve'lum. Any veil or veillike organ. **anterior** or **superior v.** See *valve of Vieussens*. **inferior** or **posterior v.**, **v. of Tari'nus**, the commissure of the flocculi of the cerebellar hemisphere. **v. inter-po'situm**, membranous roof of the third ventricle. **v. pal'ati**, the soft palate.

ve'na, pl. *ve'nae*. L. for *vein*.

ve'nae ca'vae. The precava (*vena cava descendens*) and postcava (*vena cava ascendens*). **v. com'ites**, veins which accompany an artery. **v. gale'ni**, two veins of the cerebrum which discharge themselves into the straight sinus. **v. stella'tae.** See *stars of Verheyen*. **v. thebe'sii.** See *Thebesius's foramina*. **v. vortico'sae**, the venous network of the choroid.

venecta'sia (ve-nek-ta'se-ah). Dilatation of a vein.

venena'tion. Poisoning; a poisoned condition.

ve'nene. A mixture of the venoms of various poisonous snakes: used in hysteria, neurasthenia and chorea.

venenif'ic. Forming poison.

veneno'sa. Venomous snakes collectively.

ven'enous (ven'en-us). Poisonous or toxic.

vene'real. Due to, or propagated by, sexual intercourse. **v. dis-eases**, syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancre.

venereol'ogist. A practitioner who specializes in venereal disease.

venereol'ogy. The study and treatment of venereal diseases.

venereopho'bia. Morbid fear of contracting venereal disease.

ven'cry (ven'er-e). Sexual commerce; coitus.

venese'ction. The opening of a vein for the letting of blood.

ven'in. Same as *venene*.

ven'iplex (ven'i-pleks). A venous plexus.

ven'ipuncture. Surgical puncture of a vein.

venise'ction. The operation of opening a vein.

ven'isuture. Suture of a vein.

veno-auric'ular. Pertaining to the vena cava and the auricle.

venoc'lysis. The injection of medicinal or nutrient fluid into a vein.

ve'nogram. 1. A radiogram of the veins. 2. A venous pulse tracing.

venog'raphy. 1. x-Ray photography of veins. 2. The recording of a tracing of the venous pulse.

ven'om. A poison, especially one normally produced by an animal. **v. globulin**, a globulin from snake poison. **v. peptone**, a peptone from snake poison.

ven'omin. A substance from the venom of pit vipers: used in rheumatoid arthritis.

venomiza'tion. Treatment of a substance with snake venom.

venomo'tor. Causing motion of the veins.

venoperitoneos'tomy. Anastomosis of the saphenous vein with the peritoneum.

venopres'sor. Producing venous dilatation.

venosclero'sis. Sclerosis of veins.

venos'ity. Excess of venous blood in a part.

venos'tasis. The checking of the return flow of blood by compressing the veins in the four extremities.

ven'ostat. An instrument for performing venostasis.

venot'omy. The operation of cutting into a vein.

ve'nous (ve'nus). Of, or pertaining to, the veins. **v. blood**, the blood which is contained in the veins. **v. hum**, the murmur which is heard over the larger veins in anemia.

venovenos'tomy. Anastomosis of a vein, into a vein.

- vensto'ria** (ven-sto're-ah). A proprietary food preparation.
- vent.** 1. An outlet, as for pus. 2. The anus. 3. Free discharge.
- ven'ter.** The belly; any belly-like part.
- ventila'tion.** The process of supplying with fresh air.
- ven'touse** (ven'tos). A cupping glass.
- ven'trad.** Toward a belly, venter, or ventral aspect.
- ven'tral.** Pertaining to the abdomen. **v. zone of Hls,** the ventral thickening of the embryonic dorsal spinal cord projecting into the central canal.
- ven'tricle.** Any cavity; either one of the two lower and larger cavities (right and left ventricles) of the heart, or of the various cavities of the brain. **v. of Arantius,** lower end of fourth ventricle. **callosal v.,** space between either labium cerebri and the callosum. **fifth v.,** narrow space between layers of septum lucidum. **fourth v.** represents primitive cavity of the hindbrain. **v. of the larynx,** space between the true and false vocal cords. **lateral v.,** space in each cerebral hemisphere representing the cavity of original cerebral vesicle. **v. of the myelon,** the central canal of spinal cord. **pineal v.,** the cavity beneath or within the pineal body. **third v.,** space which represents the cavity of embryonic forebrain. **Verga's v.,** occasional space between the callosum and fornix.
- ventricor'nu.** The ventral horn of gray matter in the spinal cord.
- ventricor'nual.** Pertaining to the ventricornu.
- ventric'ular.** Of, or pertaining to, a ventricle. **v. aqueduct.** See *aqueductus sylvii*. **v. ligament,** a false vocal cord. **v. muscle,** the thyreo-epiglottideus.
- ventric'ulln.** A proprietary preparation of desiccated hog stomach: given to stimulate the formation of reticulocytes in pernicious anemia.
- ventriculog'raphy.** Roentgenography of the brain following the injection of air into the cerebral ventricles.
- ventriculom'etry.** The measurement of the intracranial pressure.
- ventriculonec'tor.** The atrioventricular bundle.
- ventriculos'copy.** Examination of the cerebral ventricles by means of an endoscope.
- ventriculos'tium.** The development of an opening between the cerebral ventricles and the external surface of the brain.
- ventriculos'tomy.** The operation of forming an opening into the cerebral ventricles.
- ventriculosubarach'noid.** Pertaining to the cerebral ventricles and the subarachnoid space.
- ventric'ulus.** L. for *ventricle*.
- ventricum'bent.** Prone; lying on the belly.
- ven'triduct.** To bring or carry ventrad.
- ventrifixa'tion.** Same as *ventrofixation*.
- ventrifixu'ra u'teri.** Fixation of uterus to the wall of the abdomen.
- ventriflex'ion** (ven-trif-lek'shun). Flexion toward the belly.
- ventrine'son.** The median line on the ventral surface.
- ventripy'rמיד.** The ventral pyramid of the oblongata.
- ventrocystor'rhaphy.** The stitching of a cyst to the abdominal wall.
- ventrofixa'tion.** The stitching of a viscus to the abdominal wall.
- ventrohys'teropexy** (ven-tro-his'ter-o-pek-se). Ventrofixation of the uterus.
- ventros'copy.** Examination of the abdominal cavity through a vaginal incision.
- ven'trose** (ven'trös). Having a belly.

- ventrosuspen'sion.** The cure of uterine retroposition by fixing the uterus to the abdominal wall.
- ventrot'omy.** Same as *celiotomy* or *laparotomy*.
- ventrovesicofixa'tion.** The fixation of the uterus and bladder to the abdominal wall.
- ven'ule.** A venous radicle or little vein.
- ver'amon.** A proprietary barbitol hypnotic.
- vera'trine.** Poisonous alkaloidal from *sabadilla*: irritant, stimulant, and heart depressant.
- vera'trinize, ver'atrize.** To bring under the influence of veratrine.
- vera'trol.** A medicine, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, which when used externally lowers the temperature, and is safer than *guaiacol*.
- Vera'trum.** A genus of plants: *V. viride* is a vasomotor depressant, and is used in sthenic inflammations.
- ver'bal agraphia.** See *agraphia*.
- Verbas'cum thap'sus.** Mullein, a plant whose leaves and flowers are demulcent and stimulant.
- verbigerat'ion** (ver-bij-er-a'shun). The abnormal repetition of meaningless words and phrases.
- verboma'nia.** Abnormal talkativeness.
- ver'dea.** A variety of Italian wine.
- ver'digris.** A mixture of basic copper acetates.
- Ver'ga's ventricle.** See *ventricle*.
- ver'geture** (ver'je-shur). A stripe or stria, especially one on the skin.
- Verhey'en's stars.** See *stars of Verheyen*.
- ver'itol.** A proprietary compound: used as a circulatory stimulant.
- ver'juice.** A preparation of the juice of unripe grapes.
- ver'micide.** A remedy that destroys intestinal worms.
- vermic'ular.** Wormlike. **v. movements,** peristaltic movements.
- vermicula'tion.** Peristaltic motion; peristalsis.
- vermic'ulose, vermic'ulous.** Wormlike; also infested with worms.
- ver'miform.** Worm shaped. **v. appendix.** See under *appendix*.
v. process, either surface (superior or inferior) of the median lobe of the cerebellum, or the lobe itself.
- vermif'ugal** (ver-mif'u-gal). Expelling intestinal worms.
- ver'mifuge** (ver'mif-uj). An anthelmintic medicine.
- ver'min.** An external animal parasite.
- vermina'tion** (ver-min-a'shun). Infestation with worms or other vermin.
- vermino'sis.** Infestation with worms.
- ver'minous.** Pertaining or due to worms.
- vermipho'bia.** An abnormal dread of infestation with worms.
- ver'mis.** 1. L. for *worm*. 2. Median lobe of the cerebellum.
- vermog'raphy.** x-Ray visualization of the vermiform appendix.
- ver'muth.** A liqueur prepared with wine and aromatic herbs.
- ver'nal catarrh, v. conjunctivitis.** Conjunctivitis recurring with the spring.
- Vernes' test.** A flocculation test for the presence of syphilis.
- ver'nine.** Alkaloid or base, $C_{16}H_{20}N_8O_8$, from clover, vetches, and ergot.
- ver'nix caseo'sa.** Unctuous substance which covers the skin of the fetus.
- verno'nin.** A cardiant principle, $C_{16}H_{24}O_7$, from *Vernonia nigriflora*, an African plant.
- vero'digen.** A digitalis glucoside for use in cardiovascular disease.
- ve'ronal.** A hypnotic derivative of urea. See *barbital*.

- ver'onallism.** The habitual use of veronal (barbital) and the symptoms produced thereby.
- verru'ca.** A wart. **v. acumina'ta**, pointed condyloma of the genitals or anus. **v. men'strua**, homeopathic preparation of the menses of a woman with warts. **v. necrogen'ica**, node of the skin due to dissection poisoning; dissection tubercle. **v. perua'na**, Peruvian wart; Oroya fever; an endemic disease of Peru. **v. planta'ris**, a warty growth on the sole of the foot.
- verru'ciform** (ver-u'sif-orm). Shaped like a wart.
- verru'cose, verru'cous.** Warty; like a wart.
- verru'gas.** Same as *verruca peruana*.
- ver'sion.** The act of turning; especially the manual turning of the fetus in delivery. **bipolar v.** is effected by acting upon both poles of fetus. **cephalic v.**, turning of fetus so that the head presents. **combined v.**, external and internal versions together. **external v.** is effected by outside manipulation. **Internal v.** is done by the hand within the uterus. **pelvic v.**, version by manipulation of the breech. **podalic v.**, that which brings down one or both feet. **spontaneous v.**, one which is effected without aid from without.
- ver'tebra.** Any one of the thirty-three bones of the spinal column; also, any one of the segments of which the cranium and facial bones are made up. **basilar v.**, the lowest or last of the lumbar vertebrae. **cervical v.**, the seven vertebrae of the neck. **coccygeal v.**, the rudimentary vertebrae of the coccyx. **cranial v.**, the segments of the skull and facial bones, by some regarded as modified vertebrae. **v. denta'ta**, the axis. **dorsal v.**, the twelve vertebrae which connect the ribs and form part of the posterior wall of the thorax. **false v.**, the segments of the sacrum and the coccyx. **lumbar v.**, the five vertebrae between the dorsal vertebrae and the sacrum. **v. mag'nuni**, the sacrum. **odontoid v.**, the axis. **v. prom'inens**, the seventh cervical vertebra. **sacral v.**, the fused segments forming the sacrum. **sternal v.** Same as *sternebra*. **thoracic v.**, the dorsal vertebra. **tricuspid v.**, the sixth cervical vertebra of quadrupeds. **true v.**, a vertebra which remains unfused through life, i. e., a cervical thoracic or lumbar vertebra.
- ver'tebral.** Of, or pertaining to, a vertebra, or the vertebrae. **v. arch**, the neural arch. **v. canal**, the tube which encloses the spinal cord. **v. column**, the backbone. **v. foramen.** 1. The hollow space enclosed by a vertebral arch. 2. A vertebralarterial foramen. **v. groove**, the groove lying outside of the laminae of the vertebrae. **v. ribs**, the last two, or floating ribs.
- vertebra'rium.** The spinal column.
- vertebrarte'rial foramen.** A foramen in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae for the vertebral artery.
- ver'tebrate, ver'tebrated.** Having a vertebral column or resembling one.
- vertebrec'tomy.** Excision of a vertebra.
- vertebrochon'dral.** Connected with a vertebra and a costal cartilage.
- vertebrocos'tal.** Pertaining to a vertebra and a rib.
- vertebromam'mary diameter.** The anteroposterior diameter of the chest.
- vertebroster'nal.** Connected with a vertebra and the sternum.
- ver'tex.** The summit or top; crown of the head. **v. presentation.** See under *presentation*.
- verticillate** (ver-tis'il-kt). Arranged in whorls.
- vertig'inous.** Affected with, or pertaining to, vertigo.

verti'go (ver-ti'go, but usually called ver'tig-o). Giddiness or dizziness. **auditory v.**, **aural v.**, is due to ear disease. **cerebral v.** is due to some brain disease. **epileptic v.** attends or follows an epileptic attack. **essential v.** is without discoverable cause. **gastric v.** is associated with disease of stomach. **hysterical v.**, form associated with hysteria. **labyrinthine v.** See *Ménière's disease*. **lithemic v.** is associated with gout and lithemia. **objective v.**, objects seem to patient to be moving around him. **ocular v.** is caused by eye diseases. **organic v.**, caused by lesion of brain or cord. **paralyzing v.** See *Gerlier's disease*. **peripheral v.** is due to noncentral irritation. **special-sense v.**, aural or ocular vertigo. **subjective v.**, that in which the patient seems to himself to be turning round and round. **toxemic v.** is due to some poison in the blood.

verumontani'tis. Inflammation of the verumontanum.

verumonta'num. A rounded projection on the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra.

vesalia'num. A sesamoid bone in the tendon of origin of the gastrocnemius muscle, and another in the angle between the cuboid and fifth metatarsal.

Vesalius, foramen of. See *foramen*. **V., vein of**. See *vein*.

vesa'nia. Strict insanity with neither coma nor pyrexia.

vesan'ic. Pertaining to strict or pure insanity.

vesi'ca (ves-i'kah). L. for bladder.

vesi'cal. Of, or pertaining to, the bladder. **v. crises**, paroxysms of pain in the bladder in locomotor ataxia.

vesi'cant, vesi'catory. 1. A blistering drug or agent. 2. Blistering.

vesica'tion. Act of blistering; a blister.

vesi'cle. A small blister or bladder. **allantoic v.**, internal hollow portion of allantois. **Ascherson's v's**, globules formed by shaking oil with albumin. **auditory v.**, a part of cerebral vesicle whence percipient parts of ear are formed. **blastodermic v.**, sac formed by blastoderm. **cerebral v.**, embryonic expansion of neural canal whence the brain is formed. **compound v.**, one which has more than one chamber. **germinal v.**, nucleus of an ovum. **graafian v.**, structure which holds the ovum while still within the ovary. **olfactory v.**, vesicle in the embryo developing into olfactory bulb and tract. **optic v.**, process of cerebral vesicle whence percipient parts of eye are formed. **otic v.** See *auditory v.* **seminal v.**, either one of two reservoirs for semen. **umbilical v.** See *yolk sac*.

vesi'cocele. Hernia of bladder.

vesicoec'vical. Pertaining to the bladder and cervix uteri.

vesicoe'lysis. Injection of a fluid into the bladder.

vesicofixa'tion. The stitching of the uterus to the bladder.

vesicoprostati'c. Of, or pertaining to, the bladder and prostate.

vesicopu'bic. Pertaining to the bladder and pubes.

vesicospi'nal. Pertaining to the bladder and spine.

vesicot'omy. Incision of the bladder.

vesico-u'terine. Of, or pertaining to, the bladder and uterus.

vesicovag'i'nal. Of, or pertaining to, the bladder and vagina.

vesic'ula. L. for vesicle. **v. germinati'va**. See *germinal vesicle*. **v. semina'les**. See *seminal vesicles*.

vesic'ular. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vesicle. **v. breathing, v. respiration**, breathing characterized by soft low murmur of normal respiration. **v. column, v. cylinder**, a column of nerve cells in the dorsal gray horn of the spinal cord. **v. eczema**, vesicular eruption of the scalp. **v. murmur**. Same as *v. breathing*. **v. râle**. Same as *crepitant râle*.

- vesic'ulase.** A ferment from the prostate gland which coagulates semen.
- vesicula'tion.** Presence or formation of vesicles.
- vesiculec'tomy.** Excision of a seminal vesicle.
- vesic'ullform.** Shaped like a vesicle.
- vesicull'itis.** Inflammation of a vesicle.
- vesiculocar'ernous.** Both vesicular and cavernous.
- vesic'ulogram.** A roentgen-ray picture of the seminal vesicles.
- vesiculog'raphy.** Radiography of the seminal vesicles.
- vesiculopap'ular.** Consisting of vesicles and papules.
- vesiculopus'tular.** Marked by vesicles and pustules.
- vesiculot'omy.** Incision into a vesicle.
- vesiculotympan'ic.** Both vesicular and tympanic.
- vesipy'rine.** A preparation for rheumatism, neuralgia, and influenza.
- vespa'jus.** Suppurative inflammation of the hairy part of the scalp.
- ves'sel.** Any canal for carrying a fluid, as blood or lymph. **ab-sorbent v's,** the lymphatics and lacteals. **hemorrhoidal v's,** varicose veins of the rectum. **nutrient v's,** vessels supplying the interior of bones.
- vestib'ular.** Of, or pertaining to, the vestibule.
- ves'tibule.** The oval cavity of the internal ear, forming the approach to the cochlea. **v. of aorta,** small space at root of aorta. **v. of ear,** cavity at entrance to cochlea in the internal ear. **v. of nose,** anterior part of the nostrils. **v. of pharynx,** the fauces. **v. of vagina,** space below clitoris and between nymphæ.
- vestibulot'omy.** Incision into the vestibule of the inner ear.
- vestibulo-ure'thral.** Pertaining to the vestibule of the vulva and to the urethra.
- vestib'ulum.** *L.* for *vestibule*.
- ves'tige.** A rudimentary or degenerate part which, either in the embryo or in some other species or organism, is well developed.
- vestig'ial.** Of the nature of a vestige or trace. **v. fold,** a fibrous band of the pericardium representing the obliterated left innominate vein.
- vestig'lum** (ves-tij'e-um). Same as *vestige*.
- resu'rin.** Bismarck brown: used as a microscopical stain.
- vet.** Popular name for a veterinary surgeon.
- ve'ta.** A form of mountain sickness in the Andes.
- veterina'rian.** A veterinary surgeon.
- vet'erinary.** Pertaining to domestic animals.
- viall'ity.** Ability to live after birth.
- vi'able** (vi'ab-l). Able to live or likely to live.
- vi'al** (vi'al). A small bottle.
- vi'hex.** A linear ecchymosis or streak of effused blood.
- vi'bratle** (vi'brat-l). Swaying or moving to and fro.
- vibra'tion.** The act of swaying or undulating.
- vi'bratode.** The terminal apparatus for applying the vibrations of a vibrator.
- vi'brator.** An apparatus used in vibratory treatment.
- vi'bratory.** Having a vibrating or to-and-fro movement.
- Vib'rio.** A genus of bacteria. **V. chol'erae,** **V. com'ma,** the organism which causes Asiatic cholera. **V. fink'leri.** Same as *V. proteus*. **v. of Metchnikoff,** a species which causes a fatal form of septicæmia. **V. pro'teus,** a species occurring in the feces of patients with cholera nostras and cholera infantum. **V. sputig'enus,** a species found in sputum septicæmia.

- vibrio septique** (ve-bre-on' sep-tek'). A species of bacterium found in gas gangrene.
- vibris'sae**. The hairs within the nostrils; also, the whiskers of a cat.
- vibrom'eter, vi'brophone**. Devices used in the treatment of deafness due to deposits of plastic material or inspissated mucus: they act by producing vibrations which tend to break up adhesions.
- vibrotherapeu'tics**. The therapeutic use of vibrating appliances.
- Vibur'num**. Genus of shrubs. *V. op'ulus* and *V. prunifo'llum* are medicinal species.
- vica'rious**. Taking the place of something else. *v. menstruation*, habitual monthly discharge from an abnormal situation.
- Vichy water** (ve-she'). A mineral water from Vichy, in France: diuretic.
- vic'ious cicatrix**. A cicatrix which causes a deformity.
- vico'coa**. A preparation of malt, hops, kola, and cocoa.
- Vieq d'Azyr's bundle** (vik-daz-ēr-z'). Band of nerve fibers going from the thalamus to the corpus albicans.
- vid'ian artery**. Branch of internal maxillary running along the vidian nerve. *v. canal*, foramen in sphenoid bone for vidian nerve and artery. *v. nerve*. See *Nerves, Table of*.
- Vien'na caustic, V. paste**. Paste of quicklime and caustic potash.
- vie'irin**. A substance from a tropical American tree, not unlike quinine.
- Vieussens, valve of** (ve-uh-sahz'). See *valve*.
- vigilam'bulism** (vij-il-am'bu-lism). The state of dual personality.
- vigintinor'mal**. Having one twentieth of what is normal.
- Vi'go plaster** (ve'go). Plaster of turpentine, wax, lead plaster, mercury, etc.
- vig'oral**. A proprietary beef food preparation.
- Villa'ti's solution** (vil-lah'tēz). Solution of 6 parts each of zinc sulfate and copper sulfate, 12 of solution of lead subacetate, and 70 of vinegar.
- vil'li** (vil'i). The plural of *villus*.
- villif'erous** (vil-if'er-us). Having or provided with villi.
- villik'imin**. A hormone which activates the intestinal villi.
- vill'itis**. Inflammation of the villous tissue of the coronet and of the plantar substance of the horse's foot.
- villo'ma**. A villous tumor, especially of the rectum.
- vil'lose, vil'lous**. Shaggy with soft hairs.
- villosi'tis**. A bacterial disease with alterations in the villosities of the placenta.
- villos'ity**. 1. Condition of being covered with villi. 2. A villus.
- vil'lus, pl. vil'li**. 1. A vascular chorionic tuft. 2. A minute club-shaped projection from the mucous membrane of the intestine.
- vin'cula ten'dinum**. Filaments which connect the phalanges with the flexor tendons.
- vin'culum** (ving'ku-lum), pl. *vincula*. A band or frenum.
- vin'egar**. 1. A weak and impure dilution of acetic acid. 2. A medicinal preparation of dilute acetic acid. **aromatic v.**, a refreshing restorative preparation of alcohol with various aromatic oils.
- vines'thene, vineth'ene**. A preparation of divinyl ether: used as a general anesthetic.
- vino'lla**. A proprietary toilet and healing preparation.
- vi'nous**. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, wine.
- vi'num** (vi'num). L. for *wine*.
- vi'nyl**. The univalent group, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_\cdot$; from vinyl alcohol. *v. ether*. See *divinyl ether*.

- vi'oform.** Iodochloroxyquinoline: used as a substitute for iodine.
- vi'olet blindness.** Inability to distinguish violet tints.
- vios'terol.** A general name for preparations of irradiated ergosterol, which preparations have an antirachitic (vitamin D) potency. See *ergosterol*.
- vi'perine.** Pertaining to vipers.
- viragin'ity** (vi-raj-in'it-e). The presence of male characteristics in a woman.
- vir'gin.** A woman or girl who has had no sexual intercourse.
- vir'ginal** (vir'jin-al). Pertaining to a virgin or to virginity. **v. membrane,** the hymen.
- virgin'ity.** Maidenhood; condition of being a virgin.
- viricidal** (vi-ris-i'dal). Virucidal.
- vir'idine.** An alkaloid of *Veratrum viride*.
- vir'ile.** Peculiar to man, or the male sex; procreative. **v. reflex,** retraction of the accelerator urinae muscle on tapping the penis.
- viriles'cence.** Manifestation of male qualities in women of advanced age.
- viril'ia** (vir-il'e-ah). Male generative organs.
- vir'ilism** (vir'il-izm). The presence of male physical and mental traits in a woman. **prosopopiliary v.,** virilism marked by the presence of hair on the female face.
- viril'ity.** Normal reproductive power in the male sex.
- virip'otent** (vir-ip'o-tent). Marriageable; nubile.
- vir'ol.** A preparation of malt and marrow.
- virol'ogy.** The study of viruses and virus diseases.
- vi'rose, vi'rous.** Having poisonous qualities.
- vir'tual cautery.** See *cautery, potential*.
- virucidal** (vi-roo-si'dal). Inhibiting the action of a virus.
- vir'ulence.** Extreme poisonousness or acrimony.
- vir'ulent.** Exceedingly noxious or deleterious.
- virulif'erous** (vir-u-lif'er-us). Conveying a virus or infectious germ.
- vir'ullin.** A constituent of virulent bacilli which resists opsonic action.
- vi'rus.** An animal poison, especially one produced by, and capable of transmitting, a disease. **v. anima'tum,** a living bacterial poison. **attenuated v.,** a virus which has been rendered less pathogenic by repeated inoculation or by other means. **dehumanized v.,** vaccine virus obtained by inoculating the heifer with virus from a human subject. **dermotropic v.,** a virus which causes disease of the skin and mucous membrane. **filtrable v.,** a virus so small that it will pass unaltered through a porcelain filter. **v. fixé,** virus of rabies which has been rendered as strong as possible by successive inoculation into a series of rabbits, so that its incubation period for rabbits has become "fixed." **humanized v.,** vaccine lymph from the human subject. **neutrotropic v.,** a virus which affects nervous tissue. **organized v.,** a living pathogenic micro-organism. **street v.,** the ordinary virus of dogs affected with rabies. **unorganized v.,** any poisonous chemical substance developed within the body.
- vis, pl. vi'ses.** L. for *force* or *energy*. **v. a fron'te,** a force that draws or attracts. **v. a ter'go,** force that pushes. **v. format'tiva,** energy which manifests itself in the formation of new tissue. **v. medica'trix natu'rae,** the healing power of unaided nature.
- vis'cera** (vis'ser-ah). Plural of *viscus*.
- vis'cerad** (vis'ser-ad). Toward the viscera.
- vis'ceral** (vis'ser-al). Of, or pertaining to, viscera. **v. arches,** the postoral or pharyngeal arches; a series of four lateral folds of the

anterior walls of the embryo in the neck region. **v. clefts**, fissures between the visceral arches.

visceral'gia. Pain in the viscera.

vis'ceralism. The opinion that the viscera are the main seats of disease.

viscerimo'tor. Conveying motor stimulus to a viscus.

viscero-inhib'itory. Arresting the activity of the viscera.

visceromo'tor. Conveying motor stimuli to the viscera.

visceropari'etal. Pertaining to the viscera and the abdominal wall.

visceroperitone'al. Pertaining to the viscera and peritoneum.

visceropleu'ral. Pertaining to the viscera and the pleura.

visceropto'sis. Prolapse or downward displacement of a viscus.

viscerosen'sory. Noting sensitiveness due to visceral disorder.

visceroskel'etal. Pertaining to the visceral skeleton.

viscerosomat'ic. Pertaining to the viscera and the body.

vis'cid, vis'cous. Glutinous; adhesive; sticky.

viscid'ity, viscos'ity. The property of being adhesive.

viscosim'eter. An instrument for estimating the viscosity of blood.

viscos'ity. The quality of being viscous.

vis'cous. Sticky or gummy.

vis'cus, pl. vis'cera. Any large interior organ in any of the four great body cavities, especially those in the abdomen.

vis'ion (vish'un). The faculty or act of seeing; sight. **binocular v.**, use of both eyes together without diplopia. **central v.**, direct v., that performed by macula lutea. **chromatic v.** See *chromatopsia*. **double v.**, diplopia. **half v.**, hemianopia. **indirect v.**, **peripheral v.**, that performed by parts of retina outside the macula lutea. **multiple v.**, polyopia. **oscillating v.**, oscillopsia. **solid v.**, **stereoscopical v.** is that which gives perception of relief, or of depth of objects.

vis'ual (viz'u-al). Pertaining to vision or sight. **v. angle**, angle made at the eye by lines joining the extremities of objects and the nodal point. **v. axis**, line through nodal point and center of cornea to object of vision. **v. field**, space containing all objects visible while the eye is in a fixed position. **v. purple**, purple pigment in the retinal rods, bleached by action of light; rhodopsin. **v. white**, the colorless substance which results from the action of light on retinene.

visuo-au'ditory. Pertaining to both sight and hearing.

visuom'eter (viz-u-om'e-ter). An instrument for measuring the range of vision.

visuopsy'chic. Both visual and psychic.

visuosens'ory (vish'u-o-sen'so-re). Pertaining to the perception of visual impressions.

v'taglass. A quartz-containing glass which transmits ultraviolet rays.

v'ital (vi'tal). Of, or pertaining to, life. **v. capacity**, the quantity of air a person can breathe out after a full inspiration. **v. signs**, temperature, pulse, and respiration. **v. statistics**, that branch of biometry which deals with the data and laws of human mortality, morbidity, natality, and demography.

vi'talism. The opinion that bodily functions are produced by a distinct principle called vital force.

vi'talist (vi'tal-ist). A believer in vitalism.

vitalls'tic (vi-tal-is'tik). Pertaining to vitalism.

vital'ium. A cobalt-chromium alloy used for cast dentures and surgical appliances.

vi'tals. The parts and organs necessary to life.

vi'tamalt. A proprietary malt extract.

vitam'eter. An apparatus for measuring the potency of a vitamin.

vitamin (vi'tam-in). A general term for a number of unrelated organic substances that occur in many foods in small amounts and that are necessary for the normal functioning of the body.

vitamin A, an unsaturated aliphatic alcohol, $(CH_2)_3C_6H_4.CH:CH.C(CH_2)_3CH.CH:CH.C(CH_2)_3CH.CH_2OH$. Deficiency in the diet causes (a) inadequate production and regeneration of the visual purple with resulting night blindness and (b) disturbances in the epithelial tissue resulting in keratomalacia, xerophthalmia and lessened resistance to infections through the epithelial surfaces. Vitamin A is present in the liver oils of the cod and other fish, in butter, egg yolk, cheese, and liver as well as in tomatoes and many other vegetable foods in most of which it exists as carotene.

vitamin A₁, a form of vitamin A found in the eye tissues of marine fishes.

vitamin A₂, a compound with properties similar to those of vitamin A but with a different absorption spectrum in the ultraviolet: it is found in the bodies of fresh water fish.

vitamin B, a term for a group of substances classed together in the early days because they were water-soluble as contrasted with the fat-soluble A and C. Called also *vitamin B complex*. Members of the vitamin B complex are nicotinic acid and nicotinic acid amide (P-P. factor, pellagra-preventing factor), pantothenic acid and filtrate factor. See *nicotinic acid* and *pantothenic acid* under *acid*.

vitamin B₁. See *thiamine*.

vitamin B₂. See *riboflavin*.

vitamin B₃, a water-soluble, growth factor for pigeons. It also improves the condition of the feathers, the appetite and activity. It is found in yeast, liver, whole grains and malt.

vitamin B₄, a water-soluble factor from yeast that prevents a specific paralysis in rats and chicks.

vitamin B₅, a factor necessary for the maintenance of growth in rats and weight in pigeons.

vitamin B₆, a factor which prevents nutritional dermatosis in rats; also known as *rat acrodynia factor*. It is 2-methyl-3-hydroxy 4,5-di-(hydroxy-methyl)-pyridine.

vitamin C, ascorbic acid. See under *acid*.

vitamin D, any one of several related sterols which have antirachitic properties. They may be produced artificially by the irradiation of ergosterol and a few related sterols. See *ergosterol*. Deficiency of vitamin D tends to cause rickets in children and osteomalacia and osteoporosis in adults. It is present in the liver oils of various fish, in butter and egg yolk and is produced in the body on exposure to sunlight.

vitamin D₁, a term formerly applied to an impure mixture of calciferol with another sterol.

vitamin D₂, calciferol.

vitamin D₃, activated 7-dehydrocholesterol; found chiefly in fish liver oils.

vitamin E, the fertility of vitamin E deficient rats is restored by adding 3 mg. of alpha-tocopherol, $C_{27}H_{46}O_2$, or 5 mg. of beta-tocopherol, $C_{29}H_{50}O_2$, to the diet. See *tocopherol*.

vitamin G, riboflavin.

vitamin H. 1. A heat labile factor found in fresh meat which is essential for the growth of brook trout. 2. A heat stable factor essential

for the growth of rats. 3. A member of the vitamin B complex that protects rats from dermatitis resulting from ingestion of large amounts of uncoagulated egg white.

vitamin K is necessary for the normal absorption of prothrombin in the blood and its concentration is connected with the presence of bile in the intestine. It is used in postoperative hemorrhage with bile obstruction (obstructive jaundice), and is administered to mothers before delivery to reduce hemorrhage in newborn infants. It is found in alfalfa, spinach, cabbage, purified fish meal, hog-liver fat, egg yolk, hempseed. Dose, 0.6-10 mg. daily by mouth.

vitamin L, a factor necessary for lactation in rats. L_1 is found in beef-liver extract, L_2 in yeast.

vitamin M. 1. A vitamin from yeast and liver extract that is essential for monkeys that are on a pellagra-producing diet. 2. A vitamin said to exist in liver and to protect against corpuscular blood deficiency.

vitamin P, the crystalline flavone factor in lemon juice (citrin), and Hungarian red pepper, deficiency of which causes increased permeability of capillary walls in guinea pigs. Called also *hesperidin*.

vitamin T, a factor occurring in egg yolk and vegetable oils having a stimulating effect on the formation of blood platelets.

factor W. A thermolabile substance, found in liver in association with other members of the vitamin B complex, and which is necessary for the growth of the rat.

vitam'inoid (vi-tam'in-oid). Resembling vitamin.

vitaminol'ogy. The study of vitamins.

vi'tapath. A vitapathic practitioner.

vi'tapathic. Pertaining to vitapathy.

vitap'athy. A so-called school of quack medicine.

vit'ellary (vit'el-a-re). Same as *vitelline*.

vitel'in. A globulin from the yolk of egg.

vitel'line. Resembling, or pertaining to, the vitellus or yolk. **v. artery**, a fetal artery from the primitive aorta to the yolk sac. **v. duct**, the omphalomesenteric duct. **v. membrane**, the outer membrane lining the ovum. **v. veins**, fetal veins from the yolk sac to the sinus venosus.

vitellolu'tein (vit-el-o-lu'te-in). Yellow pigment obtainable from lutein.

vitelloru'bin (vit-el-o-ru'bin). A reddish pigment obtainable from lutein.

vitel'lus. The yolk of egg.

viti'ate (vish'e-ât). To impair or corrupt.

vitill'go. A skin disease with formation of smooth patches. Same as *leukoderma*.

vitilligold'ea. See *leukoderma*.

vitodynam'ic. Pertaining to vital force.

vitreocapsul'itis. Inflammation of membrane which enfolds the vitreous body.

vitreoden'tin. A dense and glasslike form of dentin.

vit'reous. 1. Glassy or hyaline. 2. Same as *v. body*. **v. body**, **v. humor**, transparent semifluid mass between the lens and the retina. **v. chamber**, the largest and most posterior of the chambers of the eye. **v. degeneration**, hyaline degeneration. **v. electricity**, positive static electricity. **v. membrane**. 1. The inner membrane of the choroid. 2. A membrane of hair follicles separating outer root sheath from internal layer. **v. table**, the inner table of a cranial bone.

- vit'riol.** Any crystalline sulfate. **blue v.**, copper sulfate. **green v.**, iron sulfate; **copperas.** **oil of v.**, sulfuric acid. **white v.**, zinc sulfate.
- vitropression.** The production of anemia of the skin by pressing on it with a slip of glass.
- vi'trum.** L. for *glass*.
- vit'ular.** Pertaining to a calf.
- vit'ulary fever.** A puerperal brain affection of cows.
- vididiflu'sion.** Removal of the blood from an individual, subjection of it to dialysis, and return of it again to the body without exposing it to the air.
- vivifica'tion.** The conversion of lifeless into living proteid matter in the process of assimilation.
- vivipercep'tion.** The study of the vital processes of a living organism.
- viv'isect.** To dissect while yet alive.
- vivisec'tion.** Dissection or cutting operation upon a living animal.
- vivisec'tionist** (viv''e-sek'shun-ist). One who practices or defends vivisection.
- vivisec'tor** (viv-is-ek'tor). One who vivisects or practices vivisection.
- vivisecto'rium.** A place for the performance of vivisections.
- Vlem'lnckx's solution** (vlem'ingz). Solution of lime and sulfur in water or in petroleum.
- vo'cal.** Of, or pertaining to, the voice. **v. area**, that part of the glottis which lies between the vocal cords. **v. cords**, the thyro-arytenoid ligaments of the larynx: the inferior are called *true*, and the superior *false*, vocal cords. **v. fremitus**, a vibration or thrill of the chest wall in speaking. **v. ligaments**, the true vocal cords, or thyro-arytenoid ligaments. **v. muscle.** See *thyro-arytenoideus*, in *Muscles*, Table of. **v. process**, a process of the arytenoid cartilage to which the vocal cords are attached. **v. signs**, indications of disease shown by changes of voice, as in fremitus or resonance.
- vod'ka.** A variety of whisky made in Russia.
- vo'lee.** A sound uttered by the mouth.
- vold.** To cast out as waste matter.
- vo'la** (vo'lah). The sole or palm.
- vo'lar.** Pertaining to a palm or sole.
- vol'atile** (vol'at-il). Tending to evaporate rapidly.
- volatiliza'tion.** Conversion or change into a vapor.
- voll'tion.** The act or power of willing.
- Volk'mann's canals** (fölk'mahnz). Passage in the subperiosteal layer of bones communicating with the haversian canals.
- vol'ley.** A rhythmic succession of muscle twitches artificially induced.
- volsel'la.** Forceps with double-toothed blades.
- volt.** The unit of electromotive force; 1 ampere of current against 1 ohm of resistance.
- volt'age.** Electromotive force measured in volts.
- volta'ic.** Pertaining to Volta, an electrician. **v. electricity**, electricity developed through chemical action. **v. irritability**, responsiveness of muscle to galvanic stimulus.
- vol'talism** (völ'ta-izm). Same as *galvanism*.
- voltam'eter.** Apparatus for measuring strength of a galvanic current.
- volt'meter.** Instrument for measuring electromotive force in volts.
- Voltoll'ni's disease.** Purulent labyrinthic otitis.
- volumet'ric analysis.** See *analysis*.

- volumette** (vol-u-met'). An instrument for delivering repeated quantities of fluid in accurate predetermined doses.
- volumina'tion**. The swelling of the bodies of bacteria produced by blood serum.
- volumom'eter**. An instrument for measuring volume or changes in volume.
- vol'untary**. Accomplished in accordance with the will.
- voluntamo'tory**. Subject to voluntary motor influence.
- vo'lupty**. Sensual pleasure.
- volute'** (vo-lût'). Rolled up.
- volvulo'sis**. Infestation with the worm *Oncocerca volvulus* which produces cutaneous or subcutaneous fibrous tumors.
- vol'vulus**. Intestinal obstruction due to a knotting and twisting of the bowel.
- vo'mer**. Bone which forms the lower and posterior portion of the septum of the nose.
- vo'merine**. Of, or pertaining to, the vomer.
- vomerobas'ilar canal**. Canal formed at junction of the sphenoid bone and vomer.
- vom'ica**. 1. Abnormal cavity in an organ, especially in the lung. 2. Profuse and sudden expectoration of pus or putrescent matter.
- vom'it**. 1. Matter expelled from the stomach by the mouth. 2. An emetic. **bilious v.**, vomit stained with bile. **black v.**, darkened blood cast up from the stomach in yellow fever. **coffee-ground v.**, bloody vomit of malignant stomach disease.
- vom'iting**. forcible ejection of contents of stomach through the mouth. **cyclic v.**, a condition marked by recurring attacks of vomiting. **dry v.**, nausea with attempts at vomiting, but with the ejection of nothing but gas. **incoercible v.**, vomiting that cannot be controlled. **pernicious v.**, vomiting in pregnancy so severe as to threaten patient's life. **v. of pregnancy**, vomiting occurring in the morning during the early months of pregnancy. **projectile v.**, vomiting in which the material is ejected with great force. **stercoraceous v.**, vomiting of fecal matter.
- vom'ito ni'gro**. Black vomit; also, yellow fever.
- vom'itory** (vom'it-o-re). An emetic.
- vomituri'tion**. Repeated ineffectual attempt to vomit; retching.
- vom'itus**. Vomiting; also, matter vomited. **v. matuti'nus**, the morning vomiting of chronic gastric catarrh.
- von Graefe's sign** (fôn gra'fêz). Failure of lid to move downward with eyeball in exophthalmic goiter.
- von'ulo**. A bronchial disease of West Africa.
- vora'cious**. Having an extremely keen appetite.
- Vor'onooff's method or operation**. The grafting of an ape's testicle into a man in the attempt to cause rejuvenation.
- vor'tex**. Whorled arrangement of muscle fibers in the heart.
- vor'ticose**. Arranged in a whorl.
- vos'gelin**. A gelatin substitute formed by action of hypochlorites on starch.
- vox**. L. for *voice*. **v. choler'ica**, the peculiar suppressed voice of true cholera.
- voyeur** (voi-ur'). A pervert who attains erotic satisfaction in looking at sexual objects.
- voyeurism** (voi'er-izm). Sexual perversion in which looking at nudity or sexual acts is the source of sexual gratification.
- V. S.** Abbreviation for *volumetric solution*.
- vuerom'eter**. Instrument for measuring distance between the eyes.

vul'canite. Vulcanized caoutchouc, or India rubber.

vul'nerable. Easily wounded or injured.

vul'nerary. An agent which promotes the healing of wounds.

vul'nerating (vul'ner-at-ing). Inflicting wounds.

vul'nus (vul'nus), pl. *vul'nera*. L. for wounds.

vulsel'la, vulsel'lum. Same as *volsella*.

vul'va. The external female genitalia or pudenda. **v. cer'ebri**, an opening into the third ventricle of the brain, below the anterior crus of the fornix. **v. clau'sa, v. connivens**, a vulva in which the labia majora are plump and closed. **fused v.**, synechia vulvae. **v. hi'ans**, gaping vulva; a vulva in which the labia majora are flaccid and gaping.

vul'var (vul'var). Of, or pertaining to, the vulva.

vulvec'tomy. Excision of the vulva.

vulvis'mus (vul-viz'mus). Same as *vaginismus*.

vulvi'tis. Inflammation of the vulva.

vulvocru'al. Pertaining to the vulva and the thigh.

vulvop'athy (vul-vop'ath-e). Any disease of the vulva.

vulvo-u'terine. Pertaining to the vulva and uterus.

vulvovag'inal. Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina. **v. anus.**

See *anus*. **v. glands.** See *glands of Bartholin*.

vulvovaginit'is. Inflammation of the vulva and the vagina.

vu'zin. A derivative from the bark of *Remijia cuprea*, used as an antiseptic for wounds.

V. W. Abbreviation for *vessel wall*.

W

W. The chemical symbol of *tungsten*.

wa'baln (wah'ba-in). A glucoside from the root of *Caris'sa schim'peri*: cardiac and local anesthetic.

Wach'endorf's membrane. 1. The pupillary membrane. 2. The membrane which invests a cell.

Wachs'muth's mixture. Anesthetic mixture of 1 part of oil of turpentine with 5 parts of chloroform.

Wade's balsam. Compound tincture of benzoin.

wa'fer. A thin layer or paste used to enclose a dose of medicine; also, a flat vaginal suppository.

Wag'ner's corpuscles. The oval-shaped bodies at the termination of certain nerve fibers; tactile corpuscle.

Wag'staffe's fracture. Separation of the internal malleolus.

wahoo'. See *Euonymus*.

walst (wäst). The portion of the body between the thorax and the hips.

wakefulness. Indisposition to sleep; insomnia.

Wal'cheren fever (wol'ker-en). A severe form of remittent fever.

Wal'cher's position. A position in labor in which the woman is in the dorsal posture, with hips at edge of table and lower extremities hanging.

walk'ing typhoid. Typhoid fever in which the patient refuses to go to bed.

walle'rian degeneration. See under *degeneration*.

wall eye. Leukoma of the cornea; also, divergent strabismus.

wall plate. An electrical device for supplying current of low tension and low frequency.

wal'nut. See *Juglans*.

Walpur'g's oil. A petroleum from Eichstädt, Germany: a popular polychrest remedy.

- Wal'thard's cell nests.** Rests of squamous epithelium in the ovary to which is attributed the development of Brenner tumor.
- wan'dering.** Moving about; abnormally movable. **w. abscess,** one which burrows and points at a place distant from its original seat. **w. cell,** a leukocyte. **w. kidney,** **w. spleen.** Same as *floating kidney* or *spleen*.
- Wangensteen's apparatus or suction tube.** A suction apparatus connected with a duodenal tube for aspirating gas and fluid from the stomach and intestine.
- wank'lynize.** To treat with Wanklyn's test, as in testing bread for alum.
- War'burg's tincture.** A powerfully antiperiodic and sudorific mixture.
- War'burg's yellow enzyme.** A protein existing in many tissues where it serves an important factor in tissue respiration.
- ward (ward).** A large room in a hospital. **isolation w.,** a hospital ward for the isolation of persons suspected of being affected with an infectious disease. **probationary w.,** a ward of a hospital where patients are kept until it is ascertained whether or not they have a contagious disease. **psychopathic w.,** a ward in a general hospital for temporary reception of patients with mental disease.
- w'r'drop's operation.** Distal ligation of an artery for aneurysm.
- re'housemen's itch.** Palmar eczema among workmen in warehouses.
- wart (wart).** An elevation of the skin, more rarely of the mucous membrane, formed by hypertrophy of the papillae. See also *verruca*.
- anatomical w.** Same as *dissection tubercle*. See *tubercle*. **fig w.,** **moist w.,** **pointed w.** See *venereal w.* **fugitive w.,** a form seen on the hands of young persons and generally not persistent. **necrogenic w.,** *verruca necrogenica*. **Peruvian w.** See *verruca peruana*. **postmortem w.** Same as *verruca necrogenica*. See *tubercle*. **soot w.,** chimney sweeps' cancer (or epithelioma) of the scrotum. **tel-angiectatic w.** See *angiokeratoma*. **tuberculous w.,** tuberculosis of the skin leading to the development of warts, chiefly upon the hands, and occurring principally in childhood. **venereal w.,** a reddish, pointed elevation growing upon the genitals or the anus, and caused by infection from the secretions of the parts around it. It is usually moist, and is also known as *moist w.,* *pointed w.,* *fig w.,* *verruca acuminata*, and *pointed condyloma*. **vitreous w.,** any one of a set of small, roundish, transparent masses on the posterior surface of the cornea, near the border of Descemet's membrane.
- warty (war'te).** Covered with warts; resembling warts.
- wash (wash).** A lotion. **black w. (lo'tio ni'gra),** a lotion of mild mercurous chloride, 64 grains, and lime water (*li'quor cal'cis*), 16 fl.oz.; used in treating syphilitic sores. **red w.,** a weak solution of zinc sulphate containing compound tincture of lavender. **yellow w. (lo'tio fla'ra),** corrosive mercuric bichloride (corrosive sublimate), 24 grains, in lime water (*li'quor cal'cis*), 6 fl.oz.
- wash bottle.** 1. A bottle having two tubes through the cork, and so arranged that blowing into one will force a stream of water from the other: used in washing chemical materials. 2. A bottle containing some washing fluid, through which gases are passed for the purpose of freeing them from impurities.
- wash'erwomen's itch.** Eczema on the hands of laundresses.
- wash'ing soda.** Sodium carbonate.
- wash-leath'er skin.** Condition in which silver makes a black mark on the skin.

Wasielewskia (was-e-el-ew'ske-ah). A form of amebae which acquire and lose flagella. *W. gru'beri* has been obtained in cultures from diarrheic stools.

Waskia (was'ke-ah). A name for the genus *Embadomonas*.

wasp. Any stinging hymenopterous insect. Wasp venom has a use in homeopathic practice. **w. waist**, a deformity of the waist due to certain myopathies.

Wassermann-fast. Showing a positive Wassermann reaction despite antisiphilitic treatment.

Was'sermann reaction or test. See under *reaction*.

was'ter (wás'ter). An ox or a cow affected with tuberculosis.

was'ting palsy. Progressive muscular atrophy.

water. A tasteless, inodorous liquid, H_2O . **w. bag**, a bag for holding hot or cold water for therapeutic application. **w. balance**, the fairly accurate and uniform balance between the intake and output of water in the body. **w. bed**, a rubber mattress containing water. **w. on the brain**. See *hydrocephalus*. **w. brash**. See *pyrosis*. **capillary w.**, the water contained in the soil above the water table of the ground water. **w. on the chest**, hydrothorax. **w. cure**, hydrotherapy. **w. dressing**, treatment of wounds by water. **w. glass**, aqueous solution of sodium silicate: used in surgery, etc. **ground w.**, water which lies in the depths of soils being carried along under ground over impervious strata. **w. gruel**, thin porridge containing no milk. **w. jug**, **w. pox**, varicella, or chickenpox. **w. rigor**, the state of rigor in a muscle induced by the action of water: a term used in electromotor experiments.

water-borne. Spread or transmitted by drinking water: said of a disease.

water-hammer pulse. See under *pulse*.

Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome. A very severe form of meningococcus meningitis.

wat'ers. Same as *liquor amnii*.

Watso'n'ius wat'soni. A nematode parasite found in African diarrhea.

watt. Amount of pressure developed by 1 volt of potential with 1 ampere of current.

wattage. The output or consumption of an electric device expressed in watts.

watt'meter. An instrument for measuring wattage.

wave theory. The undulatory theory.

wa'vy respiration. See *interrupted respirations*.

wax. One of a series of plastic substances deposited by insects or obtained from plants. **shoemakers' w.**, a compound used by cobblers: a popular remedy for cuts and punctures.

wax'ing kernels. Enlarged lymph glands on the neck or in the groin of a child.

wax'y. Resembling or pertaining to wax. **w. degeneration**. See *degeneration*.

wean. To cause an infant to cease to take food by sucking.

wean'ing brash. Diarrhea occurring as a result of weaning.

wea'zand. The trachea, or windpipe.

webbed. Having a membrane which connects with adjacent organs. **w. fingers**, **w. toes**, the union of toes or fingers by a thin band of tissue.

web'er. Same as *coulomb*.

Web'er's law. See *law*. **W.'s paradox**, a muscle so overstretched that it cannot contract may become still longer. **W.'s syndrome**. See *syndrome*.

weed. Lymphangitis in animals.

weep'ing eczema. See under *eczema*. **w. sinew,** cystoma on a tendon or aponeurosis.

Wei'del's reaction. The murexide test.

Wei'gert's method. Use of hematoxin for staining nerve fiber.

weight. Downward pressure due to gravity. [See *Table of Weights and Measures*, pp. 1007-1011.] **atomic w.,** weight of an atom of an element as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen. **molecular w.,** the weight of a molecule of a substance as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

Weil's disease (wily). See under *disease*.

Weil-Felix reaction. See under *reaction*.

Weir Mitchell's treatment. Treatment of neurasthenia by liberal feeding, massage, and rest.

Welt'brecht's retinacula (vīt'brektz). Ligaments on the neck of the great trochanter.

Welch's bacillus. Same as *Clostridium welchii*.

wen. A sebaceous cyst; also, a goiter.

Wer'hof's disease. See *purpura haemorrhagica*.

Wer'nicke's reaction. A peculiar reaction of the pupil in hemianopia when exposed to light.

West'phal's nucleus. A group of nerve cells posterior to the proper nucleus of the trochlear nerve. **W.'s symptom,** absence of knee jerk in locomotor ataxia.

wet-brain. Serous meningitis.

wet-cup. A cupping glass to be used after scarification.

wet-nurse. A nurse who gives suck to her charge.

wet-pack. The wrapping of a patient in wet sheets.

wet-scald. Eczema in sheep.

Wharton's canal, W.'s duct. The duct of the submaxillary gland.

W.'s jelly, the jelly-like tissue of the umbilical cord.

wharton'tis. Inflammation of Wharton's duct.

whael. A white or pinkish ridge on the skin, as in urticaria or after the stroke of a whip.

Wheel'house's operation. A variety of external urethrotomy.

wheeze. A sound made by suddenly forcing the breath through the glottis.

wheez'ing (hwe'zing). Difficult breathing attended with a whistling sound.

whelk. A wheal, or protuberance, on the face.

wey. The thin serum of milk after the curd and cream are separated.

whif'ing murmurs. Certain systolic murmurs characteristic of some cases of chlorosis.

Whipple's method. The treatment of pernicious anemia by the use of liver.

whip-snap action. Sudden spasm of the cremaster, which may bruise and wound the testicle.

whipworm. See *Trichuris trichiuria*.

whirl-bone. 1. The patella, or knee cap. 2. The head of the femur.

whish'ing sound. The placental souffle.

whis'key, whis'ky. A distilled alcoholic liquor from barley, corn, and potatoes. **w. nose,** acne rosacea.

white arsenic. Same as *arsenic trioxide*. **w. atrophy.** See *atrophy*.

w. cell, w. corpuscle. See *blood corpuscle*. **w. commissure,** anterior commissure of spinal cord. **w. gangrene.** See under *gan-grene*. **w. lead,** basic lead carbonate. **w. line,** linea alba. **w. matter, w. substance,** that part of brain, spinal cord, and other

- nervous structures which is composed of white medullated nerve fibers. **w. precipitate.** See *precipitate*. **w. softening,** fatty degeneration of brain substance in which the affected area has become white and anemic. **w. substance of Schwann.** See *myelin*. **w. swelling,** tuberculous arthritis. **w. vitriol,** zinc sulfate.
- whites (hwits).** Same as *leukorrhea*.
- White's operation.** Castration for cure of enlarged prostate.
- whit'low.** A felon; panaris, or paronychia.
- whoop (hoop).** The sonorous and convulsive inspiration of pertussis.
- whoop'ing cough.** Pertussis; an infectious disease characterized by coryza, bronchitis, and violent spasmodic cough. It is probably caused by *Haemophilus pertussis*.
- Wick'ershelmer's fluid.** An arsenical fluid for preserving anatomical preparations.
- Wi'dal's serum test (ve'dahls).** A test for typhoid fever made by adding 1 part of blood serum from a suspected case to 10 parts of a bouillon culture of typhoid bacilli. If the person has typhoid a reaction occurs, consisting of gradual loss of motility in the bacilli after their coagulation into groups.
- wig'gler.** The larva of a mosquito.
- Wild'holz reaction.** See under *reaction*.
- Wilde's cords (wildz).** Bands which cross the callosum transversely.
- W.'s incision or operation,** incision of skin, subcutaneous tissue, and periosteum covering the mastoid process for relief of mastoid disease.
- Will'ia.** A genus of fungi some of which are parasitic in man.
- Will'iasis.** The presence of Willia in the body.
- Will'is, circle of.** See *circle*. **W.'s cords,** bands which cross the superior longitudinal sinus transversely. **W.'s nerve.** See *spinal accessory*, in *Nerves*, *Table of*.
- will'ow.** A tree of the genus *Salix*: the barks of many species are tonic and antiperiodic.
- Will'son's disease.** 1. Acute exfoliative dermatitis. 2. Progressive lenticular degeneration.
- Wimburst machine.** An apparatus for producing static current.
- Winck'el's disease.** Epidemic hemoglobinuria of young infants.
- wind'age.** Supposed lesion caused by missiles which do not really strike.
- wind'pipe.** The trachea.
- wine.** Fermented grape juice; an alcoholic stimulant. **w. glass,** a measure nearly equal to 2 fl.oz. **red w.,** wine of a dark color, like Bordeaux, claret, and especially port. **white w.,** wine of a light color, like Madeira, and especially sherry.
- wing.** See *ala*.
- Wins'low, foramen of.** See *foramen*. **W.'s ligament.** See *ligament*.
- win'tergreen.** See *Gaultheria*.
- win'ter itch.** Same as *pruritus hiemalis*.
- Winternitz bath.** A cold douche from a hose applied to the patient's back while the latter is vigorously rubbed. **W. sound,** a double-current catheter.
- Win'trich's sign.** See *sign*.
- Wir'sung's canal, W.'s duct.** The pancreatic excretory duct.
- wis'dom tooth.** The last molar tooth on either side of each jaw.
- witch hazel.** See *Hamamelis*.
- Wohlgemuth's test (wöl'ge-moots).** A test for renal sufficiency.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Grains.		Scruples.		Drams.		Troy ounces.		Pound.
gr. 20	=	3 1						
60	=	3	=	3 1				
480	=	24	=	8	=	3 1		
5760	=	288	=	96	=	12	=	lb 1

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Grains.		Drams.		Ounces.		Pound.
gr. 27.34375	=	dr. 1				
437.5	=	16	=	oz. 1		
7000	=	256	=	16	=	lb 1

SOLID MEASURE.

Cubic inches.		Cubic feet.		Cubic yard.
1728	=	1		
46656	=	27	=	1

DRY MEASURE.

Pints.		Quarts.		Gallons.		Pecks.		Busbels.		Quarter.
2	=	1								
8	=	4	=	1						
16	=	8	=	2	=	1				
64	=	32	=	8	=	4	=	1		
512	=	256	=	64	=	32	=	8	=	1

APOTHECARIES' (WINE) MEASURE.

Minims.		Fluidrams.		Fluidounces.		Pints.		Gallon.
℥ 60	=	3 1						
480	=	8	=	3 1				
7680	=	128	=	16	=	0 1		
61440	=	1024	=	128	=	8	=	G. 1

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

Minims.		Fluidrams.		Fluidounces.		Pints.		Gallon.
60	=	1						
480	=	8	=	1				
9600	=	160	=	20	=	1		
76800	=	1280	=	160	=	8	=	1

Table for Converting Apothecaries' into Imperial Measure.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.		IMPERIAL MEASURE.
		Pints. Fluidounces. Fluidrams. Minims.
1 minim	=	
1 fluidram	=	1.04
1 fluidounce	=	2.5
1 pint	=	20
1 gallon	=	18
		23

Table for Converting Imperial into Apothecaries' Measure.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.		APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.
		Gallon. Pints. Fluidounces. Fluidrams. Minims.
1 minim	=	0.96
1 fluidram	=	58
1 fluidounce	=	41
1 pint	=	38
1 gallon	=	8

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The meter, or unit of length, at 32° F., = 39.370432 inches.

The liter, or unit of capacity, = 33.816 fluidounces.

The gram, or unit of weight, = 15.43234874 troy grains.

Comparative Values of Apothecaries' and Metric Fluid Measures.

Minims.	Cubic Centimeters.	Minims.	Cubic Centimeters.	Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimeters.	Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimeters.
1	0.06	25	1.54	1	30.00	21	621.00
2	0.12	30	1.90	2	59.20	22	650.00
3	0.18	35	2.16	3	89.00	23	680.00
4	0.24	40	2.50	4	118.40	24	710.00
5	0.30	45	2.80	5	148.00	25	740.00
6	0.36	50	3.08	6	178.00	26	769.00
7	0.42	55	3.40	7	207.00	27	798.50
8	0.50			8	236.00	28	828.00
9	0.55			9	266.00	29	858.00
10	0.60			10	295.70	30	887.25
11	0.63			11	325.25	31	917.00
12	0.74			12	355.00	32	946.00
13	0.80			13	385.00	43	1419.00
14	0.85			14	414.00	56	1655.00
15	0.92			15	444.00	64	1892.00
16	1.00			16	473.11	72	2128.00
17	1.05			17	503.00	80	2365.00
18	1.12			18	532.00	96	2839.00
19	1.17			19	562.00	112	3312.00
20	1.25			20	591.50	128	3785.00

Fluidrams.

1
1 1/2
1 1/4
2
3
4
5
6
7

Comparative Values of Apothecaries' and Metric Weights.

Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Drams.	Grams.
$\frac{1}{16}$	0.0065	1	0.065	24	1.55	1	3.90
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.0101	2	0.130	25	1.62	2	7.89
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.0108	3	0.195	26	1.70	3	11.65
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0130	4	0.260	27	1.75	4	15.50
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.0135	5	0.324	28	1.82	5	19.40
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0162	6	0.400	29	1.87	6	23.30
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0180	7	0.460	30	1.95	7	27.20
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0202	8	0.520	31	2.00		
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0216	9	0.600	32	2.10	Ounces.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0259	10	0.650	33	2.16	1	31.10
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0270	11	0.715	34	2.20	2	62.20
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0324	12	0.780	35	2.25	3	93.30
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0360	13	0.845	36	2.30	4	124.40
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0405	14	0.907	37	2.40	5	155.50
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0432	15	0.972	38	2.47	6	186.60
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0540	15.5	1.000	39	2.55	7	217.70
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0648	16	1.040	40	2.60	8	248.80
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0810	17	1.102	42	2.73	9	280.00
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.1080	18	1.160	44	2.86	10	311.00
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.1296	19	1.240	48	3.00	11	342.14
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.1620	20	1.300	50	3.25	12	373.23
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.2160	21	1.360	52	3.40	14	435.50
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.3240	22	1.425	56	3.65	16	497.60
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.4860	23	1.460	58	3.75	24	746.40
						48	1492.80
						100	3110.40

Comparative Values of Metric and Apothecaries' Weights.

Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.
0.0010	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.065	1.003	1	15.43	100	1513.23
0.0020	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.100	1.543	2	30.86	125	1929.04
0.0010	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.130	2.006	3	46.30	150	2314.85
0.0055	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.150	2.315	4	61.73	175	2700.65
0.0081	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.180	2.778	5	77.16	450	6944.55
0.0108	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.200	3.086	6	92.60	550	8487.78
0.0162	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.300	4.630	7	98.02	550	10031.01
0.0324	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.500	7.716	8	123.46	750	11574.26
0.0486	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.700	10.803	9	138.90	850	13117.49
0.0567	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.900	13.890	10	154.32	1000	16432.35

Comparative Values of Avoirdupois and Metric Weights.

Avoir. Ounces.	Grams.	Avoir. Ounces.	Grams.	Avoir. Ounces.	Grams.	Avoir. Pounds.	Grams.
$\frac{1}{4}$	1.772	5	141.75	13	368.54	3	1360.78
$\frac{1}{2}$	3.544	6	170.10	14	396.90	4	1814.37
$\frac{3}{4}$	7.088	7	198.45	15	425.25	5	2267.96
$\frac{1}{2}$	14.175	8	226.80	Avoir. Pounds.		6	2727.55
$\frac{1}{2}$	28.350	9	255.15	1	453.60	7	3175.14
$\frac{1}{2}$	56.700	10	283.50	2	907.18	8	3628.74
$\frac{3}{4}$	85.050	11	311.84	2.2	1000.00	9	4082.33
$\frac{1}{2}$	113.400	12	340.20			10	4535.92

Comparative Values of Metric Fluid and Apothecaries' Measures.

Cubic Centimeters.		Fluid-ounces.		Cubic Centimeters.		Fluid-ounces.		Cubic Centimeters.		Fluidrams.		Cubic Centimeters.		Cubic Centimeters.		Minims.	
1000	=	33.81		400	=	13.53		25	=	6.76		4	=	64.8			
900	=	30.43		300	=	10.14		10	=	2.71		3	=	48.6			
800	=	27.05		200	=	6.76		9	=	2.43		2	=	32.4			
700	=	23.67		100	=	3.38		8	=	2.16		1	=	16.00			
600	=	20.29		75	=	2.53		7	=	1.89		0.99	=	1.46			
500	=	16.90		50	=	1.69		6	=	1.62		0.97	=	1.14			
473	=	16.00		30	=	1.00		5	=	1.35		0.05	=	0.81			

Comparative Values of Standard and Metric Measures of Length.

Inches.		Centimeters.		Inches.		Centimeters.		Inches.		Millimeters.		Inches.		Millimeters.	
12	=	30.48		6	=	15.24		$\frac{3}{8}$	=	1.00		$\frac{1}{8}$	=	15.85	
11	=	27.94		5	=	12.70		$\frac{1}{2}$	=	2.11		$\frac{3}{16}$	=	16.92	
10	=	25.40		4	=	10.16		$\frac{3}{4}$	=	3.17		$\frac{1}{4}$	=	19.05	
9	=	22.86		3	=	7.62		1	=	6.35		$\frac{3}{8}$	=	21.15	
8	=	20.32		2	=	5.08		$\frac{5}{8}$	=	8.46		$\frac{1}{2}$	=	22.19	
7	=	17.78		1	=	2.54		1	=	12.70		1	=	23.28	

- wolf'fian body.** Same as *mesonephros*. **w. duct,** a canal, the main element of the mesonephros. **w. tubules,** a set of small tubes joining the wolf'fian duct at right angles.
- wolf's-bane.** Same as *aconite*.
- womb.** See *uterus*.
- wood alcohol.** Same as *methyl alcohol*. **w. flour,** very fine sawdust: used in surgical dressings. **w. naphtha,** hydrocarbon mixture distilled from wood. **w. oil.** Same as *gurjun balsam*. **w. tar** See *tar*. **w. wool,** a proprietary wood fiber fabric for surgeons' and obstetricians' wadding, sheets, napkins, etc.
- Wood's filter.** A filter screen which permits the passage of ultra-violet rays while absorbing the light rays. **W.'s glass,** glass containing nickel oxide.
- wool.** The hair of sheep and lambs: lambs' wool is used in surgery. **w. fat,** lanolin or agnin; prepared natural grease of sheep's wool.
- wool'sor'ters' disease,** true anthrax.
- woora'll, woora're.** See *curare* and *urari*.
- word blindness.** See *blindness*. **w. center,** the center which controls the recognition of the meaning of words. **w. deafness.** See *deafness*. **w. salad,** a jumble of words.
- working distance.** The distance of the objective of a microscope from the object.
- worm.** See *helminth*. **w. abscess,** abscess due to the presence of worms. **bladder w.,** taenia echinococcus. **w. fever,** fever in children due to worms in the intestine. **guinea w.** See *Dracunculus medinensis*. **pinworm.** See *Enterobius*. **round-worm.** See *Ascaris*. **stomach w.,** a small threadlike worm, *Strongylus contor'tus*, infesting the fourth stomach of sheep. **tapeworm.** See *tape-worm*. **threadworm.** See *Trichuris*. **wire w.,** a worm, *Haemon'-chus contor'tus*, which infests the intestines of sheep and other ruminants. **whipworm.** See *Trichuris*.
- wor'mian bones.** Supernumerary bones in the sutures of the skull.
- wormseed.** See *Chenopodium* and *santonica*.
- wormwood.** See *absinthium*.
- wors'ted test.** See *Holmgren's test*.
- wort-gel'atin.** A bacterial culture medium prepared from beer wort and gelatin.
- Woul'fe's hottle (vool'fiz).** A three-necked bottle used in saturating liquids with gases, or in washing gases.
- wound.** Any solution of the continuity of an external or internal surface caused by violence; a traumatism. **contused w.,** one made by a blunt object. **incised w.,** one caused by a cutting instrument. **lacerated w.,** one in which the tissues are torn. **open w.,** one having a free outward opening. **penetrating w.** lays open an important cavity of the body. **poisoned w.,** one into which septic matter has been introduced. **punctured w.,** one made by a pointed instrument. **subcutaneous w.,** one with a very small external opening in the skin.
- Wris'berg's ansa.** The nerve connecting the great splanchnic and right pneumogastric. **W.'s cartilage.** See *cartilage*. **W.'s ganglion.** See *ganplion*. **W.'s nerve.** 1. Small nervous cord accompanying facial and auditory nerves within internal auditory canal. 2. The lesser internal cutaneous nerve supplying the skin of the arm.
- wrist (rist).** The carpus; the part which connects the forearm and hand. **w. clonus.** See under *clonus*. **wrist drop,** a paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand and fingers, mainly due to metallic poisoning.

- wri'ters' cramp.** Pain and spasm of the arm, hand, and fingers, due to writing.
- wri'ting hand.** A condition in paralysis agitans in which the hand assumes that position in which the pen is commonly held.
- wryneck.** See *torticollis*.
- Wucherer'ia bancroft'i, W. wucherer'ia.** A filaria which causes elephantiasis, lymphangitis and chyluria by interfering with the lymph circulation. See *Filaria bancrofti*.
- Wunderlich's curve** (voo'n'der-lichs). The typical curve of typhoid fever.
- wura'ri.** Same as *curare*.
- wur'ras.** An anthelmintic drug from Africa, resembling kamala.
- Wy'lle's drain.** A stem pessary of hard rubber having a groove along the stem: for draining of the uterine cavity.
- Wy'man's straps.** An arrangement of straps for controlling the behavior of a disturbed psychotic patient.

X

- X.** 1. The chemical symbol for *xenon*. 2. The symbol for *Kienböck's unit*.
- xan'chromat'ic** (zan-kro-mat'ik). Yellow colored.
- xa'nol.** Sodiocaffeine salicylate, a cardiac tonic and diuretic.
- xanthaem'atin.** See *xanthematin*.
- xan'thaline.** An alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{36}N_2O_9$, of opium.
- xan'thein** (zan'the-in). The soluble part of the yellow coloring matter of flowers.
- xan'thelas'ma** (zan-thel-az'mah). A form of xanthoma affecting the eyelids and characterized by soft yellow spots.
- xan'thelasmo'i'dea.** Disease of infants marked by formation of brownish wheals followed by pigmentation.
- xanthem'atin.** A yellow substance derivable from hematin.
- xanthe'mia** (zan'the-me-ah). The presence of yellow coloring matter (carotin) in the blood.
- xan'thic** (zan'thik). 1. Yellow. 2. Pertaining to xanthine. **x. calculus.** See *calculus*. **x. oxide.** See *xanthine*.
- xan'thine** (zan'thin). Xanthic oxide, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, a compound found in most of the bodily tissues.
- xanthinu'ria.** Excess of xanthine in the urine.
- Xan'thium** (zan'the-um). A genus of plants, the clot-burs: used in medicine as styptics and diaphoretics.
- xanthochro'mia.** Any yellowish discoloration of the skin or of the spinal fluid.
- xanthochromat'ic** (zan'tho-kro-mat'ik). Yellow colored.
- xanthoch'rous.** Having a yellowish complexion.
- xanthocreat'inine.** A poisonous yellow leukomaine, $C_5H_{10}N_4O$, from muscle.
- xanthocyano'pia, xanthocyanop'sia.** Inability to perceive red and green tints.
- xanthocys'tine** (zan-tho-sis'tin). Substance found in tubercles of a corpse.
- xanthoder'ma, xanthoder'mia.** A yellowish discoloration of the skin.
- xanthodon'tous** (zan-tho-don'tus). Having yellowish teeth.
- xanthokyan'opy** (zan-tho-ki-an'o-pe). Same as *xanthocyanopia*.
- xantho'ma** (zan-tho'mah). A disease with formation of yellow neoplastic growths on the skin, in form of either smooth plates (*x. pla'*

- rum*) or nodules (*x. tubero'sum*). **x. diabetico'rum**, skin disease associated with diabetes mellitus. **x. mul'tiplex**, xanthoma distributed over the whole body. **x. palpebra'rum**, xanthoma affecting the eyelids. **x. tubercula'tum**, or **x. tubero'sum**, rare disease, with formation of tubercular lesions on the soles, palms, and extensor surfaces of the extremities.
- xanthomato'sis**. An accumulation of an excess of lipoids in the body.)
x. bul'bi, fatty degeneration of the cornea. **x. generaliza'ta os'stum**, lipid granulomatosis of bone.
- xanthomel'anous**. Having black hair and a yellowish skin.
- xanthomyelo'ma**. Same as *xanthosarcoma*.
- xanthop'athy** (*zan-thop'ath-e*). Same as *xanthoderma*.
- xan'thophane**. A yellow pigment from the retinal cones.
- xanthoplas'ty** (*zan-tho-plas'te*). Same as *xanthoderma*.
- xanthoprote'ic reaction**. Orange color produced by heating proteids with nitric acid.
- xanthopro'tein**. An orange pigment produced by heating proteids with nitric acid.
- xanthop'sia**. Condition in which objects appear yellow.
- xanthop'sia**. Visual purple partially discolored.
- xanthop'sis**. Yellow pigment, or pigmentation, in cancers.
- xanthopsydra'cia**. Presence of small yellow pustules in the skin.
- xanthopue'cine**. An alkaloid from *Hydrastis canadensis*.
- xanthosarco'ma**. Giant-cell sarcoma of tendon sheaths and aponeuroses containing xanthoma cells.
- xantho'sis**. A yellowish discoloration; degeneration with yellowish pigmentation. **x. diabet'ica**, yellowish appearance of the skin of diabetics attributed to an excess of lipochromes in the blood.
- xan'thous**. Belonging to, and of, the yellow races of mankind.
- Xanthox'yllum**. Prickly ash; a genus of rutaceous trees: the bark is medicinal.
- xanthu'ria**. Excess of xanthine in the urine.
- x-disease**. A disease of unknown nature, characterized by cold extremities, dyspepsia, and intestinal disturbance, and marked by remissions and relapses.
- xenogen'esis**. Alternation of generation, or heterogenesis.
- xenog'enous**. Caused by a foreign body, or originating outside the organism.
- xenome'nia**. Same as *ricarious menstruation*.
- xen'on** (*zen'on*). An inert gaseous element occurring in the atmosphere.
- xenopar'asite** (*zen-o-par'as-it*). A parasite of external origin; especially one which develops pathogenicity on account of weakened resistance on the part of the host.
- xenopho'bia** (*zen-o-fō-be-ah*). Dread of strangers.
- xenopho'nia**. Alteration in the quality of a person's voice.
- xenophthal'mia**. Inflammation of the eye caused by the presence of a foreign body in it.
- xenopus test**. A test for pregnancy based on the effect of pregnancy urine injected into the female African toad (*Xenopus*).
- xeran'sis**. Drying up; loss of moisture.
- xeran'tic**. Causing dryness.
- xe'ras** (*ze'rās*). A preparation of yeast with sugar and nutritive salts, for use in septic states of the female genitals.
- xera'sia**. A disorder marked by brittleness and dryness of the hair.
- xeroche'l'lia** (*ze-ro-ki'le-ah*). Dryness of the lips.
- xerocolly'r'ium**. A dry collyrium; eye salve.

- xeroder'ma.** Disease marked by roughness and dryness of the skin.
x. of Kaposi, diffuse idiopathic atrophy of the skin. **x. pigmento'-sum,** a fatal disease, marked by brown spots and ulcers of the skin, and muscular atrophy.
- xerodermat'ic.** Pertaining to xeroderma.
- xe'roform.** Compound of tribromphenol and bismuth: used in cholera.
- xero'ma** (ze-ro'mah). Abnormally dry condition of the conjunctiva.
- xerome'nia.** The appearance of constitutional symptoms at the menstrual period without any flow of blood.
- xeropha'gia** (ze-ro-fa'je-ah). The eating of dry food.
- xerophthal'mia.** Conjunctivitis with atrophy and no liquid discharge.
- xero'sis.** Abnormal dryness, as of the eye or skin.
- xerosto'mia.** Dryness of the mouth from lack of the normal secretion.
- xerot'ic** (ze-rot'ik). Characterized by dryness.
- xeroto'cia** (zer-o-to'se-ah). Dry labor.
- xerotrip'sis.** Treatment by friction; dry rubbing.
- xiphister'num.** Same as *xiphoid cartilage*.
- xiphocos'tal.** Pertaining to the xiphoid cartilage and the ribs.
- xiphod'ymus** (zi-fod'im-us). Same as *xiphopagus*.
- xiphodyn'ia** (zi-fo-din'e-ah). Pain in the xiphoid appendix.
- xi'phoid** (zi'foid). Sword shaped; ensiform. **x. appendix, x. car'tilage.** Same as *ensiform cartilage*. **x. ligament,** ligament which connects the xiphoid appendix with the seventh rib.
- xiphoidi'tis** (zi-foi-di'tis). Inflammation of the ensiform cartilage.
- xiphop'agus** (zi-fop'ag-us). A double monster joined at the thorax and pelvis.
- x-ray dermatitis.** Inflammation of skin caused by exposure to x-rays.
- x-rays.** Same as *roentgen rays*.
- xy'lene** (zi'lén). Same as *xylol*.
- xyle'nin.** A poison extracted by xylene from tubercle bacilli.
- Xylocar'pus.** A genus of trees from which carapa oil is derived.
- xyloi'din.** An explosive prepared from starch by action of nitric acid.
- xy'lol.** Dimethyl benzene, C_6H_{10} : used in medicine and as a solvent in microscopy.
- xy'lose** (zi'lós). A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, from beechwood and jute.
- xylos'tein.** A poisonous purgative glucoside from a species of honey-suckle.
- xylother'apy.** Medical treatment by application of certain woods to the body.
- xy'rospasm** (zi'ro-spazm). Shaving spasm; cramp of the fingers seen in barbers.
- sys'ma** (zis'mah). Bits of membrane in stools of diarrhea.
- sys'ter** (zis'ter). A surgeon's raspatory or file.
- sys'tus** (zis'tus). Scraped lint.

Y

- Y.** Symbol of *yttrium*. **Y-angle,** the angle between the radius fixus and line joining lambda and inion. **Y-bacillus,** a form of dysentery bacillus. **Y-cartilage,** Y-shaped cartilage in the acetabulum at the place of union of the ischium, ilium, and os pubis. **Y-liga-ment.** 1. Part of the capsular ligament of the hip joint. 2. A ligament of the ankle connecting the scaphoid, cuboid, and calcaneal bones.

yab'ine. An alkaloid from the bark of *Andira excelsa*.

ya'dil. A proprietary antiseptic.

yaghourt (yah'goort). Same as *yoghurt*.

yam, wild. See *Dioscorea*.

yard. 1. A measure of 3 feet See *Weights and Measures, Table of*.
2. The penis.

yar'row (yar'o). See *Achillea*.

yatren (e-at'ren). A proprietary brand of chiniofon.

ya'ra skin. A kind of elephantiasis caused by the habitual use of¹
kava.

yaw. One of the sores of frambesia.

yaw'ey. Affected with yaws.

yawn'ing. A deep involuntary inspiration with open mouth.

yaws (yawz). See *frambesia*.

Yb. The symbol for *ytterbium*.

Y-bacillus. A variety or form of the dysentery bacillus.

Y-cartilage. See under *cartilage*.

yeast. A ferment consisting of various species of *Saccharomyces*:
antiseptic, and useful in poultices. **brewers' y.**, yeast obtained in
brewing beer: used as a stimulant and in poultices.

Yef'lmoo's test. A test for distinguishing between cestodes and
nematodes in the urine.

yelk. See *yolk*.

yellow fever. An acute infectious disease, chiefly of tropical Amer-
ica, characterized by jaundice, hemorrhage, and bloody vomiting:
it is transmitted by mosquitoes of the genus *Aedes*. **y. precip-**
itate, yellow mercuric oxide, HgO . **y. softening,** a true soften-
ing of the brain, of a yellow tint. **y. spot.** See *macula lutea*.
visual y., retinene. **y. wash,** a lotion of 18 grains of mercuric
chloride in 10 fl.oz. of lime water; also, a wash of yellow mercuric
oxide.

yen'omal. A proprietary remedy: said to be a coal-tar derivative.

yer'ba san'ta. Same as *Eriodictyon*.

yer'bine. Alkaloid from *Illex paraguayensis*, resembling caffeine.

Yerkes-Bridges test. A modified form of the Binet-Simon test for
intelligence.

Yersln's serum. See under *serum*.

yog'hurt. Bulgarian clotted cream, said to expel intestinal bacteria

yohim'bine. Aphrodisiac alkaloid from a tropical tree.

yolk. 1. The nutritive part of the ovum. 2. The yellow portion of a
bird's egg. 3. Crude wool fat, or suint. **y. cavity,** an open space
within the yolk. **y. cells,** **y. granules,** granular elements com-
posing the yolk. **y. sac.** See *umbilical vesicle*. **y. stalk,** the
umbilical duct.

Young-Helmholtz theory. Doctrine that color vision depends on
three sets of retinal fibers, corresponding to the colors red, green,
and violet.

Young's rule. For the dosage of children, divide the age by the age
plus twelve, which will give the proper fraction of the adult dose.
[See *Table of Doses*, pp. 1025-1037.]

y. s. Abbreviation for *yellow spot* of the retina.

ytter'bium (it-ter'be-um) A very rare metal: symbol Yb.

yt'trium (it're-um). A rare meta. allied to cerium; symbol Y.

Yue'ra. Genus of plants: the wood of some species is used for
surgeons' splints.

Yvon's coefficient. The ratio between the quantity of urea and
phosphates in the urine. **Y's test,** a test for acetanilid in the urine.

ix'in (ix'in). A silver glucose salve used to stimulate epithelial growth.
Yzquer'do's bacillus (ees-ke-air'döz). A bacillus found in verruca peruviana.

Z

- Z.** Chemical symbol for atomic number.
zacatil'la (zah-kah-tél'yah). The choice-t quality of cochineal.
Za'gla's ligament. The oblique sacro-iliac ligament.
Zahn's lines or ribs. Corrugations on the free surface of a thrombus formed by the projecting edges of the lamellae of blood platelets.
Zambe'st ulcer. An ulcer occurring on the foot or leg of natives of the Zambesi region.
Zambrinf's reaction (tsam-bre'nēz). See *phylorreaction*.
zanal'oin. The aloin of Zanzibar aloes.
Zander apparatus. A machine, of which there are many forms, designed to give exercise by passive movements.
Zang's space. An interval on the supracavicular fossa between the two lower tendons of the sternomastoid muscle.
za'nol. Sodiocaffeine salicylate: used as a heart tonic and diuretic.
zaran'than. Hardening of the breast.
Ze'a mays. Maize, or Indian corn: the styles and stigmas are diuretic.
zed'oary. The rhizome of *Curcuma zedoaria*: much like ginger.
zeln (ze'in). A soft yellow protein from maize.
zels'mus (ze-is'mus). Skin disease, said to be due to excessive diet of maize.
zels'slan glands (zls'e-an). Sebaceous glands with ducts on edge of eyelid. **z. sty.** See under *stye*.
ze'lst. A person who believes that pellagra is due to eating cornmeal.
zelotyp'la. Morbid or insane zeal; insane jealousy.
Zen'ker's degeneration, zenk'erism. A glassy degeneration and abnormal brittleness of a muscle.
ze'oscope (ze'o-sköp). Apparatus for determining the alcoholic strength of a liquid by means of its boiling point.
zeph'iran. A proprietary antiseptic and germicide.
ze'ro. The point on a thermometer scale at which the graduation begins. The zero of the centigrade and Réaumur thermometer is the melting point of ice. That of the Fahrenheit is 32 degrees below the melting point of ice.
zestocau'sis. Therapeutic application of superheated steam.
Ziehl-Neelsen stain. The staining of microscopical specimens in the carbol-magenta solution, followed by treatment in dilute sulfuric acid, and by a further staining with methyl blue: used for tubercle bacilli.
zll'atone. A proprietary mixture for constipation and biliary colic.
zlm'phen (zim'fēn). Metaoxycyanocinnamate of sodium: used in dyspepsia and gastro-intestinal atony.
zinc. A blue-white metal, many of whose salts are medicinal and poisonous; symbol Zn. **z. acetate** is used as an astringent in gonorrhea and conjunctivitis. **z. bromide** is used in epilepsy. **z. carbonate** is used as a dusting powder. **z. chloride** is a caustic. **z. iodide** is used in chorea and scrofula and as an astringent. **z. oxide** is used as a dusting powder and as a protective ointment. **z. peroxide** is used as an ointment or a dusting powder. **z. stearate** is used in skin diseases and gonorrhea. **z. sulfate** is an astringent in gonorrhea and skin diseases and internally as an emetic.

zinc'ative. Electrically negative.

zincochl'nol. Zinc oxyquinolinsulfonate: a vulnerary and dusting powder.

zinc perhydrol. An antiseptic combination of zinc and perhydrol.

zin'giber (zin'jib-er). L. for *ginger*.

Zinn's ligament. The annular ligament whence arise the recti muscles of the eye. **zonule of Z.**, the suspensory ligament of the eye lens.

zirconium. A metallic element of atomic weight 90.6; symbol Zr.

Zitt'mann's decoction. Compound decoction of sarsaparilla.

Zn. Symbol of *zinc*.

znak. A badge worn in Russia by members of the medical profession.

ZnBr₂. Zinc bromide.

Zn(C₂H₃O₂)₂. Zinc acetate.

ZnCl₂. Zinc chloride.

ZnI₂. Zinc iodide.

ZnO. Zinc oxide.

ZnSO₄. Zinc sulfate.

zo'alite. An apparatus for producing infra-red rays.

zoan'thropy. Maniacal belief of a patient that he has become a beast.

zoet'ic (zo-et'ik). Pertaining to life.

zo'etrope. Apparatus which affords pictures of objects apparently moving as in life.

zo'midin (zo'mid-in). A constituent of meat extract.

zomother'apy. 1. The treatment of disease by a meat diet. 2. Treatment by injections of muscle plasm.

zo'na (zo'nah). 1. A girdle or belt. 2. Herpes zoster. **z. arcua'ta**, the tunnel formed by the combined arches of Corti. **z. cartilag-in'ea**, limbus of spiral lamina. **z. cilia'ris**, ciliary processes taken together. **z. denticula'ta**, inner zone of basilar membrane with zona cartilaginea. **z. facia'lis**, herpes zoster of face. **z. fascic-ula'ta**, the central part of the cortex of a suprarenal capsule. **z. glomerulo'sa**, the outermost layer of the cortex of a suprarenal capsule. **z. Incer'ta**, anterior portion of a network beneath the thalamus. **z. ophthal'mica**, herpes of ophthalmic nerve. **z. orbicula'ris**, thick ring of capsular ligament around the acetabulum. **z. pectina'ta**, the outer part of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. **z. pella'cida**, **z. radia'ta**, the more inward of the two lining membranes of the ovum. **z. perfora'ta**, outer section of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. **z. reticula'ris**, the inner layer of the cortex of a suprarenal capsule. **z. tec'ta**, part of the basilar membrane which lodges the organ of Corti.

zo'nal stratum. A layer of white fibers on the surface of the thalamus.

zo'nary placenta. A placenta arranged in the form of a zone or band.

Zon'dek-Asch'helm test. See *Aschheim-Zondek test*.

zone. A girdle or belt. **cornuradicular z.**, outer part of Burdach's column. **erogenous z's**, **erotogenous z's**, a portion of the body excitation of which produces erotic desire, such as the nipples, genitals, lips, etc.

zonesthe'sia. A sensation as of constriction, as by a girdle.

zonifugal. Passing outward from any zone or region.

zo'ning. The occurrence of a stronger fixation of complement in a lesser amount of suspected serum.

zonip'etal. Passing from outside into a zone or region of the body.

zo'nula cilia'ris. Same as *Zinn's zone*.

- zo'nular cataract.** See *cataract*.
- zo'nule of Zinn.** See *Zinn's zonule*.
- zonul'i'tis.** Inflammation of Zinn's zonule.
- zoobiol'ogy.** The biology of animals.
- zoochem'istry** (zo-o-kem'is-tre). Chemistry of the animal tissues.
- zooder'mic.** Performed with the skin of an animal.
- zodynam'ics.** Animal physiology.
- zoog'enous** (zo-oj'en-us). Acquired from animals.
- zoog'eny, zoog'ony.** The production or generation of animals.
- zoogloe'a.** A colony of certain microbes embedded in a jelly-like matrix.
- zo'ograft** (zo'o-graft). A graft of tissue from an animal.
- zoograft'ing.** Grafting of animal tissue onto the human body.
- zoog'raphy.** A treatise on animals.
- zo'oid** (zo'oid). A form which resembles an animal.
- zoo'lak.** A proprietary coagulated milk preparation.
- zool'ogy** (zo-ol'o-je). A science of the form, nature, and classification of animals.
- zoon'omy** (zo-on'o-me). Same as *zoobiology*.
- zoono'sis** (zo-o-no'sis). A disease produced by animal parasites.
- zoonosol'ogy.** The classification of diseases of animals.
- zoopar'asite** (zo-o-par'as-it). Any animal parasite.
- zoopathol'ogy.** Veterinary medicine, or the science of the diseases of the lower animals.
- zooph'agous** (zo-of'ag-us). Subsisting upon animal food.
- zoophar'macy.** Veterinary pharmacy.
- zoophilism** (zo-of'il-izm). Extravagant fondness for animals.
- zoopho'bia** (zo-o-fo'be-ah). Insane dread of animals.
- zo'ophyte** (zo'of-it). Any plantlike animal.
- zooplas'ty.** Transplantation of tissue from animal to man.
- zooprecip'itin.** A precipitin formed by immunization with albuminous animal substances.
- zoop'sia.** Hallucination in which the patient thinks he sees animals.
- zoopsychol'ogy.** Animal psychology.
- zoo'sis.** Any disease due to animal agents.
- zoosmo'sis.** Passage of living protoplasm from blood vessels into the tissues.
- zo'osperm** (zo'o-sperm). Same as *spermatozoon*.
- zoosper'mia.** The presence of live spermatozoa in the ejaculated semen.
- zo'ospore** (zo'o-spör). Any spore moving by means of cilia.
- zoos'terol** (zo-os'ter-ol). Any sterol of animal origin.
- zootech'nics, zo'otechny.** The act of breeding and handling animals in domestication.
- zootherapeu'tics, zoother'apy.** Veterinary therapeutics.
- zoot'omy** (zo-ot'o-me). The dissection or anatomy of animals.
- zootox'in.** Any toxin or poison of animal origin.
- zos'ter** (zos'ter). Shingles, or herpes zoster. **z. auricula'ris**, herpes zoster of the ear. **z. brachia'lis**, herpes zoster of the arm and forearm. **z. ophthal'micus**, herpes along the course of the ophthalmic nerve.
- zos'teriform.** Resembling zoster.
- zumo-ana'na.** A digestant, tonic, and stimulant prepared from pineapple juice.
- Zünd-Burguet treatment.** Treatment of deafness by an apparatus called electrophonoides.
- zwets'chen-wasser.** A liqueur prepared in Germany from prunes.

- zwie'back.** Bread made of rich dough, and heated in the oven till deep yellow in color.
- zy'gal fissure.** Any cerebral fissure consisting of two branches connected by a stem or zygon.
- zygapoph'ysis.** The articular process of a vertebra.
- zyg'lon (zij'e-on).** Craniometrical point at either end of bizygomatic diameter.
- zy'gocyte (zi'go-sīt).** Same as *zygote*.
- zygodac'tyly (zi-go-dak'til-e).** Same as *syndactylism*.
- zygolabla'lis.** The zygomaticus minor muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- zygo'ma.** An arch formed by the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and by the malar bone.
- zygoma'tic arch.** Same as *zygoma*.
- zygomat'ico-auricula'ris.** The attrahens aurem muscle.
- zygomat'icus.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- zygomaxilla're (zi-go-mak-sil-a're).** A craniometrical point at the lower end of the zygomatic suture.
- zy'gon (zi'gon).** The bar or stem connecting the two branches of a zygal fissure.
- zy'goneure (zi'go-nūr).** A nerve cell containing other nerve cells.
- zy'goplast.** A body connected with the nucleus and giving rise to the flagellum in certain protozoa.
- zy'gote (zi'gōt).** The fertilized coccidium in which are developed the spores of proteosoma.
- zygo'toblast.** Any germ set free from a zygote.
- zyl'calne (zil'kân or zil'kân).** A proprietary local anesthetic mixture.
- zy'lonite (zi'lo-nīt).** A form of celluloid used in dentistry and surgery.
- zy'mase (zi'mās).** See *enzyme*.
- zyme (zim).** Any ferment that may be pathogenic.
- zy'mic (zi'mik).** Pertaining to organized ferments.
- zy'min (zi'min).** Same as *zyme*.
- zy'mocyte (zi'mo-sīt).** An organism which causes fermentation.
- zy'mogen (zi'mo-jen).** Any substance which may give rise to a ferment.
- zy'mogene.** A microbe which causes a fermentation.
- zymogen'ic (zi-mo-jen'ik).** Causing a fermentation.
- zy'moid (zi'moid).** Any poison from decaying tissue.
- zymolog'ic (zi-mo-loj'ik).** Pertaining to zymology.
- zymol'ogy (zi-mol'o-je).** The science of, or sum of, knowledge regarding fermentation.
- zymol'ysis.** Digestion by means of an enzyme.
- zymolyt'ic.** Pertaining to, or caused by, zymolysis.
- zymo'ma, zy'mome.** An enzyme.
- zymom'eter (zi-mom'et-er).** Same as *zymosimeter*.
- zymone'ma.** A form of yeast fungus.
- zymonemato'sis.** Infestation with zymonema.
- zy'mophore, zymoph'orous.** Bearing the ferment; a term applied to the active part of an enzyme.
- zy'mophyte (zi'mo-flt).** A bacterium causing fermentation.
- zymoplas'tic.** Forming ferment.
- zymopro'tein.** A protein having catalytic powers.
- zy'moscope.** An apparatus for determining the zymotic power of yeast.
- zy'mose (zi'mōs).** Same as *invertin*.
- zymosim'eter, zymosim'eter.** Instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.

zymo'sis. 1. Fermentation. 2. The development of any zymotic disease. 3. Any infectious or contagious disease. **z. gas'trica**, the presence of an organic acid in the stomach.

zymos'terol. A sterol occurring in fungi and molds.

zymot'ic (zi-mot'ik): Caused by, or pertaining to, zymosis. **z. disease**, any disease due to a ferment; an infectious disease. **z. group.** See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

zy'motoid. A proprietary preparation for affections of the skin and mucous membranes.

zymotox'ic. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

zy'murgy (zi'mer-je). The art of brewing, distilling, and wine-making.

zy'tor. A proprietary synthetic suture material.

A TABLE OF DOSES

IN BOTH APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC SYSTEMS

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IN BOTH APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC SYSTEMS

The following doses are intended for adults. The dose for a child may be obtained approximately by Young's rule: divide the age by the age plus 12, which will give the fraction of the adult dose to be used for the child. Thus, for a child of four years, $\frac{4}{4+12} = \frac{1}{4}$, and the dose is $\frac{1}{4}$ that for an adult.

Narcotics should be given in only one-half this proportion, while cathartics may be employed in two or three times this proportion. For *hypodermic* use the dose should be one-half of that by the mouth; by the *rectum*, five-fourths of the same.

Doses in apothecaries' system are either grains or minims, except where otherwise indicated. The doses in the metric system are either grams or cubic centimeters.

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Abrotanum, fl. ext.	10-20	0.6-1.3	Acetum opii.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	ascorbic, Sec		
Absointh, ext.....	1-10	0.06-0.6	scillac.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Acid, <i>cevitamic</i>		
fluidextract.....	15-60	1.0-4.0	Acetyl-beta-methyl			benzoic.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
infusion.....	1-2 fl. oz.	30.0-60.0	choline, Sec			boric.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
Arcin, mucilage..	4 fl. dr.	15	<i>mechoth.</i>	1-3	0.06-0.2	cacodylic.....	1-3	0.06-0.2
Arcyphos, fl. ext...	2-8 dr.	8-30	Acetylcholine.....			camphoric.....	10-30	0.6-2.0
syrup.....	30	2.0	Acetylphenylhy-			carbolic.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2	0.06-0.12
Arcyphos, fl. ext...	1-1 dr.	4.0-16.0	drazine, daily..	3	0.2	cevitamic (vita-		
Arcoid resin.....	6-12	0.4-0.8	Acetylmannin.....	2-10	0.12-0.6	min C).....	Tablets	0.05-0.1
Acetn.....	1-3 dr.	4.0-12.0	Achillen extract..	1-3 dr.	4-12	chrysophanic...	of 0.01	
Acetanilid.....	2-8	0.12-0.6	oil.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	cinnamic.....	1-10	0.009-0.6
Acetarsone, Sec			Acid, acetic, dil...	60-90	4.0-6.07	citric.....	10-30	0.015-0.05
<i>Storacol.</i>			aromatic.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	gallic.....	10-30	0.6-2.0
Acetone.....	15-20	0.92-1.23	acetylsalicylic...	5-15	0.3-1.0	gynocardic.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3	0.03-0.2
Acetophenetidin...	5-15	0.3-1.0	agaric.....	5-15	0.01-0.03	hydrotic, dil...	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 fl. dr	1.0-4.0
Acetophenone.....	3-5	0.2-0.3	anticyclic.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0006	hydrobromic,		
Acetozone.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	arsenous, Sec	16		diluted.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2 fl.	1.0-8.0
Acet-theocin sod-			<i>Arsenic trifos-</i>				dr.	
ium.....	5-7	0.33-0.5	ide.					

A TABLE OF DOSES (continued)

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Acid, hydrochloric, diluted.....	1-10	0.06-0.6	Aminopyrine.....	3-8	0.2-0.5	Asafetida.....	5-20	0.3-1.3
iodosalicylic.....	15-30	0.3-2.0	Amidoxy benzoate	20-30	1.5-2.0	Asaprol.....	5-10	0.3-0.7
nitric diluted....	5-10	0.3-0.6	Ammonium			Asclepias.....	20-60	1.3-4.0
nitrohydro-	5-30	0.3-2.0	benzoate.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Asclepin.....	1-2	0.06-0.12
chlor. dil.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	bromide.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	Asferyl.....	15-25	0.02-0.04
oleic.....	8-15	0.5-1.0	carbonate.....	3-10	0.2-0.6	Asparagine.....	5-10	0.3-0.6
osmic.....	15-30	0.001	chloride.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	Aspidium.....	60-240	0.4-16.0
phenyleinecho-	15-30	0.03-0.05	citrate.....	15-45	1.0-3.0	Aspidosperma.....	2-5	0.12-0.3
ninic.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	iodide.....	2-10	0.12-0.6	extract.....	2-8	0.12-0.5
phosphoric dil...	30	2.0	nitrate.....	10-23	0.6-1.5	fluidextract.....	15-30	1.0-2.0
salicylic.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	phosphate.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	tincture.....	1-4 fl.dr	4.0-16.0
succinic.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	picrate.....	15-15	0.008-0.03	Aspidospermone...	15-3	0.03-2.0
sulfanilio.....	10-30	0.6-2.0	salicylate.....	2-10	0.12-0.6	Aspirin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
sulfuric. arom..	5-15	0.3-0.3-1.0	Ammonium sulfate	5-20	0.3-1.3	Astroline.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
sulfuric diluted.	5-20	0.3-1.3	tartrate.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Atabrin.....	3	0.2
sulfurous.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	thiosulfate.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Atophan.....	8-15	0.5-1.0
tannic.....	2-20	0.12-1.3	urate.....	15-7	0.016-0.52	Atoquinol.....	9	0.6
tartaric.....	10-10	0.6-2.6	Amygdalin.....	15-15	0.015-0.03	Atoxyl.....	15-3	0.03-0.2
valeric.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	Amyl nitrate.....	2-5	0.12-0.3	Atropine.....	15-15	0.0005-0.001
Acidol.....	8	0.5	salicylate.....	2-3	0.12-0.2	Azurin.....	10-15	0.6-1.0
Aconite.....	1	0.06	valerate.....	2-3	0.12-0.2			
extract.....	15-1	0.01	Anyllamine hy-			Baptisia, tincture..	1-5	0.06-0.3
tincture.....	3-5	0.03-0.06	drochl.....	7-15	0.45-1.0	Barbital.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
Aconitine amorph.	15-26	0.001-0.003	Anyalgen.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	Barbital-sodium...	5-15	0.3-1.0
cryst.....	15-26	0.0001-0.0003	Anayodin. Same as	7-15	0.46-1.0	Barium chloride...	15-2	0.015-0.12
Acriflavine 5% sol-	10-30 daily	10-30 daily	Chinifon			Barosmin.....	2-4	0.12-0.25
ution.....			Anemonin.....	15-1	0.015-0.06	Beberine.....	2-5	0.13-0.3
			Anethol.....	3	0.2	Belladonna leaves.	15-2	0.03-0.12
			Angustura, fl.ext...	10-30	0.6-2.0	root.....	15-2	0.03-0.12
						Benzacetin.....	8-15	0.5-1.0

[illegible]

A TABLE OF DOSES (continued)

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Bismuth oxyiodide	5-10	0.3-0.6	Calendula fl.ext....	10-15	0.6-1.0	Chloroform.....	1-15	0.06-1.0
phenate.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Calobien.....	8-15	0.5-1.0	Chloroxyl.....	7½-15	0.5-1.0
phosphate.....	3-8	0.2-0.5	Calomel.....	10-20	0.006-0.13	Cholesterol.....	3-5	0.2-0.3
subgallate.....	4-10	0.25-0.6	Calumba.....	20-30	1.3-2.0	Choline borate....	½-4	0.01-0.25
subnitrate.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	fluidextract....	10-60	0.6-2.0	chloride.....	½-2½	0.01-0.04
subsalicylate....	5-15	0.3-1.0	tincture.....	1-2 dr.	4.0-8.0	Chromium sulfate..	4-8	0.25-0.5
tribromphenate..	8-15	0.5-1.0	Camphor.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	Chrysarobin.....	¼-1	0.003-0.06
Bismutose.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	Camphor.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	Cimicifuga.....	½-2	0.03-0.12
Blechnostasin....	1-1	0.06-0.25	monobromated..	2-8	0.12-0.5	Cinchona.....	1-10	0.06-0.6
Boldine.....	10-15	0.002-0.006	salicylated.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	Cinchonamine.....	4-9	0.26-0.6
Bonducin.....	1½-3	0.1-0.2	Canada balsam....	5-20	0.3-1.3	Cinchonidine.....	15-30	1.0-2.0
Borago, fl.ext....	1 dr.	4.0	Canella.....	10-10	0.6-2.5	sulfate.....	3-30	0.2-2.0
Borax.....	5	0.3	Cannabino.....	¼-1½	0.05-0.1	Cinchoning sulfate..	5-15	0.3-1.0
Bronxyval.....	4-12	0.25-0.75	tannate.....	4-8	0.25-0.5	Cinchophen.....	8-15	0.5-1.0
Boroglycerin....	30-75	2.0-5.0	Cannabis extract..	½-1	0.003-0.015	Cinnamaldehyde....	½-2	0.03-0.12
Borsalyl.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	fluidextract....	½-1	0.03-0.06	Cinnamon.....	1-10	0.06-0.6
Brayerin.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	Cantharides.....	½-2	0.03-0.12	Citarin.....	15-30	1.0-2.0
Bovinin.....	½ oz.	15.0	Cantharidin.....	1½-1½	0.00025-0.0005	Citrophen.....	3-15	0.2-1.0
Bromacetanilid..	½-3¼	0.02-0.05	Caprokol. See			Citrullin.....	½-1½	0.01-0.02
Bromal hydrate...	3-15	0.2-1.0	<i>Hyalresorcinol.</i>			Clove.....	1-10	0.06-0.6
Bromamido.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Capsicum.....	¼-1	0.015-0.06	Cocaine.....	½-1½	0.01-0.1
Brometone.....	5	0.3	Capsicum.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	Cocillana.....	10-15	0.6-1.0
Bromine.....	10-1½	0.003-0.03	Carbason.....	3-4	0.2-0.25	Cocine.....	¼-1	0.015-0.06
Bromoform.....	2-20		Carbon disulfide...	3-10	0.2-0.6	Cola.....	20-40	1.3-2.6
Bromochemol....	15-30	1.0-2.0	tetrachloride....	30-40	2.0-3.0	Colchicine.....	16-36	0.0005-0.001
Bromol.....	1½-8	0.1-0.5	Carbromal.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Colchicine.....	16-36	0.0005-0.002
Bromural.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Cardiazol.....	1-2	0.06-0.12	Colocynth.....	2-5	0.12-0.3
Brucine.....	4-12	0.25-0.75	Cardimom.....	3-15	0.2-1.0	Colocynthin.....	½-1½	0.01-0.03
Brucine.....	1½-1½	0.005-0.03	comp. tinct....	30-60	2.0-4.0	Condurangin.....	16-1½	0.006-0.1
Bryonida.....	5-20	0.3-1.3				Conine.....	16-1½	0.001-0.006

Buchu.....	1-4 dr.	4.0-16.0	Carniferrin.....	2-7	0.13-0.5	Conium.....	1-3	0.06-0.2
Bulbocapnine hy-			Carpaine.....	1/2-1/3	0.01-0.02	fluidextract..	2-5	0.13-0.3
drochloride...	1 1/2-3	0.1-0.2	Cascarin.....	2-6	0.12-0.36	Convallamarin...	1/2-2	0.03-0.13
Butyl-chloral hy-			Castor.....	2-15	0.12-1.0	Convallarin.....	2-5	0.12-0.3
drate.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	Catechu.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Convolvulin.....	1-3	0.06-0.2
Buxine.....	10-20	0.6-1.3	Caulophyllum...	6-8	0.4-0.5	Copaiba.....	10-60	0.6-4.0
			fluidextract...	6-8	0.4-0.5	Copper acetate...	10-1/2	0.006-0.03
Cactus, fl.ext.....	2-4	0.13-0.26	Cephalanthus	30-60	2.0-4.0	ammoniated....	1/2-2	0.03-0.13
tincture.....	10-15	0.6-1.0	fluidextract...	2-10	0.12-0.6	arsenite.....	10-15	0.0006-0.0025
Caffeine.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	Cerium oxalate...	1 1/2-5	0.1-0.3	phosphate.....	1/8-1/2	0.008-0.03
citrated.....	2-10	0.12-0.6	Cerolin.....	3-5	0.2-0.3	subacetate....	1/8-1/4	0.008-0.015
trichide.....	2-4	0.12-0.26	Cesium bitartrate..	3-5	0.2-0.3	sulfate.....	1/8-1/3	0.01-0.02
valerate.....	1-3	0.06-0.2	bromide.....	1-5	0.2-0.3	sulfate ammo...	1/2-2	0.03-0.12
Cahinca.....	20-60	1.3-4.0	iodide.....	1 1/2-3	0.06-0.3	Corallorhiza....	15-30	1.0-2.0
Cajuput oil.....	2-10	0.12-0.6	Cetrarin.....	15-75	1.0-5.0	Coramine.....	15-30	1.0-2.0
Calamus, fl.ext....	10-20	0.6-1.3	Chamomile. See			Coriander.....	5-10	0.3-0.6
Calcidin.....	1/2-1	0.02-0.06	<i>Anthemis.</i>			Coriutrine.....	10-1/4	0.003-0.01
Calcium			Chaulmestrol.....	2-6	0.13-0.4	Coronillin.....	1-2	0.06-0.12
borate.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	Chaulmoogra oil...	2-30	0.06-0.12	Corydaline.....	1-5	0.06-0.3
bromide.....	10-30	0.6-2.0	Chelonin.....	1-2	1.0-2.0	Cotarnine hydro-	4-8	0.25-0.5
carbonate.....	10-60	0.6-4.0	Chenopodium.....	20-30	1.3-2.0	chloride.....	1/4-4	0.015-0.25
chloride.....	10-20	0.6-1.3	Chimaphila.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	phthalate.....	3/4-2 1/3	0.05-0.15
formate.....	3-15	0.2-1.0	Chimaphilin.....	2-3	0.12-0.2	Cotin.....	1/2-1	0.03-0.06
glycerophos....	3-10	0.2-0.6	Chinofon.....	4-15	0.25-1.0	Creatin.....	1-2	0.06-0.12
hypophosphite..	3-15	0.2-1.0	Chinosol.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	Creatinine.....	1-2	0.06-0.12
hyposulfite.....	10-20	0.6-1.3	Chionanthus	20-30	1.3-2.0	Creolin.....	1/2-1	0.03-0.06
iodide.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	fluidextract...	10-30	0.6-2.0	Creosotal.....	5-20	0.3-1.3
lactate.....	10-30	0.6-2.0	Chirata.....	15-30	1-2	Creosote.....	1-5	0.06-0.3
lactophosphate..	3-10	0.2-0.6	Chloral hydrate...	10-45	0.6-3.0	carbonate.....	5-20	0.3-1.3
permanganate...	1-2	0.06-0.12	Chloralhydrate...	7 1/2-15	0.5-1.0	Cresalol.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
peroxide.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	Chloralacid.....	15-45	1.0-3.0	Cresoforn.....	10-40	0.6-2.6
phosphate.....	10-20	0.6-1.3	Chloralimide.....	3-10	0.2-0.6	Cresol.....	1-3	0.06-0.2
salicylate.....	8-20	0.5-1.3	Chloralose.....	15	1.0	Creta praeparata..	5-40	0.3-2.6
sulfocarbonate...	4 1/2-15	0.3-1.0	Chloranodyne....	5-20	0.3-1.3	Cryofin.....	5-10	0.3-0.6
Calcareose.....	4-15	0.25-1.0	Chlorbutanol.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	Cryogenine.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
Calendula.....	10-15	0.6-1.0	Chlorodyne.....					

A TABLE OF DOSES (continued)

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Cubeb.....	30-60	2.0-1.0	Ergotinino.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.00025	Galyl.....	6-8	0.4-0.5
fluidextract...	10-15	0.6-1.0	Ergotolo.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	Gambir.....	8-15	0.5-1.0
tincture.....	1 dr.	4.0	Ergotoxino.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.00025	Gambogo.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3	0.03-0.2
Cupreino sulfate...	1-5	0.06-0.3	Erigeron.....	30-60	2.0-4.0	Gelseminio.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0005-0.002
Curare.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.005-0.01	Eriodictyon fl. ext..	2-5	0.12-0.3	Gelseminum.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.03-0.06
Curarine.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0005-0.005	Ernudin.....	25-50	1.6-3.3	fluidextract...	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.03-0.06
Cymarina.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0003-0.001	Ervasin.....	10-20	0.6-1.2	tincture.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
Cypripedin.....	1-3	0.06-0.2	Erythrol tetrani-			Gentian.....	10-30	0.6-2.0
Cytarsan.....	1	0.06	trate.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ -1	0.03-0.06	extract.....	1-8	0.06-0.5
Cytisine.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.003-0.005	Erythrophleine...	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002-0.004	comp. tinct....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.	2.0-8.0
Daturino.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0005-0.003	Esculin.....	10-15	0.6-1.0	Geranium.....	10-15	0.6-1.0
Decholin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.25-0.5	Eseridino.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.006-0.02	Germania.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15	0.5-1.0
Dehydrocodeinon..	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.02	Eserine, See <i>Phy-</i>			Ginger.....	5-20	0.3-1.3
Delphinine.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.001	sostigmine.....			Glonoin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0005-0.001
Dermatol.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	Ether.....	10-40	0.6-2.5	Gluside.....	1-5	0.06-0.3
Desatrin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ -1 dr.	1-4	acetic.....	10-30	0.6-2.0	Glutannin.....	10-15	0.6-1.0
Diacetylmorphine..	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0025-0.008	valeric.....	1-2	0.06-0.12	Glycerin.....	1-4 dr.	4.0-15.0
Diapirin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Ethoxycalcine...	4	0.25	Glycocoll, daily	75	5.0
Diathesin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Ethyl acetate.....	30	2.0	Glycosal.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
Diazymo.....	1-2 fl. dr.	4-8	aminobenzoate...	5-8	0.3-0.5	Glycyrrhiza.....	15-60	1.0-2.0
Dicodid.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.015	bromide.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	Gold arsenite...	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001-0.005
Digalen.....	15	1.0	chaulmoograte...	15-75	1.0-5.0	iodide.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004-0.01
Digifolin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.1	iodide.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Gomenol.....	4-8	0.25-0.5
Digipoten.....	1-3	0.06-0.2	lactate.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Gratiola.....	10-30	0.6-2.0
Digitalein.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001-0.004	salicylate.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	Guaiacol.....	2-15	0.12-1.0
Digitalin French..	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.00025-0.001	Ethylene bromide..	1-5	0.06-0.3	benzoate.....	3-10	0.2-0.6
German.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0005-0.003	Ethylmorphine			carbonate.....	4-8	0.25-0.5
Digitalis.....	1-3	0.06-0.02	hydrochloride.	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.02-0.03	Guaranin.....	1-2	0.06-0.13
Digitoxin.....	8-15	0.5-1.0	Eucaine hydro-	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008-0.03	Gurjun, balsam...	10-60	0.6-4.0
	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0003-0.0006	chloride.....			Hamamelin.....	1-5	0.06-0.3
			Eucalyptol.....	2-10	0.12-0.6			

Dilauid.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001-0.002	Euchinine.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	Halmameis.....	3-10	0.2-0.6
Dinitrophenol.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -1	0.03-0.06	Eucodal.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.003-0.01	fluidextract...	15-60	1.0-4.0
Diogenal.....	8-15	0.5-1.0	Eucodine.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.02-0.05	Harmine.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.02-0.04
Dionin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ -1	0.01-0.06	Eudoxin.....	5-8	0.3-0.5	Hedonal.....	15-30	1.0-2.0
Dioscorein.....	1-4	0.06-0.25	Eugenol.....	10-15	0.6-1.0	Helixin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ -1	0.03-0.06
Diosmal.....	2	0.13	Eulatin.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -1	0.01-0.6	Helmitol.....	10-15	0.6-1.0
Dioxyacetone.....	8-12 $\frac{1}{2}$		Eumydrine.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001-0.0025	Helonias.....	20-30	1.3-2.0
	dr.	30.0-50.0	Eunatrol.....	15	1.0	Hematoxylon ext..	10-20	0.6-1.3
Dioxynaphthalene.	3	0.19	Euphyllin.....	5	0.3	Hemogallol.....	4-8	0.25-0.5
Diphenylmethane.	8	0.5	Euphorbia.....	20-30	1.3-2.0	Hemoglobin.....	20-40	1.25-2.5
Diurazin.....	6	0.4	Euphorin.....	7-15	0.45-1.0	Hemol.....	2-8	0.12-0.5
Diuretin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Eupyrine.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	Hexamethylene-		
Dormiol (50% Sol.)	10-30	0.8-2.0	Expuralgin.....	10	0.12-0.3	mine. See		
Duboisine.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0006-0.001			0.6	Methanamine.		
Duotal.....	5-8	0.3-0.5	Fabiana.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	Hexylresorcinol...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10	0.15-0.6
			Farfara.....	40-60	2.6-4.0	Histamine hydro-		
Eglatol.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15	0.5-1	Fennel.....	10-30	0.6-2.0	chloride.....		
Eigon.....	5-50	0.3-3	Ferratin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Homatropine.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0006-0.001
Elarson.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.008	Ferrichthylol.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	Hops. See <i>Hu-</i>	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0005-0.001
Elaterin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002-0.006	Ferrioben.....	8-15	0.5-1.0	mus.		
Elaterium.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008-0.03	Ferropyrine.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Hordenine sulfate.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.1
Emetine (expecto-			Fibrolysin.....	35	2.3	Humulus.....	20-30	1.3-2.0
rant).....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0006-0.006	Filmaron.....	8-12	0.5-0.8	Hydrastine.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -1	0.008-0.06
(emetic).....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.005-0.01	Formanilid.....	2-4	0.12-0.25	Hydrastine hy-		
bismuth iodide..	3	0.2	Formin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	drochloride....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015-0.03
Eosote.....	3-10	0.2-0.6	Fortoin.....	2-5	0.13-0.3	Hydrastis.....	10-30	0.6-2.0
Ephedrine.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ -2	0.03-0.12	Frangula.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	extract.....	8-10	0.5-0.6
Ephetonine.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.03-0.05	Fraseria.....	40-80	2.5-5.0	fluidextract....	10-30	0.6-2.0
Epinephrine			Fuchsia.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3	0.03-0.2	tincture.....	30-60	2.0-4.0
(1:1000 sol.)..	5-30	0.3-2.0				Hydroquinone....	5-8	0.3-0.5
Ergonovine.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.001	Gaduol.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Hyoscine. See		
hypo.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.0002	Gallobromol.....	8 gr.-		Scopolamine.	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004-0.015
intravenous.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.0001				Hyoseyamine....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.00025-0.002
Ergotamine tar-						salts.....	4-8	0.25-0.5
trate.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001				Hyoseyamus.....	1-2	0.06-0.13
Ergotrine.....		0.004-0.13				extract.....		

benzoate.....	1-3	0.06-0.2	carbonate.....	10-120	0.6-8.0	Neocarphenamine.	7-14	0.45-0.9
cacodylate.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	citrate.....	12-8 dr.	8.0-32.0	Neocinchopen....	8-15	0.5-1.0
citrate.....	3-10	0.2-0.6	hypophosphite..	3-10	0.2-0.6	Neonal.....	3/4-6	0.05-0.4
ferrocyanide.....	2-10	0.12-0.6	peroxide.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	Neptal.....	3-5	0.2-0.3
hypophosphite..	1-5	0.06-0.3	salicylate.....	8-30	0.5-2.0	Neurodin.....	7 1/2-20	0.5-1.3
iodide.....	1/2-5	0.03-0.3	sulfate.....	1-8 dr.	4.0-32.0	Nirvanol.....	4-15	0.25-1.0
lactate.....	2-10	0.12-0.6	Malakin.....	15	1.0	Novaspirin.....	10-15	0.6-1.0
phosphate.....	2-10	0.12-0.6	Male fern.....	30-60	2.0-4.0	Novatophan.....	8-15	0.5-1.0
subphosphate..	2-5	0.12-0.3	Mallophone.....	3	0.2	Novocain. See		
sulfate, basic...	2-5	0.12-0.3	Manganese dioxide	2-15	0.12-0.3	<i>Procaine hy-</i>		
tannate.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	glycerophosphate	1-5	0.06-0.3	<i>drochl.</i>		
tartrate.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	sulfate.....	2-5	0.12-0.3	Nuclein.....	8-15	0.5-1.0
Isacen.....	1 1/2-1/2	0.005-0.02	Manaca.....	10-30	0.6-2.0	Nupercaine.....	1/8-1/6	0.008-0.01
Isatophan.....	8-15	0.5-1.0	Manna.....	1-2 oz.	32.0-64.0	Nutmeg, oil.....	1-3	0.06-0.2
Isoform.....	4-8	0.25-0.5	Mastic.....	15-45	1.0-3.0	tincture.....	30-60	2.0-4.0
Isopelletierino.	10	0.6	Matico.....	30-60	2.0-4.0	Nux vomica.....	1-4	0.06-0.25
Isopral.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	fluidextract....	1 dr.	4.0	extract.....	1/4-1/2	0.015-0.03
Jaborandi, ext....	2-10	0.12-0.6	Matricaria.....	2-4 dr.	8.0-16.0	fluidextract....	1-5	0.06-0.3
fluidextract...	30-60	2.0-4.0	Mecholin.....	3/4-15	0.05-1.0	tincture.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
Jalap.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	Mecholyl chloride.					
Jambul.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	See <i>Mecholin.</i>			Opium.....	1/4-2	0.015-0.12
Juglans, fl. ext....	1 dr.	4.0	Meconarcein.....	1/6-1/3	0.011-0.03	Optochin.....	4	0.25
Juniper, fl. ext....	1 dr.	4.0	Medinal.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Orexin.....	5-10	0.3-0.6
Kairine.....	3-30	0.2-2.0	Melubrin.....	8-30	0.5-2.0	Orphol.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
Kamala.....	30-120	2.0-8.0	Menthol.....	1/2-5	0.03-0.3	Orsudan.....	10	0.6
Kaolin.....	4-10 oz.	120-300	Menyanthes.....	20-30	1.3-2.0	Orthin.....	5-8	0.3-0.5
Kava.....	10-15	0.6-1.0	Mercuriol.....	1/2-2	0.03-0.12	Orthoform.....	8-15	0.5-1.0
Kino.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	Mercurosal.....	1 1/2	0.1	Oscodal.....	2/3-1	0.04-0.06
tincture.....	30-60	2.0-4.0	Mercury acetate...	1/6-1	0.01-0.06	Ouabain.....	1 1/2-36	0.0005-0.001
Krameria.....	10-30	0.6-2.0	benzoate.....	3b-1b	0.002-0.006	Ovaraden.....	15-30	1.0-2.0
extract.....	5-8	0.3-0.5	bichloride.....	3b-1/3	0.001-0.008	Ovagal.....	8-15	0.5-1.0
tincture.....	1 dr.	4.0	biniodide.....	3b-1/3	0.002-0.02	Oxgall, purified...	5-10	0.3-0.6
Kryofino.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	carbolate.....	1/4-1/2	0.015-0.03	Oxyquinoline sul-		
Lactopeptine.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	chloride, mild...			fate. See		
Lactophenin.....	8-15	0.5-1.0	See <i>Calomet.</i>			<i>Chinosol.</i>		
			cyanide.....	1b-1/6	0.004-0.01	Oxysparteine.....	1/2-1	0.03-0.06

A TABLE OF DOSES (continued)

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metrio Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metrio Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metrio Dose.
Palmoform.....	8-15	0.5-1.0	Potassium chlorate	3-15	0.2-1.0	Retinol.....	5-8	0.3-0.5
Pancreatin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	citrate.....	10-10	0.6-2.5	Rhubarb.....	10-20	0.6-1.3
Pantopon.....	1-1½	0.005-0.03	cyanide.....	⅛-¼	0.001-0.015	Rivanol 1:1000 sol.	1-2½ intra- venous	0.06-0.15
Papain.....	2-5	0.12-0.3	glycerophos- phate.....	4-10	0.25-0.6	Rumex.....	40-80	2.5-5.0
Papaverine.....	1-1½	0.03-0.08	hypophosphate.....	¼-1	0.015-0.06	fluidextract.....	1-2 dr.	4.0-8.0
Paraceto.....	2-8	0.13-0.5	hypophosphite.....	2-30	0.12-2.0	Sabal.....	10-15	0.6-1.0
Paraformaldehyde.	5-15	0.3-1.0	iodide.....	2-30	0.3-1.0	Sabromin.....	5-20	0.3-1.3
Paraldehyde.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	lactate.....	5-15	0.3-1.3	Saccharin.....	1-5	0.06-0.3
Paraloidin.....	3-6	0.2-0.4	nitrate.....	5-20	0.06-0.2	Saffrol.....	1-10	0.06-0.6
Pelletierino sulf.....	4-6	0.2-0.4	permanganate...	1-3	0.3-2.0	Sajodin.....	5-10	0.3-0.6
tannate.....	8-20	0.5-1.3	salicylate.....	5-30	1.0-3.0	Salacetol.....	20-40	1.3-2.6
Pentobarbital so- dium.....	2-3	0.13-0.2	sulfocyanate....	1-3	0.6-0.2	Salicin.....	5-30	0.3-2.0
Pepo.....	1-3 oz.	31.0-93.0	tartrate.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	Salicetin.....	15	1.0
Pepper.....	3-15	0.2-1.0	Procaine hydro- chloride. A lo-			Saligenin.....	7½-15	0.5-1.0
Pepsin.....	1-15	0.06-1.0	calanesthetic.			Salipyrine.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
Percirino.....	8-10	0.5-0.6	Prontosil, prontyl- in. See Sulfan-			Salol.....	3-15	0.2-1.0
Perezon.....	4-8	0.25-0.5	tiamide.			Salophen.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
Peronin.....	½-¾	0.02-0.04	Proponal.....	3-8	0.2-0.5	Salopiquine.....	5-30	0.3-2.0
Peru, bals.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Proposoto.....	10	0.6	Salvarsan.....	3-9	0.2-0.6
Phanodora.....	3	0.2	Propylamine.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	Salvia.....	15-30	1.0-2.0
Phenacetin. See Acetopheneti- din.			Prontosil.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Salyrgan 10% so- lut., intra- musc. or in- traven.....		
Phenobarbital.....	½	0.03	Prunus virginiana.	20-30	1.3-2.0	Salysal.....	8-15	0.5-1.0
soluble.....	½	0.03	syrup.....	1 dr.	4.0	Sambucus.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
Phenocoll hydro- chlor.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Psyllium seed.....	1-4 dr.	4.0-15.0	Sandalwood.....	1-2 dr.	4.0-8.0
Phenol.....	½-2	0.015-0.12	Pulsatilla.....	2-5	0.13-0.3		5-10	0.3-0.6
Phenolphthalein...	1-8	0.06-0.5	tincture.....	20-40	1.3-2.6			

Phenosal.....	7-8	0.45-0.5	Pyramidon.....	3-8	0.2-0.5	Sandoptal.....	3-12	0.2-0.8
Phenyl salicylate..	5-15	0.3-1.0	Pyrantin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Sanguinarine.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005-0.008
Phenylhydrazine..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.1-0.2	Pyrethrum.....	30-60	2.0-4.0	Sanochrysin.....	10-38	0.6-2.5
Phloridzin.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	Pyridine.....	2-10	0.12-0.6	Santonin.....	1-4	0.06-0.25
Phosphorus.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.0005-0.0013	Pyrodine.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.015	Santyl.....	15-30	1.0-2.0
Physostigma.....	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.06-0.09	Pyrogallol.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03-0.06	Saponaria.....	4-8	0.25-0.5
extract.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.006-0.013	Quassia.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	Sarsaparilla.....	15-30	1.0-2.0
tincture.....	10-15	0.6-1.0	Quebrachine.....	1-2	0.06-0.12	fluidextract....	30-60	2.0-4.0
Physostigmine.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.0005-0.002	Quercus.....	10-15	0.6-1.0	Sassafras.....	30-60	2.0-4.0
Phytolacca.....	3-5	0.2-0.3	fluidextract....	15-30	1.0-2.0	fluidextract....	30-60	2.0-4.0
fluidextract.....	1-2	0.06-0.13	Quillia. See			Savin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
Pichi.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Saponaria.....			Scammony.....	5-10	0.3-0.6
Picin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.015	Quinidine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.03-0.2	Scallaren.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.0016
Picrotoxin.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.006-0.002	Quinine.....	2-15	0.12-1.0	Scoparin.....	5-8	0.3-0.5
Pilocarpine.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008-0.015	arsenate.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001-0.008	Scopolamine.....	15-30	0.0003
Piper.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	bisulfate.....	2-30	0.12-2.0	Scutellaria.....	15-30	1.0-2.0
methisticum.....	10-20	0.6-1.3	dihydrochloride.	1-15	0.06-1.0	fluidextract....	10-15	0.6-1.0
Piperazin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	hydrobromide...	$\frac{3}{4}$ -10	0.05-0.6	Secacornin.....	8-15	0.5-1.0
Piperidine.....	10-15	0.6-1.0	hydrochloride...	2-10	0.12-0.6	Sedormid.....	2-8	0.12-0.5
Piperine.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10	0.1-0.6	hydrochloride...	2-30	0.12-2.0	Senega fl. ext....	10-15	0.6-1.0
Pitocin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	sulfate.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Senna.....	30-240	2.0-15.0
Pitressin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	tannate.....	1-10	0.06-0.6	fluidextract....	30-60	2.0-4.0
Pituitary.....	13-5	0.2-0.3	and urea hydro-			syrup.....	1-2 dr.	4.0-8.0
Pituitrin (of 1:1000			chloride.....	2-25	0.12-1.6	Serpentaria fl. ext..	10-15	0.66-1.0
solution.).....	15-30	1.0-2.0	Quininephytine...	5-8	0.3-0.5	tincture.....	40-60	2.5-4.0
Plasmochin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.02	Quiniobine.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	Silver bromide...	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015-0.03
Podophyllin.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005-0.03	Quinisa.....	4-8	0.25-0.5	iodide.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.006-0.06
Podophyllum.....	5-8	0.3-0.5	Quinochloral.....	1-15	0.06-1.0	lactate.....	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01
fluidextract.....	5-8	0.3-0.5	Quinoidine.....	2-15	0.12-1.0	nitrate.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008-0.03
resin.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.003-0.006	Quinoline.....	10-20	0.06-0.13	oxido.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.03-0.3
Polygala.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	salicylate.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Stiomine.....	15-60	1.0-4.0
Pomegranate.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	tartrate.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Sodium acetate...	15-60	1.0-4.0
Potassium acetate.	5-60	0.3-4.0	Quinopyrine.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	acid phosphate...	3-10	0.2-0.6
bicarbonate.....	15-30	0.3-2.0	Renadin (daily)...	90-120	6.0-8.0	amylal.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001-0.008
bitartrate.....	30-60	2.0-4.0	Resorcinol.....	2-10	0.12-0.6	arsenate.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001-0.008
bromide.....	10-60	0.6-4.0				benzoate.....	5-30	0.3-2.0

A TABLE OF DOSES (continued)

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metrio Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metrio Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metrio Dose.
Sodium bicarbon- ate.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Synephrin.....	1½-3	0.1-0.2	Tussol.....	½-5	0.003-0.3
biphosphate.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Tamarac.....	20-10	1.3-2.6	Tyramine.....	½-2½	0.02-0.01
bisulfate.....	1-4	0.06-0.25	Tannalbin.....	30	2.0	Ulexin.....	½-1½	0.003-0.006
borate.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	Tannigen.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Ural.....	15-45	1.0-3.0
bromide.....	5-60	0.3-1.0	Tannismuth.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	Uranine.....	45-90	3.0-6.0
carbolate.....	½-2	0.03-0.12	Tannisol.....	3-6	0.2-0.4	Uranium nitrate.....	1-5	0.06-0.3
carbonate.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	Tannocol.....	10-15	0.6-1.0	Urasol.....	5-8	0.3-0.5
chlorate.....	2-10	0.12-0.6	Tannoform.....	4-15	0.25-1.0	Urea.....	10-60	0.6-4.0
chloride.....	10-120	0.6-8.0	Taraxacum.....	1-3 dr.	4.0-12.0	Urethane.....	10-45	0.9-3.0
citrate.....	10-60	0.6-4.0	extract.....	10-15	0.6-1.0	Uricedin.....	15-30	1.0-2.0
formate.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	fluidextract.....	1-3 dr.	4.0-12.0	Urotropin.....	8-15	0.5-1.0
glycerophosphas	5-10	0.3-0.6	Terebene.....	4-10	0.25-0.6	Ursal.....	10-30	0.6-2.0
glycocholate.....	3-5	0.2-0.3	Terpene hydro- chloride.....	15-30	1.0-2.0	Uva ursi.....	20-40	1.3-2.6
hypophosphite..	5-20	0.3-1.3	Terpin hydrate.....	4	0.25	Valamin.....	4-10	0.25-0.6
iodide.....	5-30	0.3-1.3	Terpinol.....	2-5	0.12-0.3	Valerian.....	10-60	0.6-4.0
nitrite.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	Thalline sulfate..	3-8	0.2-0.5	tincture.....	1 dr.	4.0
oleate.....	2-20	0.12-1.3	Thallium acetate..	1½-3	0.1-0.2	Valeridin.....	8-15	0.5-1.0
perborate.....	1	0.06	chloride.....	½	0.012	Validol.....	10-15	0.6-1.0
phosphate.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Thevaine hydro- chloride.....	2½-3	0.05-0.2	Valyl.....	4-8	0.2-0.5
salicylate.....	2-30	0.12-2.0	Theobromine.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Vanillin.....	½-¾	0.01-0.05
succinate.....	1-5	0.06-0.3	salicylate.....	15	0.10	Ventriculin.....	2 dr.	10.0
sulfate.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	sodio-benzoate..	15	0.10	Veratrine.....	½-3	0.06-0.2
sulfite.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	sodio-salicylate..	15	0.10	Veratrum.....	10-30	0.6-0.25
tartrate.....	15-15	1.0-3.0	Theocalcin.....	7-15	0.5-1.0	tincture.....	¼-1 dr.	1.0-4.0
thiosulfate.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	Theococin.....	8-15	0.5-1.0	Verbascum.....	½-1½	0.008-0.03
Solanum, fl. ext..	30-60	2.0-4.0	Theophylline.....	3-8	0.2-0.5	Verodigis.....	½-1½	0.004-0.006
Somnal.....	30-15	2.0-3.0	Thermodin.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Veronal.....	5-15	0.3-1.0
Sonnoform.....	5-7	0.3-0.4				sodium.....	5-15	0.3-1.0

Soneryl.....	2-4	0.1-0.2	Thigenol.....	3-10	0.2-0.6	Viburnum.....	20-60	1.3-4.0
Sparteine sulfate..	1-1	0.006-0.06	Thiocol.....	5-20	0.3-1.3	fluidextract.....	20-60	1.3-4.0
Squill.....	1-2	0.06-0.12	Thiosinamine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.03-0.1	Vigantol.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.003-0.006
fluidextract.....	2-3	0.13-0.2	Thuja.....	20-40	1.3-2.5	Vinopyrine.....	10-20	1.3-2.6
syrup.....	30-60	2.0-4.0	fluidextract.....	20-40	1.3-2.5			
tincture.....	10-30	0.6-2.0	Thymol.....	1-10	0.06-0.6	Xanthoxilin.....	1-3	0.06-0.2
Stilbestrol.....	15-30	1 mg. t.i.d.	carbonate.....	30	2.0	Xanthoxylum.....	20-60	1.3-4.0
Stillingia.....	1-1	1.0-2.0	Thyraden.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	fluidextract.....	20-60	1.3-4.0
Stovaine, 1% sol..	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.005-0.06	Thyroidectin.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	Xeroform.....	5-8	0.3-0.5
Stovarsol.....	4	0.25	Thyresol.....	8	0.5	Xylene (xylol).....	15-20	1-1.3
Stramonium.....	1-3	0.06-0.2	Thyroid.....	1	0.06	Xylenol salicylate.	2-6	0.13-0.2
extract.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008-0.015	Thyroidin.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.1-0.2			
fluidextract.....	1-2	0.06-0.13	Thyroxin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.0005	Yatren. Same as		
tincture.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Tolu, balsam.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Chiniofon		
Strontium bromide	5-30	0.3-2.0	syrup.....	1-2 dr.	4.0-8.0	Yeast.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fl.	
iodide.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	tincture.....	15-60	1.0-4.0	Oz.		
lactate.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Tribromhydrin....	3-5	0.5-0.3	Yerba resuma.....	5-10	15.0-30.0
salicylate.....	5-15	0.3-1.0	Tribromphenol....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.05-0.1	Yerba santa.....	10-20	0.3-0.6
Strophanthus.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0002-0.0003	Tribromsalol.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	fluidextract.....	10-20	0.6-1.3
Strophanthus tinct	3-10	0.2-0.6	Trifolium.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.0-6.0	Yohimbine.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1b	0.005-0.007
Strychnine.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001-0.005	fluidextract.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Stypticin.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -4	0.05-0.25		dr.		Zea.....	40-90	2.5-6.0
Styptol.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -3	0.05-0.2	Trillium.....	20-40	2.0-6.0	fluidextract.....	40-90	2.5-6.0
Styrax.....	10-20	0.6-1.3	fluidextract.....	20-40	1.3-2.6	Zebromal.....	5-30	0.3-2.0
Sugar, milk.....	1-6 oz.	20.0-180.0	Trinitrophenol....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03	Zedoary.....	10-20	1.3-2.6
Sulfanilamide.....	Up to 75		Trional.....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Zimphen.....	5-10	0.3-0.6
	gr. (5.0)		Trioxibenzophe-			Zinc acetate.....	1-2	0.06-0.13
	daily		non.....	45-60	3.0-4.0	bromide.....	3-10	0.2-0.6
Sulfonal. Same as			Trioxymethylene..	5-15	0.3-1.0	iodide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03-0.13
Sulfonmethane			Triphenin.....	5-10	0.3-0.6	oxide.....	1-10	0.06-0.6
SulfonethyIme-			Triticum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$		phenolsulfonate.	1-4	0.06-0.25
thane.....	10-30	0.6-2.0	fluidextract.....	dr.	2.0-6.0	phosphide.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	0.003-0.05
Sulfonmethane....	5-30	0.3-2.0	Tryparsamide.....	1-3 dr.	4.0-12.0	salicylate.....	1-5	0.06-0.3
Sulfur iodide.....	1-2	0.06-0.12	Trypsin.....	8-50	0.5-3.0	sulfate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.03-0.2
Sumbul.....	15-60	1.0-4.0	Tussilago.....	8-24	0.5-1.5	Zingiber. See		
extract.....	1-5	0.06-0.3		$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 dr.	2.0-4.0	Ginger.		
tincture.....	1-2 dr.	4.0-8.0						

